Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.

ANSWERS RECEIVED TO SELECTED QUESTIONS

NATIVE ARMY.



Published under the orders of the Government of Ir

QUESTIONS FRAMED BY THE COMMISSION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The questions are printed on half margin, with some space between the questions. It is desirable that when the answer is brief, it should be written in the blank space opposite the questions. More space will, however, be required to answer some of the questions. In these cases the answer should be written on a separate sheet, a reference being made to it in the margin.

2. Attention is specially invited to the necessity for distinguishing between the different narcotic products of the hemp plant (ganja, charas and bhang), between the different methods of using these products, and between each of these products and any preparations of it involving the admixture of other drugs. Unless this is carefully borne in mind by the witness, confusion will result which must render his evidence on many points of little or no value. It will be borne in mind that hemp drugs have no connection with opium, and the latter is entirely excluded from this enquiry.

3. It is suggested that Commanding Officers should, in replying to these questions, freely consult the medical officer in charge, and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers. Questions 45 and 46 should be answered by the medical officer.

4. The answers should be sent direct to "The Secretary, Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Camp," and should be despatched so as to reach him by the 1st March 1894 at latest.

Selected Questions for the Native Army.

20. Give the total strength of your regiment, nd the numbers of each caste or class of which it composed, showing separately—

(a) *combatants,*

(b) *non-combatants,*

(c) *authorized camp followers.*

What numbers in each caste or class smoke anja and charas respectively?

24. What numbers in each caste or class respectively (a) eat or (b) drink bhang.

25. Is the use of ganja, charas and bhang, or any of these drugs, on the increase or on the crease?

Give any reasons you are able.

28. What is the average allowance and cost of ch of these drugs per diem to habitual moderate nsumers?

32. Mention any customs, social or religious, in gard to the consumption of any of these drugs. ve an account of every such custom.

38. How is the consumption of each of these ugs generally regarded? Can it be said that ere is any opinion in the Native Army in regard the practice? If so, what? If you think that e use of any form of the narcotic is generally in repute, to what do you attribute that sentiment? there any custom of worshipping the hemp plant certain occasions by certain sects of the people?

39. Is the smoking of any preparation of the mp plant in any way a less injurious form of nsumption than drinking or eating the same or y other preparation? Give reasons for your

41. May the moderate use of charas, ganja or bhang be beneficial in its effects?

42. If not beneficial, do you consider the moderate use of any of these drugs to be harmless? Give reasons for your answer.

43. Are moderate consumers inoffensive to their neighbours?

44. What is the immediate effect of the moderate use of any of these drugs on the habitual consumer? Is it refreshing? Does it produce intoxication? Does it allay hunger? Does it create appetite? How long does the effect last? Are there any after-effects? Does the want of subsequent gratification produce any longing or uneasiness?

45. Does the habitual *moderate* use of any of these drugs produce any noxious effects—physical, mental or moral?

Does it impair the constitution in any way?

Does it injure the digestion or cause loss of appetite?

Does it cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma?

Does it impair the moral sense or induce laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery?

Does it deaden the intellect or produce insanity? In cases known to you when it has produced insanity, has it appeared to you to be merely the *exciting* as distinguished from the *predisposing* cause of the insanity? If it produces insanity, then of what type, and is it temporary or permanent? If temporary, may the symptoms be reinduced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint? Are

ARMY.

Answer No. 1.

19. Total strength—2,925.

(a) Combatants	2,565
(b) Non-combatants	77
(c) Authorised camp followers	283

Hindus 798—

Brahman	162
Thakur	200
Kayasth	19
Gurkha	202
Khatri	4
Ahar	102
Ahir	4
Jat	1
Kamboh	13
Kahar	10
Kurmi	1
Lohar	2
Mali	1
Darzi	1
Dhobi	2
Lodha	30
Mochi	5
Chamar	3
Bhangi	34

Muhammadans 2,129—

Sayad	168
Moghul	31
Pathan	1,663
Shaikh	221
Naumushin	2
Kahar	3
Dhobi	10
Sakka	10
Saikulgar	2
Lohar	1

None of these smoke ganja. 32 smoke charas. Their caste is as follows:—

Hindus 30—

Brahman	12
Thakur	9
Ahar	3
Gurkha	6

Muhammadans 2—

Sayad	1
Pathan	1

24. None in the army eats bhang. Ten drink it. Of these 2 are Muhammadan, 1 Sayad and the other Pathan. Of the 8 Hindus, 4 are Brahmans, 3 Thakurs and 1 Kamboh.

25. The use of all these drugs is on the increase, first because they are cheap, and second because their use is not prohibited among Hindus, who are the chief consumers.

26. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs to habitual moderate consumers is as below:—

	Quantity.	Cost.
Ganja	2 tolas.	1 anna
Charas	2 "	1 "
Bhang	2 "	½ "

32. There is no such custom, so far as is known.

33 The consumption of these drugs is regarded in an unfavourable light. The opinion in the native army also is not favourable. As the use of these drugs induces laziness, it is generally in disrepute in the army. Very few men in the army here use them.

39. So far as is known, no one kind of these drugs is used both for smoking and eating or drinking purposes. Charas is said sometimes to be eaten in small quantity as aphrodisiac and is more injurious in the end than if used in smoking. The reason being that in smoking its strength is somewhat diminished and consequently the effects are less injurious

41. No; but for a person addicted to its use it is necessary that it should not be given up at once; as in that case it will produce uneasiness. Bhang in small quantity is beneficial if not taken habitually.

42. Habitual moderate use is harmless, but when cold is severe, or when one feels costive, charas will do no harm and may do good. It is the habitual excessive use which is to be condemned.

43. Yes.

44. The immediate effect on the habitual consumer is refreshing It produces intoxication and does not allay hunger. Bhang creates appetite. Charas and ganja produce intoxication instantaneously and bhang a short time after. The effects last for about three hours. Bhang is usually taken once or twice a day; charas and ganja several times. The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

45. Yes. The use of charas or ganja impairs the action of the lungs and often produces bronchitis or asthma in the end. All these drugs, and particularly bhang, at first sharpen appetite, and as food is taken in immoderate quantities, digestion is injured, resulting sometimes in loss of appetite and often in dysentery. The use of these drugs impairs the moral sense and induces laziness and habits of immorality and debauchery.

It deadens the intellect and sometimes produces insanity. In some cases it has been found to be the exciting cause. The insanity produced by the habitual moderate use is generally of a mild inoffensive type and is often temporary. Symptoms are re-induced by the use of the drug after liberation from restraint. There are no typical symptoms Yes, in a few cases, insanes who had no recorded ganja history, have on being cured confessed to the use of the drug.

Yes. Mental anxiety or brain disease has been sufficiently considered in cases of alleged connection between insanity and the use of hemp. Insanity may sometimes tend to indulgence in the use of hemp drugs.

One Ram Sarup, a *Myharrir* in the military hospital, was addicted to the use of charas. The quantity he smoked daily was not much for his age, which was 23. Gradually the use of charas began to tell upon his mind, and although no other cause existed, he became insane and remained in the hospital. He was ultimately cured, but after a time took to smoking charas again and became insane again.

46. *The excessive use produces worse results; insanity sometimes dangerous.*

49. Bhang is sometimes used as an aphrodisiac.

51. *A large proportion of bad characters are habitual excessive consumers of charas and ganja, but not of bhang. Petty thefts and debauchery are the crimes generally committed by these men.*

53. *No; and no case is known in which the excessive indulgence in any of these drugs has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.*

54. *No, as far as known.*

55. *Yes, complete stupefaction* can be induced by the excessive use of any of these drugs without admixture.

Answer No. 2.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . . . 912
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . 6
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 102

None.

24. None.

25. None of these drugs are in use in the regiment. None are sold in the bazar.

45. During the two months I have been in this country, I have had no experience of the use of these drugs, and therefore am unable to answer these questions.

46. *Have had no experience of their use.*

Questions 45 and 46 [answered by Medical Officer.]

Answer No. 3.

20. (*a*) Combatants . . . 5
(*b*) Non-combatants . . 24
(*c*) Authorised camp followers . 104

(*a*) Combatants—None.

(*b*) Non-combatants—One smokes both ganja and charas.

(*c*) Authorised camp followers—One smokes ganja. Twelve smoke charas.

24. None eat or drink bhang.

25. Not known, as no previous enquiries have been made on this subject.

28. Six pies per man per day.

32. These drugs do not appear to be consumed in connection with any social or religious custom, but merely through the force of habit.

33. The consumption of these drugs is considered a bad habit, as it is supposed to cause bodily and mental weakness.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. It is considered less injurious to smoke the hemp plant than to eat it.

Smoking it is believed to have a cooling effect during the hot weather.

41. The moderate use of either charas or ganja is considered injurious. A moderate use of bhang on certain occasions is beneficial, *e. g.* in removing the feeling of fatigue and in rendering persons capable of performing excessive work for a few hours.

42. No, simply because they do no good except as explained in the second part of reply to question 41.

43. Yes.

44. It causes sleep.

It is refreshing.

It produces intoxication only when taken in large quantities.

It does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

For one hour the effect lasts.

Slight headaches result.

The want of it to a regular consumer is said to produce a great feeling of weakness.

45. Yes, ultimately, with reference to charas and ganja, both impair the constitution.

Bhang is said to create an appetite and cause an increase of adipose tissue. The same cannot be said in favour of either charas or ganja.

No history obtainable of the drugs causing dysentery, but bronchial complications seem to invariably result from an immoderate use.

Impair the moral sense eventually and seem to have a tendency to induce laziness.

Deaden the intellect. No case of insanity resulting from these drugs has come under my personal observation, but the evidence gleaned from numerous enquiries would lead one to lean more towards the predisposing theory.

46. My experience concerning the excessive use of these drugs is too limited, none having come under my observation.

Questions 45 and 46 [answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not known.

51. No. I cannot trace any crimes specially to the consumers of these drugs.

53. Yes.

A case occurred in a battery of artillery during the summer of 1893, where a muleteer killed several others, when supposed to be under the influence of these drugs.

54. Not known.

55. No.

No.

Answer No. 4.

20.

Muammadans	. . . . .	65
Brahmans	. . . . .	43
Chhatris	. . . . .	43
Others	. . . . .	41
	TOTAL .	192
(*a*) Combatants	. . . . .	181
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	. .	11

Hindu . 42 } Smoke ganja. No one takes *charas*, which is not available.
Muhammadan 9 }

24. Hindu . 25 } Either eat or drink bhang.
Mussalman 10 }

25. There are no reliable data under this head. The force is too small to afford any clear information on the subject.

28. I cannot give proportions; but so far as I am aware, excessive indulgence is not very common.

33. There is no public opinion against the moderate use of ganja among the sepoys.

39. It is popularly supposed that smoking is less injurious than any other form of consumption.

41. Moderate use is generally believed to have beneficial effects as follows:—

(*a*) As a food accessory or digestive.

(*b*) As affording staying-power under severe exertion or exposure or to alleviate fatigue.

(*c*) As a preventive of disease in malarious or unhealthy tracts.

43. Yes.

45. Habitual moderate use does not, so far as I am aware, produce any noxious effect.

53, 54 and 55. No.

Answer No. 5.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—all Europeans.

(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. . .	21
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	6

None.

24. None.

Answer No. 6.

20. All Hindus

(*a*) Combatants	. . . . .	924
(*b*) Non-combatants	. . . .	2
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	.	58

None. In Gurkha regiments the use of these drugs in any form is practically unknown.

24. None.

25. Not used at all.

32. None that I know of.

33. They are practically unknown amongst the Gurkhas in our service. The native officers say they make men stupid and sleepy, or quarrelsome, and therefore they think ill of any one who uses them.

39. Smoking is the most deleterious medium, as it exerts a quicker and more baneful effect on the great nervous centres, and also on the bronchi and lungs.

41. The *moderate* smoking of charas, particularly in hill districts, is not injurious, as it cheers and invigorates the system.

42. In moderate use, the effects of indulgence in charas and bhang are at first harmless, and very evanescent, producing slight exhilaration of the [illegible] operations before the introduction of chloroform.

43. Yes.

44. The *moderate* use of these drugs is harmless, refreshing, invigorating. It does not produce anorexia. It is useful and beneficial in spasmodic coughs, neuralgia and asthma. The effects are evanescent. There are no after-effects, but the habit once acquired, even in moderation, produces a longing or craving.

45. No.

No

No.

No.

No.

No, it brightens the intellect.

The cases of insanity known to me were "acute mania" cases, produced by *immoderate* use, and these drugs were the *exciting* cause, and the disease was permanent. Insanes as a rule are very reticent as to the use of the drug. The insanes I have noticed did not continue its use to obtain relief, and it is not my experience that insanity tends to any indulgence in the use of hemp drugs.

49. Hemp drugs exercise no influence on the sexual appetite or powers, and are not used as aphrodisiacs.

51. Not more than any other class of consumers.

53. Yes.

Not personally.

[Questions 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 51 and 53 answered by Medical Officer.]

54. Possibly. I know of no such cases of my own knowledge.

55. No personal knowledge on this point.

Answer No. 7.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Sikh	149
Dogra	73
Hindustani Mussalman	148
Pathan	148
Panjabi Hindu	77
Panjabi Mussalman	23
TOTAL	618

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Dutia Hindu	23
Jheor "	25
Panjabi "	11
Dogra	20
Sikh	3
Panjabi Mussalman	28
Hindustani "	5
Pathan	8
Chamar	2
Brahman	3
Sweeper	1
TOTAL	129

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustani Mussalman	28
Chamar	23
Panjabi Mussalman	108
Sikh	14
Jheor Hindu	9
Dogra	78
Pathan	51
Panjabi Hindu	9
Sweeper	43
TOTAL	363

(a) *Combatants*—

Panjabi Hindu	1

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Doolie bearer	3
Cook	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Grass-cutter	1

24. None.

25. Said to be on the decrease. Owing to the increase of trade, agriculture, education, etc., and the removal of oppression, the people have fewer cares and griefs.

28. 1¼ tolas = 1½ pies bhang a day. 1½ mashas = 6 pies charas a day. Ganja is said to be unknown in these parts.

32. None.

33. Regarded as a vicious habit. Considered in this regiment as a misfortune, but at the same time disreputable.

No such worship known.

39. Smoking said to be worst and most instantaneous form. The others require to be indulged in for some time.

41. Said to be so for a year or so; if continued for a longer period, it is deleterious, probably because taken in larger quantities.

42. Harmless at first if taken in small quantities; if the habit becomes confirmed, it is generally taken in larger quantities and time does harm.

43. Inoffensive.

44. Refreshing and creates appetite.

Effects of bhang last for about nine hours.

Those of charas for four to five hours.

No after-effects.

Yes, it produces languor, the subject yawning and stretching his limbs continually; and he suffers from a strong desire to repeat the dose.

45. Never known any one satisfied with moderate use of bhang.

I believe it (bhang) does impair the constitution, increases appetite at times, indigestion afterwards.

I believe not.

Yes.

Yes, and I have known many cases of insanity attributed to these drugs, with no ascertained family history of mental disease. Believe drugs to be exciting cause.

It causes mania, sometimes only temporary, but returns if drug used again.

Do not know a case of an insane stating he took drugs, when there was no history.

Possibly not: such cases would, however, be rare in my opinion.

I know of no evidence.

I remember a sowar called Mul Raj or Chand, who took all these drugs, took his discharge eight years ago, and is reported to be alive still; he became a fakir. He also indulged in alcohol to excess.

I cannot trace any information in the medical history sheets of the regiment. Information of this sort is naturally withheld by himself and his friends. If he indulges beyond moderate limits he cuts his name or otherwise leaves the regiment. In this regiment it is extremely seldom that a case of drug-poisoning appears at the hospital.

Probably a considerable number indulge occasionally, *i. e.*, are not daily consumers.

46. A man who indulged to excess habitually could not remain in the regiment.

Other cases do not come under my notice unless insanity may have resulted.

49. Yes.

51. Criminals, especially thieves, are generally consumers, or, to speak more correctly, they steal to obtain means to purchase the drug.

53. No. I know of no such case.

In my 24 years' experience I have only known two instances of drug consumers in excess. One was a man who, when on vidette duty, galloped off and joined the enemy. He used to be sucking at a hukka with charas nearly all night long, and had eaten very little food for weeks before.

The other case was a man who used to get noisy and talkative, but was always good-tempered in his fits.

54. This is denied. It is said that a man under the influence of these drugs is always (temporarily at least) an utter coward; and that even were he otherwise, he would probably not be able to strike a victim with precision or effect.

55. Yes, this is a common trick of pickpockets in railway carriages and such places. If the victim is not an habitual consumer complete stupefaction takes place. But not so if he is a regular consumer; it is then only very partial.

Answer No. 8.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Bhils	. . .	31
Minas	. . .	203
Mhairs	. . .	132
Sikhs	. . .	122
Muhammadans	. . .	108
Rajputs	. . .	97
Grassias	. . .	13
Miscellaneous	. . .	149
TOTAL	.	855

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	. . .	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	. . .	10
Rajputs	. . .	6
Brahman	. . .	1
Sweepers	. . .	2
Kolis	. . .	2
TOTAL	.	21

Ganja—Minas	. . .	4 (habitual users).
Ahir	. . .	1
Bhil	. . .	1
Minas	. . .	4 } (occasional
Rajput	. . .	1 } users).

Charas never used.

21. Brahmans and Banyas drink bhang, and it

have mostly gone on pension.

Charas is never used and scarcely known in these parts.

28. One pice worth is a usual daily allowance.

32. Holi, Dewali festivals. Bhang is taken in the same way and for same reasons as wine at merry meetings amongst Europeans.

33. Opinion in the native army is decidedly

disrepute.

No.

39. Ganja and charas are only smoked. Bhang is drunk and also is used in preparation of a sweetmeat, majum.

The former, *viz.*, smoking ganja and charas, are very distinctly more injurious than the eating (majum) or drinking of bhang Ganja and charas (flowering tops and resin, respectively, of the hemp plant) contain far more of the active narcotic principles than bhang, which is an infusion of the dried leaves, and lead to, and are acknowledged to lead to, dirt, crime, mental and physical ruin. Of the two, charas is the more powerful in its effects and results The drinking of bhang is much like the drinking of spirits in its effects. A period of excitement followed by one of stupor, but the after-results and the craving arising from charas and ganja-smoking are not experienced.

41. I am not aware of any beneficial results arising from even moderate use of ganja or charas. The moderate use of bhang may be useful as a stimulant in certain cases, just as alcohol is. The

use of ganja and charas is almost impossible. The tendency is almost inevitably to excess, and excess spells ruin, physical, mental and moral.

43. Moderate consumers appear, as a rule, to be inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. Moderate use of bhang—refreshing, does not produce intoxication, increases appetite. About two hours. No after-effects. No

Charas and ganja - stimulant, not intoxicant; allays hunger. No Three and four hours. Yes, if the dose is not renewed, a condition of utter helplessness and stupidity There is the most intense craving for a repetition of the dose.

45. The moderate use (habitual) of bhang appears to be innocuous.

The moderate use of charas and ganja is apt to develop into the immoderate. Some who are able to keep to the pipe a day do not appear to be any the worse, but ordinarily it may be stated that the charas and ganja smoker, and especially the former, becomes weak physically, mentally and morally.

Yes, by its primary stimulant and excitant effects and secondary narcotic effects on the nervous system, the whole system becomes impaired.

Yes, takes away the appetite and impairs the digestion, lessens the strength and powers of resistance to disease. I am not aware that it causes dysentery. but ganja and charas-smoking cause bronchitis and asthma. It does impair the moral sense, theft will be committed in order that the craving may be indulged. The smoker does become lazy and dirty in his habits; it does not appear to induce habits of immorality or debauchery.

The tendency is in this direction, *viz.*, the deadening of intellect and production of insanity: for the tendency is for the moderate consumer to become an excessive smoker. Those who are, and are able to remain really moderate, do not appear to suffer in intellect.

No cases of insanity are known to me; but I

fancied or real wrongs.

Personally such cases are not known to me, but I think that there is evidence to show that people of weak intellect or defective self-control are the very people who would indulge to excess in the drug, and that thus the predisposition to insanity already existing would be excited

No information on medical history sheets of regiment.

46. I have met with no habitual excessive consumers and can only refer to the answers to question 45.

Questions 45 and 46 [answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Charas and bhang are used as aphrodisiac.

51. The Minas in the regiment are the chief consumers, but they cannot be called bad characters.

53. Yes.

No.

54. Yes.

55. Yes, charas is used with this object.

Yes.

Answer No. 9.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	138
Muhammadans	43
Minas	344
Gujuri	175
Rajputs	103
Other castes	73
TOTAL	876

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Chamars	80
Ballais	35
Other castes	36
TOTAL	151

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	14
Other castes	1
TOTAL	28

No one smokes ganja or charas, except about 15 Chamars.

24. No one either eats or drinks bhang.

On certain occasions like marriage feasts a few of the Chamars drink bhang, but there are no regular habitués in the force amongst the followers who take bhang, so it is impossible to give any numbers.

25. These drugs are not consumed in this part of the country.

28. Not known, there being no habitual moderate consumers.

32. None here.

33. Is here considered bad and is reported to result in weakness of the lungs in old age.

39. The smoking of any of these preparations is much more injurious than drinking or eating the same, because the latter is diluted with water and therefore does not produce the same effect as that smoked in a pure state.

Smoking is said to destroy the lungs utterly.

41. Charas and ganja are very injurious and bhang moderately.

42. No, because it produces an intoxicated effect which leads to severe attacks of asthma and tremour.

43. No. Because they are very quarrelsome when intoxicated.

44. Produces immediate intoxication. The preparation called bhang is refreshing and increases the appetite, but ganja and charas allay the hunger very much. The effects last over twelve hours, leaving a severe headache.

If not taken regularly, it produces an uneasiness and intense longing for it.

45. Habitual moderate use is not calculated to produce noxious effects beyond what is stated below.

Renders consumers liable to disease.

No, except, perhaps, in the old and weakly.

No, but renders consumers liable to these. It has the reputation of inducing laziness, but I believe nothing else.

It in time deadens the intellect, but of itself will not produce insanity. I personally know of no case in which an insane was an habitual consumer of the hemp drugs, but then I have had little experience in the matter. I believe myself that as an aphrodisiac and inciter to immorality the power attributed to the drug has been largely exaggerated.

46. As regards the habitual excessive use as distinguished from the habitual moderate use, I believe that the excessive smoking of the drug will produce decided injurious effects, such as asthma, increased tendency to lung disease and chest affections. The drinking of the preparation bhang in excess will cause dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and a tendency to dysentery. As regards the moral effects, they may be gauged by those of any other vice, and mental symptoms will declare themselves in direct proportion to the amount consumed and hereditary predisposition. But as regards its direct connection with promoting incipient insanity I have no experience.

49. No.

51 Yes.

53. Sometimes.

No.

54. No.

55. Yes.

Answer No. 10.

20. Seven hundred and forty-nine.

(*a*) *Combatants*—

British officers	4
Hindustanis	65
Bhils, etc., of Rajputana	647

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

British officer	1
Hindustani	6

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Bhils, etc., of Rajputana	24
Hindustanis	2

One Mussalman smokes ganja.

24. Hindustanis generally drink bhang in summer season, but none of them are accustomed to drink or eat it daily.

25. Ganja, charas and bhang are hardly taken at all in this part of the country.

The Bhils prefer liquor.

The use of these drugs here is therefore practically *nil*.

28 and 32. Unable to say.

33. Bhang is supposed by some to be useful for disease; these drugs are not otherwise used. Opinion seems to be that ganja is bad when used habitually. Charas worse. The disuse of these drugs may be due to this idea.

There is no custom that I am aware of of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The opinion seems to be that smoking is more injurious to health than eating or drinking preparation of hemp plant.

41. The moderate use of bhang may be beneficial perhaps.

42. There is not sufficient evidence here to enable me to answer this question.

43. I should say yes.

44. Clears the mind and acts as a tonic generally. At first distinctly refreshing, but if continued, its action is in some cases stupefying, whilst others become exhilarated. Allays hunger in confirmed consumers. Stimulates the appetite in moderate indulgers. Length of effect varies with amount consumed, and whether custom is established. After-effects uncertain. Uneasiness and longing certainly felt.

45. No cases have come under my observation in which any deviation from perfect health could be attributed to these drugs, nor have I had reason to suspect that they were or had been indulged in. As regards insanity, I cannot hear of any reliable case worthy of being chronicled either for or against the use of hemp.

46. *Vide ante.*

49. Bhang acts as an aphrodisiac. Not used by prostitutes. In time hemp is said to produce impotence.

51. There is not sufficient evidence available here to answer this question.

53. I cannot say. I know of no case in which it has led to temporary homicidal mania.

54 and 55. *Vide* answer to question 51.

Answer No. 11.

20. The following are the numbers in each branch of the forces:—

Artillery	91
Cavalry	318
Infantry	383
TOTAL	792

Of these there are—

Rajputs	276
Mussalman	362
Brahman	50
Hindus of other castes	104

The following are the numbers of—

Combatants	400
Non-combatants	392
Camp followers	28

Of these charas is drunk by—

Rajputs	6
Mussalman	1
Other Hindus	7

None take ganja.

21. One Rajput and 5 Brahmins drink bhang; none eat it.

25. The use of ganja, bhang and charas is on the decrease as compared with former times, because people are becoming more alive to the injury caused by these drugs, and the officers now exercise complete supervision.

28. The average consumption of bhang is 3 mashas, 3 pies, that of charas 3 mashas, 6 pies, and ganja 6 mashas, 3 pies, among moderate consumers. The others take larger quantities, which cannot be given exactly.

[illegible] occasion on which this is the case.

33. The consumption of bhang is considered less discreditable than that of ganja and charas so long as it is not taken to an extent which produces intoxication. There is no special public opinion in [illegible] excretions from the body are affected, hunger is [illegible] work. [illegible] people [illegible]

39. Ganja and charas are only smoked and are not consumed in any other way. Bhang is taken in several ways: (1) It is ground and mixed with water; (2) it is dried and mixed with other things, like til, black pepper, almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, etc., and eaten dry; (3) it is made into majum and gulkund; (4) it is put into milk and the curds are eaten. Ghi also is made from it and used. Of all these ways of consuming bhang the first is the least injurious. The effect of [illegible] follow from taking it in other ways.

41. All these things are intoxicants and at first, when taken in small quantities, they appear to be beneficial, and so the consumers acquire the habit, but after a little while they do no good, but harm, so it may be said that from first to last these intoxicating drugs are injurious.

42. Moderate use is not harmless or beneficial, for, under all circumstances, once the habit is acquired, the ill-effects mentioned in No. 33 become apparent, and they injure both the strength and body.

43. A very moderate use does not render the consumer offensive to his neighbours. Moderate consumers do no harm, but in comparison with abstainers all consumers are considered less trustworthy, and people are always afraid of consumers being quarrelsome.

44. The effect of taking these drugs is immediate. There is a sense of cheerfulness (*farhat*) and of slight intoxication (*nasha ka sarur*). Hunger is caused, and the effect of all these drugs is different, *i. e.*, the effect of bhang on those who take it once a day lasts till the time for taking it comes round again, and the effect of ganja and charas on those who smoke them frequently lasts about two hours, and if they are used to take it in moderation only the effect lasts for six hours, but this is generally at night, for, as a rule, these people associate with their friends and lovers (*yar-ashna*) in the day (and take them frequently). Afterwards if they do not take them, the signs (of consumption) mentioned in No. 33 become apparent.

45. Consumption in small quantities is, like a hired pony (*bhde ka tattu* proverb—the slave of habit). If it is not taken when wanted hunger goes off. Even if new food or dainty dishes are cooked, there is no pleasure in them. Consumers of bhang, ganja and charas are generally liable to these illnesses—diseases of the liver or kidneys (*gurda*) and lungs. It is said that brain disease is also a result, such as imbecility or insanity. These results come more quickly from large consumption and more slowly from small quantities. If they are given up after one has been used to taking them for ten

or twelve years, the body loses its strength. Temporary insanity is also produced, of which the following are the signs: Sleeplessness, want of appetite, foolish ideas (*khayalát kham*), silly talk, sometimes friendships are forgotten, and the rights of neighbours neglected. When insane, people generally conceal the consumption of bhang, ganja, or charas; and, as a rule, those who suffer from these illnesses get better when they take the drug again. Some also go mad from taking excessive quantities, all at once when they are not used to it, and in four days they generally get well by taking curds and whey. Sometimes recovery takes longer. Besides this, when they are intoxicated, they increase their dose at the instigation of others.

49. As a general rule the reason for using thes[e] drugs is that given in the question.

51. As a general rule habitual consumers o[f] these drugs are not bad characters, and they do n[ot] seem to be addicted to any special crime.

53. I have never seen any special inclinations t[o] any crime spring from these drugs and can gi[ve] no instance.

54. These drugs do not seem to be used [by] criminals to prepare themselves for crime.

55. Criminals mix with these drugs other [in]toxicants to make their victims senseless. I [have] never heard that insensibility follows quickly [from] these drugs.

Answer No. 12.

20. In this regiment there are—

(*a*) *Combatants*	476
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	12
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	69

24. No one takes bhang.

25. No one takes charas ganja, or bhang.

32. In the regiment, there is no customary consumption of these drugs.

33. The use of these drugs is considered bad and is not approved by the regiment, for they injure consumers morally (*bad akhlak*) and their intellect is impaired. There is in no sect the custom of worshipping these drugs.

39. The smoking of preparations of hemp is [more injurious and productive of] intoxication than eating or drinking them, for [the smoke ascends] rapidly and spreads to the whole body.

41. All these drugs are intoxicant and [are thought use]ful to tired persons, but this effect lasts only a little while, after which weariness returns, and consumers are then worse off than before.

42. Even moderate consumption is injurious. I cannot give any reason. This is merely my opinion.

43. Consumers are in ill-repute with their neighbours.

44. All these drugs give only a very transient pleasure. They produce thirst and diminish the appetite. The effect is proportionate to the quantity taken. They produce longing (*khwahish*) and restlessness just like tobacco.

45. Even moderate use of these drugs is injurious to both body and mind and has a bad effect on the constitution. It ruins the digestion, diminishes hunger. I cannot say whether it is a cause of special diseases, but I believe so. It prod[uces] languor. I know the result, but I cannot say [how] it is produced.

51. These drugs are not used in the reg[iment].

53. I cannot reply to this question.

54. This is believed generally to be the [case].

55. It is generally believed that this is th[e case] and that complete stupefaction can be prod[uced by] these drugs without admixture.

Appendix to Answers Nos. 45 ...

[*Answered by Hospital Assistant.*]]

45. Yes; these bad results follow, *i.e.*, th[e body] becomes feeble and the intellect decays. Th[e diges]tion is injured. Hunger is diminished. and diseases of the breathing organs are [produced]. These last are especially caused to [smokers of gan]ja and charas. I have not heard of th[e ...] ing pain in the stomach ... (*nerkish*) ... restlessness are caused by these drugs, and so is insa[]nity. In cases of merely temporary use, when [the] habit is given up, a cure takes place and a return [to] the practice brings back the insanity. Those w[ho] are affected deny the practice. Those who su[ffer] from brain diseases use bhang to induce sl[eep]. Those who suffer from sleeplessness or other trou[ble] owing to giving up bhang, recover when they [take] it again. I can mention no special case of [this] kind, as in this regiment I have not come ac[ross] persons addicted to these drugs.

46. I cannot discuss this question in regar[d to] persons who indulge in these drugs to [excess, be]cause no case of the kind has come before [me in] this regiment, but I have, in civil employ, [seen] cases of the kind.

Answer No. 13.

20. Total strength of regiment—460.

Hindus.

Brahmans	99
Mahrattas	154
Other castes	55
TOTAL	308

Muhammadans.

Panjabis	46
Hindustanis	13
Beluch	1
Pathans	79
Of Bombay Presidency	13
TOTAL	152

(*c*) Nineteen camp followers, *viz.*—

Hindus.

Sutar	
Ahir	
Kahar	
Atit	
Mahrattas	
Sweepers	
TOTAL	

Muhammadans.

Panjabis	
Syud	
TOTAL	

Four Muhammadans (3 combatants, 1 camp follower) and 2 Mahrattas (combatants) smoke ganja only in moderation mixed with tobacco.

24. Five Brahmans (combatants) drink bhang in moderation. Charas does not appear to be used at all.

25. Judging from past experience, on the decrease.

28. The ganja-smokers consume about half a pice worth daily, and the bhang-drinkers consume about 1 pie worth daily.

32. Bhang is offered to the God Mahadev on the Shivratri, and other Hindu festivals.

33. Ganja is smoked with tobacco in a dry state and bhang is taken with water. The use of these drugs by the consumers is considered beneficial. The hemp plant is said to be considered sacred by the worshippers of Mahadev.

41. In moderation ganja and bhang are considered to be beneficial; the former is said to be particularly good in its effect in cases of rheumatism.

42 Said by the consumers to be perfectly harmless.

43. No.

44 Acts as a stimulant to a certain extent; it is considered to allay hunger. Does not produce intoxication in moderation Abstinence does not produce any longing or uneasiness.

45. The drinking of bhang does not produce noxious effects, but ganja and charas-smoking produces irritation of the mental power to those who do not take nourishing food and are constitutionally weak.

It does not impair the constitution in its moderate use.

It neither impairs the digestion nor causes loss of appetite.

The bhang-drinkers do not get any of these diseases, but ganja and charas-smokers get bronchitis and asthma after long-standing habits. These drugs in moderate use do not produce any of these mischiefs.

It does not deaden the intellect power nor produce insanity, but it rather excites the mental power by its long-standing use.

Such cases have not come under my regular observation, hence I could not give any affirmative opinion of this.

I have explained the above questions as a medical man, but I have not treated or properly observed any case in the regiments during my stay here.

46. In the excessive use of these drugs, the smokers and drinkers can get the noxious effects physically and mentally, and some are affected with insanity, but no such case treated in the regimental hospital during my stay here.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer]

49. Perhaps in some cases.

51. No cases have been brought to notice in connection with this question.

53. Not necessarily. No case has been brought to notice in which it has led to homicidal frenzy.

54. In some cases perhaps, but not necessarily so.

55. No cases on record.

Answer No. 14.

20. Total strength of regiment—974.

(a) *Combatants*—	
Dogras . . .	906
Panjabi Muhammadans (armourers) .	2
Christian (Drum Major)	1
TOTAL .	909
(b) *Non combatants*—	
Soldier clerks (Jat) .	3
Hospital Assistants (Sikh and Panjabi Hindu) .	2
TOTAL .	5
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Brahmans . .	6
Lascars . . .	5
Jhiwars . . .	35
Hindustani Hindus .	4
Mehters . . .	10
TOTAL .	60
GRAND TOTAL .	974

(a) Four or 5 Dogras smoke charas.

(c) Four Hindustani Hindus smoke charas in the winter and eat bhang in the summer

[illegible]ly the 4 Hindustani Hindus mentioned in the previous answer either eat or drink bhang in the summer.

25. The regiment is composed entirely of Dogras, who are as a race greatly addicted to tobacco, but do not use any of the hemp preparations.

28. About 3 pies per diem.

32. There are no such customs among Dogras.

33. Among Dogras the consumption of any of the hemp products is considered a disreputable habit on account of the known ill-effects caused when taken to excess. I can hear of no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Apparently the use of the drug varies according to the season. See answers to questions 20 and 24. Charas is smoked, and bhang eaten with sweetmeats or drunk with water. Both are equally injurious when used immoderately.

41. The men who consume the drug say that the moderate use of charas or bhang is beneficial, inasmuch as it increases the appetite and takes away the feeling of fatigue, and that bhang is also cooling and refreshing in the hot weather.

Ganja does not appear to be consumed by any one in this regiment.

42. Moderate use is harmless, but there is danger of the amount of the drug consumed being gradually increased till the consumption is immoderate. Such immoderate consumers often become "fakirs"

43. The smoking of charas produces an offensive smell, causing a feeling of nausea, and even

slight intoxication to those in its vicinity who are unaccustomed to its smell.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of charas and bhang would appear to be refreshing; it neither produces intoxication nor allays hunger, but it creates appetite; the effect lasts for three or four hours only. The want of subsequent gratification produces a good deal of uneasiness and loss of appetite; only, however, lasting for a few days.

45. The number of men using these drugs in the regiment is very small. In the cases I have seen there is no general impairment of the constitution which can be attributed to the habit. It does not injure the digestion or cause loss of appetite, but when persons accustomed to the drug are deprived of it, both these effects ensue.

Deprivation of the drug is stated to produce dysentery, but no cases have come within my experience.

Its use sometimes produces bronchitis and occasionally asthma. It induces laziness, though habitual smokers state that they can work longer without feeling fatigue when under its influence. I am not aware that it induces habits of immorality.

I have not met with any cases of insanity in men addicted to the use of these drugs.

46. I have never met with any cases in which the drug was used to excess.

49. Yes, charas is so used.

51. Bad characters are often habitual consumers of all these drugs, and when under their influence are undoubtedly more likely to commit crime in general.

53. Probably, but no special case is known.

54. Yes, in the same way that a man might take a dram to fortify himself for the same purpose.

55. Yes, the stupefaction can be produced by hemp alone, but dhatura is often mixed with it.

Answer No. 15.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans.

Bombay Provinces—	
Sunnis	78
Of Hindustan	1
Of Panjab, including Hazara	59
Trans-Indus—	
Peshawar, Yusafzai and Border tribes within British territory	8
Hindus.	
Bombay Provinces—	
Mahrattas	227
Pardesis*	183
Parwaris	82
Other Hindus	8
Panjab—	
Sikhs—	
Jats	50
Dogras and Hill-men	1
Hindustan—	
Brahmans	19
Rajputs	4
Other Hindu classes	14
Christians	19
Jews	7
TOTAL	755

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Jews	2
TOTAL	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Panjab Mussalmans	9
Mahratta Hindus	14
Pardesi ,,	5
Kahars ,,	6
Sweepers ,,	8
TOTAL	42

I have, in my whole service, come across only three men who were known to smoke "ganja."

* This class includes Brahmans, Ahirs, Kumbis, Chhattris, or Rajputs, Mochis, Pasis, Koris, Nass, Gujars, etc.

The older native officers say they remember a like number only mentioning the men I refer to—

1 Hindustani Hindu.
1 Rajputana Brahman.
1 Mahratta.

The smoking of charas is absolutely unknown.

24. Bhang is known to be mixed with sweetmeat, but eating thereof in the regiment is unheard of.

All Sikhs, Rajputana men, some of the Panjabis, and the Sind men drink "bhang sherbet" on rare festivals to increase appetite for the feast, but in very small quantity.

25. Decidedly on the decrease. In the old days before my time, many more men used these drugs.

Accounted for by men of the old Hindustani type not having been enlisted for years.

28. Have no data whence to derive this information.

32. None known.

33. Consumption of charas and ganja regarded with distrust as affecting the brain. That of drinking bhang looked on as a stimulant.

The usual apathy of Orientals is indicated by no marked opinion either way.

No worship of hemp plant known.

39. I have no personal knowledge in this matter.

The native officers consider that smoking is the more injurious form of consumption, because it affects the head quicker.

41. I cannot say, having no knowledge.

42. Harmful, not harmless, I consider, as some at least who commence to consume these narcotics may break into an excess.

43. Yes. The native officers confirm this opinion.

44. The native officers say:—

It acts as a stimulant.

Does not appear to be refreshing.

Produces intoxication according to quantity consumed.

Does not allay hunger.

Creates appetite.

Effects last about six hours.

Has no after-effects.

Produces no longing or uneasiness.

45. I have no knowledge of these drugs myself, and the following information has been derived from the senior Hospital Assistant with the regiment, who has 34 years' service and has had large experience in civil employ.

The moderate use of charas and ganja (which are smoked) often produces chronic bronchitis, mental deterioration and mental irritability. Bhang (which is used as a *sherbet*) does not in moderate use produce any of these symptoms.

The smoking of charas and ganja diminishes appetite and produces emaciation; bhang produces hunger.

The smoking of charas and ganja do not materially predispose to dysentery; but when dysentery is developed it is of a very serious type owing to the weakness and incapability of resisting disease produced by the drug.

It does cause bronchitis and asthma, but into this question must enter the consideration that the smoking of these drugs may have been due to asthma in the first instance.

The smoking of *Cannabis indica* preparations does cause laziness and induces habits of immorality.

The use of these drugs does deaden the intellect [illegible] maniacal [illegible] stopped [illegible] are no [illegible] ency to [illegible] moderate use is harmless.

46. The excessive use of charas and ganja produces similar symptoms to the moderate use, except that they are much more aggravated. The excessive use of bhang causes insanity in the same way as smoking charas and ganja and destroys the appetite.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Has, on the contrary, the reputation of being the very reverse.

51. Bad characters, on being found to be such, are promptly got rid of, so I have no data to reply to this query.

My whole knowledge on this subject is really summed up in an extra regimental impression, founded on reading, that some men "bhang themselves up to the eyes" before undertaking a murderous outrage. The native officers say "bhang" has the effect of making a man concentrate his whole attention on one thing, oblivious of all else. The native officers say such a man would not drink bhang but smoke ganja or charas.

53. One case is known of a man who had indulged in ganja when checked on sentry, coming to the charge, and threatening a native officer with the bayonet.

No other data.

54. *Vide* reply to question 51.

55. No regimental data.

Native officers consider such a use is not availed of.

It might, in persons unaccustomed to it, produce complete stupefaction without admixture.

Dhatura would be the thing employed, and not any preparation of the hemp plant.

Answer No. 16.

20 (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalman	35
Brahmans	21
Rajput	759
Other Hindus	64
Christian	16
TOTAL	895
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	61

Smoke ganja—

(*a*) Chattris	40
(*b*) Ahirs	2
Kahars	2

24 Drink bhang—

(*a*) Chattris	50
Brahman	1
(*b*)	*Nil.*

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease, one reason being that they are expensive, another that it is considered a bad practice.

28. Bhang, about 1½ tola, cost about 4 pies per diem. Charas and ganja ¼ tola cost about 9 pies.

32. I cannot hear of any social or religious customs.

33. There appears to be no strong opinion on the subject, but the practice is not regarded with favour.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant by any of the castes in this regiment.

39. The common opinion is that eating and drinking these drugs is a less injurious practice than smoking them.

41. Among the wrestlers bhang is considered to be a stimulant and also an appetiser, but they do not ascribe any beneficial effect to charas and ganja.

42. Drinking bhang in moderation is considered harmless, but ganja and charas are supposed to be physically weakening.

43. Quite so.

44. Bhang in moderation is refreshing and creates an appetite. The effect lasts from two to four hours, and after this appears to induce a feeling of lassitude. Moderate consumers do not appear to miss it much for a day or two, but after that time feel a longing for it.

Charas and ganja in moderation are considered to be stimulants by habitual consumers when making any unusual exertion.

The effects are more temporary than bhang, as with bhang the want of these drugs is not severely felt for a day or two.

45. I am unable to answer this question as I have no experience in regard to the use of these drugs. I have seen no ill-effects—physical, mental, or moral—which could unequivocally be traced to them.

I have never, so far as I now recollect, had a man under treatment for the immediate or remote consequences of the moderate or excessive use of them, but they may have been contributory to intoxication in the very few (some three or four) cases of that condition which I have seen in the course of my service with Indian troops.

46. *Vide* answer to question 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not known to be used as such.

51. Not known.

53. The effects of these drugs vary with different men: some they make violent and quarrelsome, others simply sleep off the effects.

54. Not known.

55. Not known.

I have no personal knowledge of these drugs, and all my answers are from information obtained from the regiment.

Answer No. 17.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Total strength 964, made up as follows:—

Mussalmans	24
Sikhs	8
Oudh Rajputs	5
Jats	2
Other Hindus	26
Christians	7
Brahmans	892

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalman (Hospital Assistant)	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Brahmans	2
Rajput	1
Mussalmans	5
Other Hindus	15
Sweepers	10

None of the above smoke ganja or charas.

24. In class (*a*) 75 Brahmans drink bhang. These same men sometimes when pressed for time eat it instead of preparing it for drinking.

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease. It has been found that since the establishment of regimental schools, the use of these drugs has greatly decreased and is decreasing daily. Men in former days, when they were not required to pass examinations for promotion, indulged in the drugs to pass their time in pleasure, a certain amount of which appears to be obtained from their use. But, owing to the increased state of efficiency now required from all ranks, men now devote their leisure hours to study and the mastering of their various duties.

28. The average cost per diem to a habitual moderate consumer is about 2 pies for bhang, for which he gets about ¼ tola weight.

Ganja and charas are not used in this regiment, it being composed of Brahmans.

32. These drugs are specially used by the worshippers of the God Mahadeva, who is described as being very fond of them. The custom appears to be, that bhang mixed with various seeds is first sprinkled over the idol, and the remains of the mixture being drunk by the worshippers. Ganja and charas are similarly mixed and shown to the idol and then consumed by smoking. These two latter drugs are, however, seldom used by Brahmans and never by Kanaujya and Sarwaria Brahmans.

33. The consumption of these drugs is not generally considered bad, but they are looked upon, rather, as an expensive luxury. There is no opinion in this regiment regarding their use. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant on any occasion by any sect in the regiment.

39. The smoking of these drugs in any form is considered by the natives as more injurious than drinking them, as the mixture of water, milk and sugar, etc., with bhang is said to reduce the heat it engenders, while the smoking produces a dry sensation and causes the smoker to cough.

41. The moderate use of ganja and charas is said to put warmth into the body for a short time, while the moderate use of bhang mixed with mint leaves or aniseed is generally considered beneficial in its effects, especially during the summer months.

42. They are considered beneficial for reasons stated in answer to question 41.

43. Yes, they are inoffensive.

44. The immediate effect of smoking ganja and charas is intoxication for a short period.

Bhang brings on a refreshing feeling. It creates appetite, but results in laziness.

45. I have no personal experience of the use of Indian hemp in any of its forms by native soldiers. All my knowledge on the subject is gathered from medical literature. Any opinion I may express would be merely an echo of opinions of medical writers.

46. The only positive thing I can state is that, as I never could obtain any proof of any native soldier having used Indian hemp, its immoderate use cannot be common among them.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. The habitual consumers of these drugs are not generally bad characters. Their use has no connection with crime of any general or special character. It is, however, difficult for a man to give up the habit of using the drugs once he has taken to them.

53. Not having any experience of the excessive use of any of these drugs by any class of men under me, I am unable to give an opinion. The excessive use is said to make a man's temper fretful, but nothing more. I know of no case in which their use has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. No, these drugs, as far as I know, are not used for this purpose.

55. There is said to be a tendency to do this, but perfect stupefaction cannot be obtained without admixture, or by using very large quantities of drug.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans . .	7
Hindus . . .	30
TOTAL .	37

(About) Muhammadans . .	2
Hindus	10
TOTAL .	12

24. (b) Hindus 5

25. No.

28. About one anna's worth.

33. Strict orthodox Muhammadans disapprove of the use of them. Others and Hindus see no harm in their moderate use. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Ganja and charas are only smoked, not eaten or drunk, and the comparison cannot be made.

Bhang is only drunk.

41. Yes, to those using them habitually.

43. Yes.

44. Stimulant and non-intoxicating: effect does not last long; no particular after-effects; the want of them is felt by those accustomed to their use.

45. No medical man being in charge of the battery for more than a very limited and temporary period, no reliable evidence on these points can be furnished.

46. See reply to question 45.

51. No.

None.

53. Not known.

No.

54. Not known.

55. Not known.

Not known.

The above answers refer only to the native establishments of the battery under my command.

Answer No. 19.

20. Those who use it use either.

21. Mussalman 1
    Mahrattas (Hindus) . . . 2
    Hindu Ahir . . . 1

25. In the battery there has been no increase or decrease.

28. ¼ tola is the allowance per diem.
    1 anna per diem for charas.
    2 pies " " " ganja.

Bhang is 6 annas a seer.

32. I can find out no customs regarding the consumption of these drugs, and I believe there are none. Doubtless they are used as a stimulant, perhaps, in larger quantities at any feast.

33. The consumers of these drugs are called "ganjeris," and are looked upon much in the same way as drunkards are when they exceed. There is no custom known of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Eating bhang has less effect than smoking or eating charas or smoking ganja, it being a much weaker preparation, and a man cannot change his drug without feeling the effects considerably.

41. It is beneficial apparently as a stimulant in cold climates, but I do not think it does any real good. It is not used in fevers, but will enable a man to bear up under excessive temporary fatigue, such as a forced march.

42. The general opinion is that an abstainer is better than a ganjeri. A healthy man should not require a sedative.

43. Yes.

44. It is refreshing; does not intoxicate; it creates appetite. The effect is quite temporary. A man would feel a longing for it for about 20 days; after that he would no longer desire it.

45. Yes, the habitual moderate use of these drugs produces slight noxious effects physically and mentally.

Yes, it causes weakness and emaciation.

Yes, to a slight extent.

Long continued habitual use produces bronchitis and asthma in old age. No dysentery has been caused.

Ganja and charas induce laziness to a certain extent.

No cases of insanity from its use came under observation.

46. No cases of insanity from excessive use were observed, though several such cases occurred.

49. I do not know.

51. There is no connection between crime and the use of the drug.

53. Presumably a man under the influence of charas would no more know what he was doing than a man drunk with alcohol.

I know of no case.

54. Probably.

55. I do not know.

A man unaccustomed to the use of the drug can be completely stupefied by a large dose.

Answer No. 20.

20. Total strength of the battery	146
Punjabi Muhammadans .	79
Sikhs	67
(a) *Combatants*	146
(b) *Non-combatants* . .	Nil.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Dooly-bearers (Hindu kahars) .	4
Punjabi Muhammadans . .	39
" Sikhs . . .	2
Hindus	11
Sweepers	13
TOTAL .	[illegible]

Ganja—

Bhisti (Muhammadan)	1
Kahars (Hindus)	4

Charas—

Hindus	3
Muhammadan	1

24. (*a*) All the Sikh drivers, numbering 67.

25. I am quite unable to answer this question.

28. Half ounce of bhang or half tola of charas is considered to be as much as a moderate man may consume per diem.

Cost varies.

32. There are none.

None.

33. The Muhammadans condemn the use of all these hemp drugs for themselves, but they seem to think there is no harm for Hindus in using bhang; ganja and charas are condemned as harmful in themselves.

The plant is not worshipped.

39. The fumes of these drugs when smoked do more harm than the drinking of them. This is purely a statement of the witnesses; I am not qualified to give reasons.

41. Ganja and charas can do no good.

Bhang, when drunk in moderation, does good; it moderates thirst and increases appetite.

42. Ganja and charas are not harmless; bhang is.

43. Quite so.

44. Ganja produces slight numbing effect on senses and allays hunger. Effect lasts about half an hour. Want of it produces uneasiness and longing.

Charas—Stronger than ganja; more intoxicating, allays hunger. Effect lasts half an hour. Want of it produces longing.

Bhang—Refreshing, creates appetite. Not intoxicating, except in very large quantities. Effects pass off very soon. A man intoxicated by bhang suffers from nervousness, especially dread of light if suddenly awakened at night.

Moderate man does not suffer from want of bhang.

45. Ganja and charas—

Enfeeble constitution.

Injure digestion.

Induce bronchitis.

Do not impair moral sense.

Do not deaden intellect.

I have never seen insanity caused by use of these drugs.

Bhang—

Does not impair constitution.

Does not injure digestion.

Does not induce disease.

Does not impair moral sense.

46. There is no case recorded in this battery of the habitual excessive use of these drugs.

49. Ganja and charas are said to be so used.

51. There is no native in the battery who could be fairly called a *bad* character.

53. Yes, a man drunk with any of these drugs might be incited to violent crime.

No.

54. Yes, that is a general idea, but no concrete instance has occurred in this battery.

55. Yes, the witnesses think such cases are possible. Ganja and charas will produce complete stupefaction; it would be difficult to do it with bhang.

Answer No. 21.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Gurkhas	911
Hindus	3
Muhammadans	1
TOTAL	915

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	28
Hindus	48

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	23

(*a*) *Combatants*—

None.

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	2

24. None.

25. Neither one nor the other.

28. Five pies worth per diem, or on an average 1 drachm 5 pennyweights.

32. None.

33, 39, 41 and 42. As the numbers are so few and the amount of charas consumed is infinitesimal, being only 3 rupees worth a month amongst 1,014 souls, I am not able to give any opinion.

43. No.

44. Unable to give an opinion for reasons stated.

45. Have had no personal experience whatever of the use of the drug except in hospital practice as a medicine, consequently to answer the different questions under this No. 45, I should only be giving the information stated in the therapeutic books.

46. Cannot do so from personal experience.

49, 51, 53, 54 and 55. For reasons already stated, am unable to give any opinion.

Answer No. 22.

20 (*a*) *Combatants*—912. All Mussalmans, except 2 Brahmans, 3 Rajputs and 4 Sikhs.

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hospital Assistants . .	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus . . .	5
Mussalmans . . .	48

None.

24. None.

32. Their consumption is for Mussalmans strictly prohibited.

33. Among the Mussalmans it is regarded as a *vice*.

The Mussalmans do not worship the hemp plant.

39 and 41. No special knowledge on the subject.

42. No special knowledge on the subject, though it is generally regarded by Mussalmans as harmful

43. Yes.

44. The generally-accepted opinion among [illegible] produces great uneasiness and longing.

45. My personal experience of ganja, charas, or bhang-eaters is very limited, and I have never known any one who suffered much mentally or bodily by the use of these drugs.

I can, however, say from my knowledge of these drugs that they are injurious to health.

There is temporary exhilaration and excitement of the mental faculties followed by depression and loss of general health Should there be any tendency to insanity in the individual, the use of the drug would probably bring on the disease and intensify it, mania (acute) being generally the result

46. Most decidedly injurious to health, both bodily and mentally, in excess.

49. Not known

51, 53, 54 and 55 No special knowledge.

Answer No. 23.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Brahmans . . .	17
Sikhs . . .	58
Mussalmans . . .	74
TOTAL .	149

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Brahmans . . .	1
Mussalmans . . .	31
TOTAL .	32

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus . . .	16
Mussalmans . . .	14
TOTAL .	30

Nil.

24. *Nil.*

Answer No. 24.

20 (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	456
Pathans . . .	228
Panjabi Mussalmans . .	114
Dogras	114

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans . .	3
Hindus	3

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans . . .	64
Hindus	35
TOTAL .	1,137

24 Seventy per cent of the Sikhs and Dogras drink a little bhang during the hot weather; but during the cold weather only about 20% do so Very few Muhammadans (not more than two or three) smoke charas, but none drink bhang unless surreptitiously.

25. Neither on the increase nor on the decrease—if anything it is decreasing on account of the decreased age of most native soldiers.

28. About 3 "ratis," costing less than 1 pice.

32. Bhang enters into the ceremony of worshipping "Shivji" at certain seasons of the year—this applies only to Dogras (Hindus). None among other classes enlisted in the regiment.

33. The smoking of charas is against the Sikh religion, but the drinking of bhang is regarded as harmless by Sikhs, unless taken in excess.

Muhammadans do disapprove of charas-smoking, as they consider the habit grows on a man until he consumes it in excess. The drinking of bhang is also considered as against their religion. The hemp plant is never worshipped.

39. When smoked, the results are felt much sooner than when drunk. The smoking of charas is considered by all natives as the most injurious form of consumption.

41. Yes; it increases the appetite and cools the system. Ganja not desirable

43. Yes.

44. *Refreshing*; intoxicating in large doses only. Increases the appetite It does not allay hunger. The effect lasts about three hours; [illegible] or no after-effects. Charas when not [illegible]

causes inconvenience and longing; but bhang does not do so.

45. No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

Nil.

46. Charas when used in excess impairs the constitution and weakens all the functions of the body.

Bhang in excess is much less injurious.

49. No.

51. A somewhat large proportion of bad characters consume charas or bhang.

No connection with crime in general.

53. Very seldom.

No.

54. No. Spirits or country liquor would be used.

55. Sometimes, but seldom.

Complete stupefaction can be induced by both charas and bhang if partaken of in excess.

Answer No. 25.

20. The total strength of the regiment is 746, composed of:—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

European	1
Eurasian	1
Mahratta	168
Mussalman	140
Pardesi Brahman	58
Dakshini "	6
Pardesi Thakur	40
Parbhu	1
Sunwi	1
Bhoi	6
Ahir	2
Goosai	1
Bairagi	1
Rajput	4
Moorai	2
Gujrati Thakra	1
Barote	4
Sikh	2
Tapodan	1
Gujrati Brahman	1
Moochi	2
TOTAL	443

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mahratta	7
Mussalman	4
Dakshini Brahman	2
Parbhu	2
Bhoi	1
Gujrati Thakra	2
TOTAL	18

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalman (Bhistis)	18
Moochi	3
Syces	152
Bhangi	12
TOTAL	285
GRAND TOTAL	746

Out of this total of 746, there are—

3 who drink bhang.
19 who smoke ganja.

22 TOTAL.

Smoke ganja—

Mahrattas	5
Mussalmans	7
Dakshini Brahmans	1
Thakore Pardesi	4
Bhoi	1
Barotes	1
TOTAL	19

Drink bhang—

Pardesi Brahmans	3
TOTAL	22

There are none who smoke charas in the regiment now.

25. There is a decided decrease in the regiment of the use of ganja, charas and bhang, for reason that these drugs are becoming more expensive than they used to be formerly. Another reason for the decrease is that the use of these drugs is not encouraged, and the men, for fear of getting into trouble or marring their future prospects on account of the use of these drugs, abstain from taking any of these drugs in any form.

28. The average allowance for a moderate consumer is about one tola and costs about three pies. This amount also covers the expense of flavouring spices used in bhang.

32. There is a social custom of taking bhang during "Shivratri," but it is not compulsory. There is no religious custom for taking any of these drugs.

33. The bhang is regarded as a stimulant to the brain, it is said, and is used by stoics and sadhus to fix their minds on religious matters only, so as not to have their minds drawn away to other matters; it is cooling and allays thirst.

Ganja is considered a good deal worse than bhang; and charas is considered the worst of all.

The disrepute is attributed, as in all cases of intoxicating habits, to those who take in excess; but more so those who smoke ganja and charas, even if moderately.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant by any sect or caste.

39. No, the smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is the most injurious form of consumption. Because in smoking the head is at once affected by ganja and charas; by ganja-smoking the lungs are also affected, and habitual smokers of ganja and charas have a dull heavy look about

the eyes. In some cases these two drugs (ganja and charas) tend to make a man insane, either temporarily or permanently. Charas on account of its being too expensive is not smoked as much as ganja

41. No, the use of these drugs are not beneficial in their effects.

42. A moderate use of bhang may be harmless, for it acts somewhat like a stimulant and dispels fatigue, etc., but ganja and charas-smoking is always injurious if taken moderately or immoderately, because these latter two affect the brain and the chest more directly, whereas this is not the case with bhang.

43. A moderate consumer of any of these drugs is not offensive to his neighbours.

44. As mentioned above, bhang is stimulating; it is refreshing; its intoxication is not the same as that of liquor; it does not allay hunger, yes, it creates hunger, which is not easily satisfied; its effects last for three or four hours; yes, the consumer feels lazy after the effects have passed off; yes, those who take bhang oftener than once a day have a craving for another dose as often as the time for repeating arrives, and until this craving is gratified he feels uneasy and restless; the same feelings come on to those who only take bhang once a day.

Ganja, as mentioned before, is used for smoking, and the immediate effect is that the smoker's head is at once affected and the appetite is checked; it is not refreshing; yes, there is a kind of intoxication which comes on after smoking ganja. Yes, it allays hunger; no, the appetite is spoilt after smoking this drug; there is no certainty as to the length of time the effects last; yes, the after-effects are that the smoker becomes drowsy; yes, the want of subsequent gratification does produce a longing and uneasiness.

45. This question is answered by the Medical Officer in charge of the regimental dispensary:—

No physical, mental or moral bad effect is produced by the moderate use of bhang.

It does not impair the constitution.

It does not injure the digestion or cause loss of appetite.

It does not cause dysentery, bronchitis, or asthma.

It does not impair the moral sense or induce laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery.

It does not deaden the intellect, or produce insanity. But ganja has bad physical, mental and moral effects.

It impairs the constitution.

It does not injure digestion, but causes loss of appetite.

It does not cause dysentery, but causes bronchitis or asthma, rarely.

It does not impair the moral sense or induce laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery.

It impairs the intellect and makes the smokers dull.

It is never known to produce insanity in moderate smokers of ganja.

46. This question is also answered by the same Medical Officer:—

Habitual excessive consumers of bhang are not known to be affected constitutionally; thus digestion is impaired only. But it often occasions a ravenous sensation, which is not appeased by food. [illegible]

habit.

Habitual excessive use of bhang is never known to produce insanity.

Habitual excessive use of ganja has very bad physical, mental and moral effects.

It impairs the constitution. It injures the digestion. It is not known to cause dysentery, but it produces bronchitis and asthma.

It deadens the intellect.

As regards insanity, ganja (excessive smoking) is the principal cause in producing insanity in those who have no hereditary history, and in the latter it acts as an exciting cause. By itself it acts as a predisposing cause also. I have never seen any typical symptoms. It is not known of a person suffering from mental anxiety or brain disease resorting to the use of this drug for obtaining relief.

49. No, the use of any of these drugs will not induce aphrodisiac unless the consumer is addicted to the practice; but these drugs are not used for the purpose.

51. No, there is not a large proportion of bad characters habitual consumers of any of these drugs. The use of these drugs has no connection with crimes in general or crimes of any special character.

53. It is not certain; a great deal depends upon the quantity taken and the constitution of the consumers. I know of no case where an excessive indulgence of any of these drugs has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. No, these drugs are not used by people to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence or crime precipitately.

55. These drugs are not usually used to stupefy victims, as it would take a large quantity to do so. An excess quantity of any of these drugs taken by those not used to them will stupefy a person without admixture of anything else.

Answer No. 26.

20. Total strength	154
Brahmans	3
Pardesis	67
Vaghra Muth	2
Mahrattas	34
Parbhus	2
Rajputs	2
Marwari	1
Mahomedans	31
Gosawi	3
Other castes	7

(a) Combatants	135
(b) Non-combatants	18
(c) Authorised camp-followers	1

None of these people use ganja or charas

21. There are only four Pardesis who moderately drink bhang every day and few others at times

22. The drinking of bhang is on a lower scale because those who drink it do not find sufficient ... to indulge in it, owing to heavy responsi...

28. Out of the four persons, every one requires bhang worth two or three annas. His daily expense on this account is only one pie and no more.

32. On public Hindu holidays, such as Maha-Shivaratra, Saturnalia Padwa and Diwali, all the people join together and partake the drink of bhang and very scarcely drink a few drops of opium (kusumba), and thus make themselves merry during the whole of the festive day. The drinking of bhang or eating of opium or charas, has no religious bearing at all.

33. Nobody in this regiment ever worships the hemp trees.

39. By adding a few other things to bhang, such as milk, sugar, cardamoms, etc., it gives a nice taste and loses its bad effects. If ganja is also smoked without mixing in it tobacco or washing it several times with water, it will produce constant burning in the heart of the smoker, and thus the man will soon die if he smoke it constantly.

41. If in the hot season the bhang be used moderately, it conduces to the health and digests food properly.

42. If moderately used bhang is harmless.

43. No reports were made against the men who drink bhang moderately to show that their drinking was in any way injurious to their neighbours.

44. The eyes of habitual drunkards are somewhat reddish for a couple of hours after drinking. If bhang be mixed with sugar, badam, pepper, cardamom and badishep, it agrees with health when carefully and moderately used. Those who daily use it are never intoxicated. Drinking creates appetite and its effect never lasts more than five or six hours. Those who use it seriously on occasions become lazy for twenty-four hours; they feel sleepy and wish to eat anything as if they were hungry for the last one or two days.

45. Not to my knowledge. The smokers of ganja lose, I am confident, their brains and constant memory. Such people generally suffer from dysentery. The bhang never produces these bad effects or insanity. The ganja can produce permanent insanity.

As regards queries Nos. 46, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, having had no personal knowledge or information from my subordinates, I am unable to answer them.

Answer No. 27.

20. (*a*)

	Maratha.	Mussalman.	Paradery.	Goytkee Brahmans.	Vangara.	Bhal.	Rajput.	Paralhu.	Dhangar.	Mali & Gurav.	Khattri and Ligazot	Mochi.	Wanting.	Total.
Strength	180	133	83	9	1	2	5	6	12	5	2	3	23	450
Smokers. Ganja	8	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22
Smokers. Chara	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bhangdrinkers*	4	4	7	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	15*

* Answer to question 21.

(*b*) and (*c*)

	Syces.	Bhistees.	Bhangees.	Kamalhi.	Masalchi.	Hospital Servants.	Troop Moochis.	Banyas.	Dhobees.	Mali.	Troop Barbers.	Karkoons.	Total.
Strength	225	4	12	1	1	2	3	4	6	2	6	3	289
Smokers. Ganja	14	14	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	22
Smokers. Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bhang drinkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...

24. Fifteen combatants are eaters or drinkers of bhang, as shown in the above tables.

25. The use of the hemp drug is on the decrease, because when this regiment was organized the heavy duties here required have very much reduced the number of men addicted to this vice.

28. For each ordinary consumer ganja of half anna, bhang of one pice and charas of half anna is required per diem.

32. Bhang is used on Shivaratra, the religious day of Hindus. Bhang and ganja are much used among Hindus, by Shiva-worshippers. Charas is used by Baluchis; ganja is used in low classes, while bhang in high ones; these are given to friends when they are to be honoured, and special regards are to be shown to them.

33. Moderate consumers of bhang and ganja are not regarded with contempt by other men, but the charas-smokers are not treated with respect.

Among the Hindus there is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is more injurious than the drinking or eating of the same. In smoking, the seeds of this plant, which are more injurious, are used, while in bhang the leaves are only used and some other substantial things are added.

41. Moderate use of bhang and ganja assists digestion, and the effects of bad water and air are not so felt, and it allures hunger for a time.

Even the moderate use of charas is not beneficial.

42. Except bhang, the other forms of this drug are harmful.

43. Moderate consumers of bhang and ganja are offensive to their neighbours, but immoderate consumers are troublesome.

44. To the habitual consumers the drinking and smoking of bhang and ganja is stimulating, and refreshing. It brings energy to them. If it is used much it produces intoxication. After a time of its use it commences to check hunger. The intoxicating effect of these drugs lasts for about two hours, and when the effect is totally gone it produces headache and uneasiness and confused ideas.

If the habitual consumers are not able to gratify, they become crazy and bewildered and are likely to commit a theft for satisfying the gratification.

45. It affects physically a person if continued for a long time, and produces physical and mental weakness.

Yes; man loses flesh and becomes lean and weak.

In a moderate dose immediately increases the demand of food, but after a short time, when the effect of the drug is over, then man suffers from hunger.

It makes the lung weak and it is hoped to suffer afterwards with bronchitis and asthma.

It does not impair the moral sense, but induces laziness, and the habits of immorality or debauchery are checked.

A constant smoker does not suffer from the lessening of intellect, but a *new beginner may suffer* from it.

Sometimes a man may become mad from the use of that drug.

By the use of the drug partial insensibility is produced, and it is temporary. It depends on idiosyncrasy, *i.e.*, some persons may suffer more from small doses, while others escape if given in large doses.

No, very few instances of confessions could be met with.

No, cases are found in which such connection is shown.

Yes, insanity induces weak-minded persons to use this drug.

46. All the above-mentioned effects and intoxication are increased many fold by the habitual excessive use of these drugs.

51. Yes they are; they become irritative and are more quarrelsome. Men addicted to ganja and charas-smoking often steal trifling things as would suffice to purchase the gratification.

53. These drugs when taken excessively do at times incite the consumers to commit slight crimes not previously thought of.

No such case has come to my knowledge yet

54. At times the use of these drugs is shown as an excuse for offences committed.

55 These drugs are used for alluring persons and getting one's objects done.

Without admixture these drugs could not be given to non-consumers.

Answer No. 28.

20. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

	Establishment.	Wanting to complete.	Europeans.	Marathi.	Muhammadan.	Pardeshi.	Brahman.	Phulaboo.	Shenavi.	Bhatt.	Comathi.	Bhil.	Dhangar.	Mochi.	Dhobi.	Umarl.	Rajaramshi.	Rajput.	Kohli.	Mali.	Gujrati Brahman.	Gavad.	Sutar.	Marwadi.	Hajam.	Bhangi.	Bhangli.	Dhedh.	Mahar.	Present total.
Effective	607	33	1	104	113	33	9	1	1	2	1	3	7	2	1	5	3	11	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	632
Non-effective	3	..	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—			—		—		—	—	—	—	—	5
Camp-followers.	271	79	...	1	14	—	—		—	—		—	—	2	—	—		—		—	1	—	—	—	1	9	79	35	35	192
Gross Total	941	114	1	105	127	43	11	9	1	2	1	3	7	4	1	5	3	11	6	2	3	3	1	1	2	9	79	3	35	827

21. Unable to ascertain facts

25. It is my belief that these drugs are on the increase.

28. Cannot ascertain these facts.

32. Bhang is used during the native festival "Sewrathri," but I am unable to give details.

33. The practice of using these drugs is regarded as an evil. I am not aware of any sect worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Bhang and ganja are both intoxicating when drunk; but the latter, when smoked, is more injurious than when drunk, because it is not diluted.

41. The habitual moderate users of charas, ganja and bhang derive temporary relief owing to the mental faculties being stupefied

42 This is injurious.

43. What is moderation? Moderation has no limits

44 It produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, attended with exhilaration of the spirits and hallucinations; stupefies, produces hunger, increases the appetite, and is followed by narcotic effects, sleep and stupor. Its after-effects are considered less unpleasant than opium.

45 and 46. It produces hallucinations of the mental functions, drowsiness, sleep, nausea and headache

The pupils of the eyes are contracted, and it affects the spinal cord. When indulged into excess it produces death. It acts as a stimulant, especially in males, and is employed as an aphrodisiac. With regard to these drugs a resolution of the Indian Government, dated the 17th December 1873, declares "that its habitual use does tend to produce insanity" and that "of the cases of insanity produced by the excessive use of drugs and spirits, by far the largest number must be attributed to hemp. Return: "East India (consumption of ganja)," 1893, No. 97.

It produces both temporary and permanent insanity, and the symptoms may be reinduced by use of the drugs after liberation from restraint

49. Yes.

51. Not necessarily. It acts as a stimulant and tends to nerve the person about to commit a crime

53 and 54.

55. Yes. Complete stupefaction can be induced by these drugs without admixture, and victims are induced to partake of them.

Answer No. 29.

20. The total strength of the corps is 726, composed of the undermentioned castes :—

1.	Pardesi Brahmans	142	311
	„ Thakurs	63	
	„ Ahirs, Gorodias, and Passis	100	
	„ Bhois	6	
2.	Marathas	228	236
	Do. Brahmans	8	
3.	Gujrathis		21
4.	Mussalmans		141
5.	Portuguese		2
6.	Vacancies		12
	TOTAL		726

(a) *Combatants*	698
(b) *Non-combatants*	28
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	...
TOTAL	726

Ganja is smoked by—

Marathas	12
Mussulmans	17
Pardesi Thakurs	9
„ Ahir, Gorodias, and Passis	11
„ Bhois	6
TOTAL	55

Charas is smoked by none.

24. The numbers of caste that (a) eat or (b) drink bhang are as follows :—

Pardesi Brahmans	21
„ Ahirs, Gorodias, and Passis	5
Total	26

25. The use of ganja and bhang is on the decrease owing to its dearness. Charas is not used because it is not obtainable.

28. The average allowance and cost to a habitual moderate consumer is—

Bhang—per diem 1 pice (3 pies) worth, weighing 2 tolas.

Ganja—per diem 2 pice (or 6 pies) worth, weighing 1 tola.

32. I only know that it is a social custom. If religious also, I am not aware of it.

33. The use of these drugs is considered by the consumers to counteract the effects of bad water, but this is a subterfuge used for novices to induce them to the use of the drugs. It is held in disrepute, owing to their effects making a man to talk and chatter away all sorts of things. In fact the narcotic effects of these drugs will lead the consumer to become a mischievous and a dangerous character. I do not know if there is a custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. By smoking—it is more injurious than by eating or drinking the same drug, as it acts instantly on the brain of the smoker and makes him seedy

41. The moderate use of bhang may be beneficial in some cases, but not in general.

42 The use of these drugs is harmless for diarrhœa and want of sleep, but ganja injures the constitution.

43. Yes, inoffensive, but not as a rule.

44. The use of bhang and ganja soothes the spirit.

(2) The use of bhang is refreshing when taken in moderation.

(3) Yes. It produces intoxication.

(4) It does allay hunger at first and after some time it creates appetite.

(5) The effects of bhang last for about six hours and that of ganja two to three hours.

(6) The after-effects of bhang and ganja to the consumer are that it makes him dull and languid.

(7) Yes, the want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness and a longing to repeat the dose.

45. (1) Yes, the habitual moderate use of these drugs produces physical and mental noxious effects, and sometimes affects the morals also.

(2) Yes, it does impair the constitution.

(3) Yes, it does injure the digestion first.

(4) Yes, ganja and bhang cause bronchitis and asthma.

(5) It does impair the moral sense and induce laziness, but not debauchery.

(6) It produces insanity, but it is temporary, as in my experience, after some months.

Mania produces. Symptoms—sedatives to the brain; some consumers laugh, dance, sing, and to some produces sexual desires, more appetite, and to others it produces energy, boldness for mischief, quarrels, and acts of violence. To some it produces a state of catalepsy.

(7) No cases of insanes confessing as to the use of the drugs have come before me.

(8) The use of hemp will give temporary relief to those suffering from mental anxiety; and that indulgence of this drug used often may tend to insanity to weakened persons.

I have not been acquainted with any case, nor could trace from regimental sheet

46. The habit of these drugs could not be satisfactory to the consumers, and that the use of it would lead them to do mischief of all sorts.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by the Hospital Assistant.]

49. Not to my knowledge.

51. Not come within my knowledge.

53. The excessive indulgence in any of these drugs will incite the consumer to unpremeditated and violent crime, as I had experience of a sepoy of my regiment, who by excessive use of ganja-smoking did acts of violence and homicidal frenzy. Loading his musket, threatened to shoot his Commanding Officer or any one who dared to come near his door, which was kept closed from inside. Subsequently the man was arrested, tried and punished.

54. They may be used for that purpose, but I have no certain knowledge on the subject.

55. As above. Complete stupefaction can be produced by this drug (without admixture) to those who are not habitual consumers, but to produce that effect in habitual consumers, admixture of dhatura or such like is, I believe, resorted to.

Answer No. 30.

20. Total strength of regiment . 539

Composed thus—

Pardesi Hindus	236
Maratha Hindus	139
Muhammadans	117
Gujerati Hindus	42
Vacancies	5
TOTAL	539

(a) *Combatants*	512
(b) *Non-combatants*	17
(c) *Authorised camp-followers*	10

The average 3 per caste, that smoke ganja.

24. (a) Eat—None in any caste.

(b) Drink—Among Pardesi Hindus about 15 drink bhang; among Maratha Hindus 5; among Muhammadans 5; among Gujrati Hindus 2.

25 On the decrease, owing to there being a local rise in the price.

28. Two annas.

Sivrathri.

Rung-Pancham (Holi)

33. It is considered as an ill-habit.

It is generally considered a habit of disrepute

None.

41. Yes, when taken moderately.

42. Considered harmless by creditable statement of witnesses.

43. No.

44. Yes, it is refreshing. Ganja does produce intoxication Ganja or charas smoked produces hunger, which bhang allays. It creates appetite. The effect of bhang lasts about four hours, and ganja about two hours. No after-effects, nor does it produce any longing or uneasiness subsequently.

49. Yes.

51. A bad character usually developed by habitually consuming any of these drugs excessively Insulting quarrels would be the general crime.

53 It does excite when excessively indulged in to unpremeditated crime of either violence or otherwise No, not aware of any case of homicidal frenzy.

54. No

55 Yes, they do Complete stupefaction will not be induced by the drug alone

Answer No. 31.

20. The total strength is 726.

(a) *Combatants*	678
(b) *Non-combatants*	32
(c) *Authorised camp-followers*	16

And are thus divided—

Pardesi Hindus	294
Maratha Hindus	238
Desni Hindus	36
Mussulmans	145
Vacancies	11
Eurasian	1
European	1

About 10 Pardesi Hindus smoke ganja, 2 Maratha Hindus, and 1 Mussalman also. Charas is not at all used here.

24 About 10 Pardesi Hindus eat and drink bhang

25. The use of ganja, charas, and bhang is on the decrease, being too expensive.

28. The average allowance is from 2 mashas to ¼ a tola, and costs the habitual moderate consumers from ¼ an anna to an anna per diem.

32. Bhang is drunk every year at Shewratri, Kartick, and Ashad Akadeshi, and at Rung-Panchmi. It is generally eaten and drunk at social gatherings by Hindus of all castes. They also offer it to their god Mahadeo at "Shewratri."

33. It is regarded as having the bad effect of prostrating both the bodily and mental faculties of those addicted to its use.

The above is the opinion generally of the native army.

To the rise in the exchange. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. It is equally bad in every form. The reason is, from judging the bad effects on the persons making use of these drugs, who for no real cause create quarrels and dispute with every one they come in contact with, but no case of such kind has actually occurred in the regiment to my knowledge.

41. Decidedly not.

42. It is decidedly as bad, because its constant use leads to excess, and this is the reason.

43. Generally speaking they may be regarded as such.

44 A craving for excessive use. By habitual

longer on those that are not accustomed to them. The after-effect may be stated to be the softening of the brains, tending ultimately to insanity. Yes, it does produce longing and uneasiness.

45 and 46. They are replied by the Military Medical Officer.*

49. Yes.

51. Yes. The users of these drugs are driven to lose their judgment and discretion upon the slightest or no provocation, but I have had no such example.

53. It does in most cases incite the worst traits of character and disposition. Its excessive use will tend to create frenzy, but happily none has ever occurred in the regiment.

54 Generally speaking it is not so used, but its effect is liable to lead to offences of the kind referred to.

55. Yes, in many cases that may occur. Yes, it may. Admixture may intensify the stupefaction, but its immoderate use may all the same stupefy the faculties.

* Answers not received.

20. Strength of the corps . . 148

(a) *Combatants*—

Maratha	37
Pardesi	25
Mussalman	34
Gujrati Hindu	33
TOTAL	129

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Maratha	6
Mussalman	1
Gujrati Hindu	12
TOTAL	19

(c) *Authorised camp-followers*—
None.

Smoking ganja and not charas—

Maratha	2
Mussalman	2

21. Drinking bhang but not eating—

Pardesi	2

These men drink bhang moderately, made according to the way described in answer No. 32, only in summer or in hot season to refresh themselves as a cooling beverage, and not the whole year round as a regular consumer.

Nobody eats bhang in our corps.

26. It is on the decrease since most of the old hands are pensioned, died, etc., who used to smoke ganja and drink bhang moderately, but regularly.

28. Ganja costs at the average half a pice per diem or about four annas per head per month to a moderate regular consumer.

Bhang costs about one anna per diem for a man.

32. Mahadeo, the god of Hindus, used to drink bhang and smoke ganja, therefore all the Hindus are bound to keep fast and drink bhang, even a small quantity, on the anniversary of his (the Mahadeo's) birthday, called Shewratri; therefore all the Hindus take it for sacred or religious ... mption to drink bhang on that day, as it ... called Mahadeo-ki-buti (Mahadeo's plant), ... it is made an admixture with the following ... ll quantities of each ingredient: grind them ...), strain and mix sugar before drinking: therefore it is called thandai (a cooling admixture), since it is made of ingredients of cooling effects:—

Bhang.
Saunp (sweet fennel fruit).
Kasni (chicory).
Khuskhus (poppy seeds).
Pepper.
Almonds.

Answer No. 32.

The charas has ...
of Mahadeo.

Charas cannot be ...
therefore we know ...
than ganja in its eff...

33. In the army ...
intoxication good, sp...

The use of these ...

I believe no man ...
the plant of hemp ...

39. Drinking bh...
smoking of ganja an...
is cool and refreshi...
while ganja or cha...
procures cough and ...

41. The bhang is ...
in its effect, but the ...
all beneficial in thei...

42. The moderat...
because it is a cool ...
intoxication, but no...
charas, which are ha...

43. The moderate ...
inoffensive to their ...

44. The drinking ...
produces slight and ...
no hunger, but creat...
bhang begins about ...
lasts for three hours.

There is no after-...

It produces longin...
time of daily consum...

The ganja and ch...
exciting, and allays ...

Its effect immedi...
about three hours, an...
produces longing an...
after-effects.

45 and 46 will ...
Officer.*

51. Large proport...
smoke ganja and cha...

53. The excess sm...
incite to some unpre...
times in their influe...

No, we have no ...

54. Those who ...
ganja and charas as ...
fy themselves by ...
tate... of violence
but ... se who
ganj... aras,
they ...

20 (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	105
Marathas	250
Pardesis	6
Telugas	77
Sikhs	10
Brahmans	123
Rajputs	71
Other Hindus	109
Jews	3
Parwaris	48
Maungs	2
TOTAL	804

(*b*) *Non-combatants**—

Muhammadans	4
Marathas	13
Telugas	7
Other Hindus	6
Parwaris	2
TOTAL	32

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*†—

Muhammadans	1
Marathas	1
Other Hindus	1
Sweepers	9
TOTAL	12

Ganja 26—

Marathas	12
Brahman	1
Other Hindus	9
Mussulmans	2
Jew	1
Telunga	1

Charas—Not obtainable here.

24. Bhang 8—

Brahmans	7
Other Hindu	1

25. On the decrease, because they are abused for it by their caste-fellows in the army

It is increasing in civil life because it is cheaper than liquor.

28 Ganja—about 1 anna 6 pies

Bhang—about 6 pies.

32. On Maha Shivratri festival most of the Hindus drink bhang, because they believe that thereby they please Shiva.

33. (1) Regarded with disfavour.

(2) The general idea is that a man who takes any of these drugs is more alert and wide awake when on sentry-go.

(3) The disrepute is owing to the opinion that it dulls the reasoning power.

(4) No custom of worshipping known.

39. Smoking is more injurious than eating or drinking the preparations of the hemp plant. It affects the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

41. Bhang is most used in hot climates, charas and ganja in cold. Troops of this presidency use the latter in Afghanistan in the winter.

Vide reply to 41.

42. Quite harmless when taken in moderation.

They never lead to disturbances.

43. Perfectly so.

44. It makes them feel happy.

It is refreshing.

Moderately intoxicating.

Excites hunger at the time.

Gives a good appetite when the intoxication is on.

The effect of an ordinary dose lasts about two hours.

There are no bad after-effects except laziness; it neither induces headache nor "hot-coppers."

Yes, but the habit can be given up more easily than opium or drink.

45. In moderation.

No

Charas and ganja predispose to catching cold.

No. Improves digestion and appetite.

Ganja and charas in excess cause bronchitis or asthma.

Does not induce immorality, only laziness.

* Ganja does if taken in excess.

There appears to have been a previous taint of insanity in the family in each case known in this corps.

Melancholia, temporary.

Yes.

A tendency to religious mania.

No.

It is probable that in many cases the habit is contracted with a view to obtaining relief from mental anxiety or brain disease.

No evidence. In many cases the sole reason for the habit is that it is a cheap and rapid intoxicant.

* The remarks above bracketed refer to use of these drugs in excess.

(1) ———————— became insane. He indulged in liquor, opium, ganja, bhang—in fact all intoxicants; his uncle was known to have been mad.

(2) ———————— became insane. He indulged in bhang only. His grandfather was known to have been mad.

48. The effects of excessive use are injurious, but to a less extent than drink. See also remarks bracketed with an asterisk against question 45.

49. Never alone; but bhang mixed with opium, dhatura and musk is said to be used as an aphrodisiac.

51. No.

None.

53. There is no evidence in this corps of any such tendency.

No.

54. No, as a rule the reverse.

It is taken to procure repose and pleasant exhilaration.

55. Bhang alone can produce sufficient stupefaction for such a purpose. As a rule, dhatura is mixed with one or other of these preparations for the purpose of drugging the victim.

* Artificers, tent lascars, bhistis.

† Chowdry, peon, sweeper.

Answer No. 32.

20. Strength of the corps . . . 148

(a) *Combatants*—

Maratha	37
Pardesi	25
Musalman	34
Gujrati Hindu	33
TOTAL	129

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Maratha	6
Musalman	1
Gujrati Hindu	12
TOTAL	19

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—
None.

Smoking ganja and not charas—

Maratha	2
Musalman	2

21. Drinking bhang but not eating—

Pardesi	2

These men drink bhang moderately, made according to the way described in answer No. 32, only in summer or in hot season to refresh themselves as a cooling beverage, and not the whole year round as a regular consumer.

Nobody eats bhang in our corps.

25. It is on the decrease since most of the old hands are pensioned, died, etc., who used to smoke ganja and drink bhang moderately, but regularly.

28. Ganja costs at the average half a pice per diem or about four annas per head per month to a moderate regular consumer.

Bhang costs about one anna per diem for a man.

32. Mahadeo, the god of Hindus, used to drink bhang and smoke ganja, therefore all the Hindus are bound to keep fast and drink bhang, even a small quantity, on the anniversary of his (the Mahadeo's) birthday, called Shewratri; therefore all the Hindus take it for sacred or religious consumption to drink bhang on that day, as it is called Mahadeo-ki-buti (Mahadeo's plant), and it is made an admixture with the following small quantities of each ingredient: grind them well, strain and mix sugar before drinking: therefore it is called thandai (a cooling admixture), since it is made of ingredients of cooling effects:—

- Bhang.
- Somp (sweet fennel fruit).
- Kasni (chicory).
- Khuskhus (poppy seeds).
- Pepper.
- Almonds.
- Cardamom.

And some people put some more ingredients according to their own taste, to make the effect more cool, refreshing and pleasing.

Some people mix milk with this liquid of thandai as well, therefore it is taken for granted that it is a fit beverage.

Sadus, bairagis, etc., should smoke ganja and charas as a religious duty.

The charas has not been in vogue at the time of Mahadeo.

Charas cannot be had in this part of the country, therefore we know but little of it; but it is worse than ganja in its effect.

33. In the army in general they do not regard intoxication good, specially ganja and charas.

The use of these drugs is not reputable.

I believe no man of any religion or sect worships the plant of hemp on any occasion of festivity.

39. Drinking bhang is not injurious, but the smoking of ganja and charas is; because the bhang is cool and refreshing with a mild intoxication, while ganja or charas is injurious to health, and procures cough and weakness.

41. The bhang is not injurious if not beneficial in its effect, but the ganja and charas are not at all beneficial in their effects.

42. The moderate use of bhang is harmless because it is a cool and light drink with a slight intoxication, but not the other two, *viz.*, ganja and charas, which are harmful to the constitution.

43. The moderate consumers of these drugs are inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. The drinking of bhang is refreshing. It produces slight and pleasing intoxication, it allays no hunger, but creates appetite. The effect of the bhang begins about an hour after drinking and lasts for three hours.

There is no after-effect.

It produces longing and uneasiness if the usual time of daily consumption has passed.

The ganja and charas are not refreshing, but exciting, and allays no hunger and creates appetite.

Its effect immediately after smoking and lasts about three hours, and the subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness, but there are n[illegible] after-effects.

45 and 46 will be answered by the Me[illegible] Officer.*

51. Large proportion of bad characters g[illegible] smoke ganja and charas and drink bhang t[illegible]

53. The excess smoking of ganja or ch[illegible] incite to some unpremeditated violent [illegible] times in their influence.

No, we have no case of homicide [illegible]

54. Those who are in the h[illegible] ganja and charas as a matter of [illegible] fy themselves by smoking to [illegible] tated act of violence before ex[illegible] but not those who are not in[illegible] ganja and charas. They [illegible] they do, and would not be [illegible] into execution.

55. Yes, some persons i[illegible] their victim to partake [illegible] drugs to stupefy him bef[illegible] design into execution.

Yes, a man who has [illegible] drugs would be stupefi[illegible] them for the first time.

* Answers [illegible]

this regiment, and as far as it is concerned, therefore, there are no grounds for the formation of an opinion on any of the queries made under this section 45.

46. No grounds for any opinion, as stated in 45.

49. No.

51. None.

53. I have never come across a case in this regiment.

54 and 55. Not to my knowledge.

Answer No. 36.

20. Eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans	839
Hindus	44
Christians	6
TOTAL	889
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindus	10
Muhammadans	31
Sweepers	8
TOTAL	49

Among Muhammadans.—None.

Among low-caste Hindus.—The greater number smoke ganja, but not charas, which is more expensive.

Among Native Christians —A few smoke ganja

24. So far as is known, no men in the regiment eat or drink bhang habitually, but the low-caste Hindus and Sikhs do not refuse it if offered, and on ceremonial and religious occasions do use it.

25. There is no apparent increase or decrease in the use of these drugs in the regiment.

28. Said by Kahars who indulge in it to be on the average about one masha (5 grains) costing 2 pice per diem.

32. It is the custom amongst the Hindu sepoys to offer ganja to any friends who come to visit them just as we offer a peg On all Hindu holidays and festivals, bhang is largely drunk by all Hindu sepoys who go to the city, and also on ceremonial occasions.

33. A Hindu who was notoriously apt to exceed his average consumption and to take bhang or smoke ganja to excess would certainly be despised. A Muhammadan who should ever taste bhang or smoke ganja would be despised by all his comrades.

39. There is no evidence in the regiment to show, as no men are openly known to habitually eat or drink any preparation of hemp, only to smoke it.

41. Used in a moderate way, on occasions of privation or exhaustion, it seems probable that it may have a beneficial effect.

42. In this regiment no harm has been proved to result from the moderate use.

43. Yes

44. The immediate effect is said to be a feeling of mild excitement and general well-being. It certainly seems to refresh the consumer mentally and bodily for the time being. It probably in this way allays hunger. The effect of a moderate amount smoked by a habitual consumer is said to last from one to two hours. Apparently there are no after-effects and no longing or uneasiness.

45. So far as I have been able to judge during the year I have served with this regiment, no noxious effects, physical, mental or moral, have been produced by the use of preparations of Indian hemp.

. . . .

laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery, in any men in the regiment. But in considering my answer to this question, it should be borne in mind that this is a Mahomedan regiment and that the Mahomedans as a class do not indulge in any form of this drug. The remaining Hindus in this regiment, with a few exceptions, belong to a caste of men who are not physically or constitutionally robust, and have for the most part gone through the vicissitudes and wear and tear of 12 to 15 years' service.

They have probably all their lives been addicted to a moderate indulgence in ganja-smoking.

How far the general loss of muscular tone, premature "agedness," and apparent mental obtuseness, which is noticeable among them, is traceable to the former, and how much to their moderate indulgence in ganja, I am unable to determine. No case of insanity has been seen.

46. The drugs are not known to have been used to excess in the regiment; certainly no case of excess has come under my observation.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. Compared to the general population, yes. I do not think there is any causal relation.

53. Excessive indulgence in all these drugs, specially ganja and charas, leads to impairment of the moral faculties; habitual ganja-smokers, specially if they indulge in it largely, have the reputation of hot and hasty tempers. Beyond what can be inferred from the above, I do not think there is any special tendency towards the commission of any crime.

No.

54. No.

55. Yes.

Yes.

Answer No. 37.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Total strength	625
Sikhs	300
Dogras	155
Panjabi Muhammadans	89
Pathans	80
Christian	1

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 424

(*c*) *Authorised camp-followers* . 424

Only 4 followers smoke charas.

24. (*a*) Sikhs 2

(*b*) Nil.

25. On the decrease.

The reasons assigned are as they are looked upon as deleterious drugs.

28. One or two pice a day, as much as can be purchased for that.

32. None are admitted, and I know of none.

33. If anything, it is looked upon with disfavour.

There is little or no sentiment attached to it.

No such custom exists that I know of, or can hear of.

39. Bhang appears to be the most injurious of all if smoked. Not so much so if eaten; if the latter, the effects are more easily remedied in the event of excess.

41. No; it appears not so, except when taken on a few occasions as a medicine.

42. I am informed that even the moderate use of them may be considered harmful.

43. Yes.

44. For the habitual consumer it would appear to be refreshing; it produces a sense of intoxication; it does not allay hunger but creates an appetite; its effects last for two or three hours, and certainly produce a general laxity and a subsequent longing.

45. The Medical Officer states:—
Not as far as I know.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

I have no knowledge of any cases.

I have had no experience of any such cases, but my impression is that its effects are similar to those of alcohol in this respect.

No such case is known to me.

There is no entry in the Medical History sheets of the men for any disease connected with the use of hemp drugs.

46. The Medical Officer states:—I have had no experience of the habitual excessive use of these drugs, though I have seen occasional cases of intoxication from them; but these were not habitual consumers.

49. I have never seen or heard of such a practice.

51 and 53. No data.

54. I have seen at least one such case.

55. I believe so, from what I have read—*vide* Dr. Chevers' work on medical jurisprudence.

Answer No. 38.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* 70

(*b*) *Non-combatant* . . . 1

(*c*) *Authorised camp-followers* . 40

So far as I know, none of the above indulges in either ganja or charas.

24. So far as I know, no one under my command either eats or drinks bhang.

25. I cannot say; nor can my native officers or non-commissioned officers give me any information on the subject.

28. Have had no experience of the requirements of habitual moderate consumers.

32. I know of no such customs.

33. The consumption of all these drugs appear to be considered disreputable in the Native Army, as a consumer is liable to take too much and become objectionable to his fellow men.

Have heard of no such custom as worship of the hemp plant.

39. I am told that smoking ganja is the most economical way of getting drunk, as half a dozen can smoke from one chillum. But the effect passes off sooner than from drinking or eating the same article.

41. No. Not as far as I am aware.

42. I really cannot say.

43. I am told they are inoffensive.

44. Can obtain no information on the subject of this question.

45. Since I have been in medical charge (four years) no case of indulgence in these drugs has come under my notice, and after careful enquiry I do not believe that any of the men use Indian hemp in any form. From my own experience, therefore, I am unable to give any answer to these questions.

In none of the medical history sheets am I able to trace any information that any of the men have ever indulged in these habits.

46. *Vide* question 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by the Medical Officer.]

49. I do not know.

51. Cannot say.

53. I cannot say.

54. Such is the usual idea, but I cannot say from actual proof what truth there may be in it.

55. Ditto.

I cannot say.

Answer No. 39.

20 Strength 193, including 3 vacancies The numbers of each caste or class are stated as per Form A appended hereto.

The numbers on each caste or class that smoke ganja and charas are stated in the Form B appended hereto.

24 At present only one, a Brahman, drinks bhang habitually, and one, also a Brahman, drinks it but occasionally.

[illegible] and bhang is on the de- [illegible]

pensive.

Charas is not at all used because it is not obtainable.

28 The average allowance of ganja to habitual [illegible]

paisa or three pies.

32. In social gatherings, such as religious festivals, singing and nautch parties, ganja only is smoked and passed round as a form of etiquette. Also a dry preparation of the hemp leaf in sugar is eaten as sweetmeat which is called majum.

33. The general opinion on the use of these [illegible] are intoxicating [illegible]

knowledge.

The use of these narcotics is in disrepute because I suppose it is nothing short of *vice*. The hemp [illegible]

39. The drinking preparation is considered less injurious than the smoking and eating ones *Though its intoxicating effects last longer than* those of the smoking one, it is considered less injurious, because of its cooling properties; ganja is heaty.

41. The moderate use of ganja or bhang seems to be beneficial

42. The moderate use of ganja or bhang is considered to be harmless, because it does not in any way injure health.

43 To my knowledge moderate consumers are not found to be offensive to their neighbours.

44. The immediate effect upon the moderate habitual consumer of ganja is that he feels himself [illegible] fit for and inclined to do his work [illegible] ects, [illegible] ing, [illegible] hey do not allay hunger, [illegible] The [illegible] more or less one hour and that [illegible] to [illegible] ent [illegible] gratification does create a craving for it.

45. It produces no noxious effects [illegible] way. [illegible] loss of [illegible] es good [illegible] asthma [illegible]

It does not impair the moral sense, etc.

It does not deaden the intellect or produce insanity

I have seen no case of insanity from the habitual moderate use of any of these drugs.

[Answered by Medical Officer.]

46 This question is discussed at full length in a separate sheet, marked C, attached hereto.

49. The use of either of these drugs does not seem to be practised as an aphrodisiac.

51. There are not many habitual consumers [illegible] swer

53. The excessive indulgence [illegible] Medical [illegible] bhang does not seem to [illegible] crime, nor to lead [illegible] frenzy; on the contrary, [illegible] incapacitates him from [illegible] nce of crime violent or otherwise, [illegible] said, with very [illegible] narcotics, that I [illegible]

54. I have [illegible] person has fortified [illegible] d characters are [illegible] bhang to commit [illegible] is up by saying [illegible] other crime. [illegible] ugs rather tends [illegible] o be expected.

55. It is [illegible] but ganja and [illegible] means of [illegible] y *tendency.* I [illegible] crime [illegible] giment which [illegible] has [illegible] any exciting [illegible] owned [illegible] Dutch cour- [illegible] o commit a [illegible] on the spur [illegible] s absolutely [illegible] xperience is

FORM B.

Showing the numbers in each caste or class that smoke ganja and drink bhang.

Names of castes or classes.	Desis.					Pardesis.															Followers.				
	Brahmans.	Baniyas.	Khowasis.	Kolis.	Durzis.	Christians.	Israel.	Mahrattas.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Thakurs.	Baniyas.	Ahirs.	Lodhis.	Kurmis.	Bhatts.	Rhoi.	Kayasth.	Gossain.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Barbers.	Bhangis.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Ganja . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	6	4	3	8	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	29	2	1	...	32	
Bhang . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2*	*1 habitual drinker; 1 casual drinker.

C.—*Answer to question 46.* (*By Medical Officer.*)

(1) Habitual excessive use of any of these drugs does produce noxious effects, physical, mental and moral. I have not seen many "charas" consumers on this side. Excessive use of bhang is not so bad as that of ganja.

(2) Excessive use of bhang weakens the constitution; that of ganja does the same, but to a greater extent.

(3) Excessive use of bhang injures digestion and causes loss of appetite in the long run; that of ganja does the same, but a little earlier.

(4) Habitual excessive use of bhang does not cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma; while that of ganja causes bronchitis.

(5) Habitual excessive use of bhang impairs the moral sense, and induces laziness and habits of immorality and debauchery, while that of ganja does the same, but to a greater extent and much earlier.

(6) Excessive habitual use of bhang deadens the intellect and produces insanity at times, while that of ganja deadens the intellect to a greater extent, and often induces insanity. It excites insanity, generally temporary mania in a person predisposed to it. The symptoms may be re-induced by the use of the drug after liberation from the restraint. I know of no typical symptoms; insanes when asked whether they were ganja-smokers readily confess to the use of the drug.

(7) Many typical cases of insanity from excessive use of hemp-plant preparations have not come under my observation.

Answer No. 40.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	456
Hindus	456

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans . .

(*c*) *Authorized camp followers*—

Muhammadaans . .	25
Hindus	32

Charas—

Muhammadans . . .	4
Hindu	1

24. (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) Fifteen Hindus.

25. The use of these drugs in the regiment is on the decrease, many of the consumers having left the regiment.

28. The average allowance and cost of these drugs per diem is as follows :—

Bhang—25 grains, cost about 1 pie.

Charas—27 " " " 7 pies.

Ganja—consumption *nil.*

The custom is a social, not a religious one. It is consumed on no other account than for its pleasing, stimulating and supposed beneficial effects similar to other drugs.

33. The consumption of these drugs is generally regarded as bad.

The opinion regarding the practice is that bhang neutralizes the effects of a new climate, and is beneficial in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Charas and ganja have sedative effects, and are not generally preferred to bhang. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. No. On the contrary, it is more injurious as it is liable to produce faintness, or even loss of consciousness, as an immediate effect, and bronchitis or asthma as a more remote consequence.

41. Yes; the moderate use of bhang only is considered by the natives who use it to be somewhat beneficial.

42. The moderate use of bhang is supposed to be not only harmless, but even beneficial, as it increases the appetite and neutralizes the effects of climate, according to the ideas of consumers.

43. Yes.

44. The immediate effect is primarily stimulant. It does not produce intoxication, neither does it allay hunger. It increases the appetite. The lasting effect is brief. There are no after-effects The want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness.

45. (*a*) The habitual moderate use of bhang appears to be harmless, and is even regarded as beneficial by those natives who consume it so. The use of ganja and charas, especially the latter, habitually in moderation seems to induce physical cesions, *viz.*, asthma and chronic bronchitis, but only in the course of many years.

(b) Yes; in the manner noted above.

(c) No, except in so far as these may be associated with asthma or chronic bronchitis.

(d) It does not cause dysentery, but may become a factor in the production of bronchitis or asthma, as stated above.

(e) No.

(f) I am unaware of any case in which the habitual moderate use of bhang, ganja or charas produced or tended to produce insanity.

[illegible]

and charas, when they are consumed in excess, are noxious—physically, mentally and morally; charas being perhaps the most objectionable form.

(b) They provoke debility and emaciation, and in the forms of ganja and charas, chronic bronchitis and asthma.

(c) Yes; both.

(d) It would appear that they never induce dysentery, but the smoking of ganja and charas does cause asthma and chronic bronchitis.

(e) Yes; they would seem to lead to all these results.

(f) The habitual excessive use of these drugs dulls and impairs the intellect; I have, however, no experience of their relations with insanity.

49. Yes.

51. None.

53, 54 and 55. No.

Answer No. 41.

20. (a) *Combatants* 910 (caste Gurkha).

(c) *Authorised camp-followers* 33 (23 Hindus, 10 sweeper caste).

No men in the battalion smoke ganja, and only a very few, probably three or four of the Gurkha-damahis, habitually smoke charas.

In the cold season it is consumed by perhaps something like 50 men, and occasionally when on service in Burma and Lushai.

24. None.

25. Rather on the decrease since the establishment of a battalion canteen.

28. Each man smokes about a tola's weight, its cost being one pice.

32. I know of no religious or social custom in connection with the consumption of these drugs that are observed by any of the men of this battalion.

33. An habitual consumer of charas becomes slack in every sense as a soldier; his senses and perceptions become dulled, and if persisted in, he usually breaks down. Such men are naturally looked down upon by their comrades. There is no worship of the hemp plant amongst Gurkhas.

Kumaonis and other hill-men on certain occasions place the hemp plant soaked in milk and sugar on the idol of Mahadeo.

39 The hemp plant in this battalion is only smoked in conjunction with native tobacco. It is never in any form drunk by the Gurkha.

41. The moderate use of the charas ration once a day is held by the men to be an antifebrine.

42. If strictly in moderation, and in regard to the men who take it, I am inclined to believe the use of these drugs would not be attended with any harm.

43. They are.

45. (1) In my experience it is never habitually used in moderate quantity. There is a craving to increase the dose, and it injuriously affects the consumer, physically, mentally and morally.

(2) It causes indigestion, which is followed by emaciation, and predisposes to bronchitic affections.

(3) It does.

(4) It is the principal cause of insanity, as observed by me, in this country. It is a powerful *exciting cause.* The monomania induced by it is not permanent, if the subject is debarred the use of the drug. Re-indulgence in the drug will re-induce the insanity. The symptoms are not typical, but an examination of the hands of the insane, if addicted to hemp, will show the usual stains; but apart from that, the craving for the drug induces the subject to confess to the habit.

(5) I do not think indulgence is in any measure due to want of self-control through a congenitally weak intellect.

(6) My knowledge of the drug as above stated has been acquired in civil practice, and not among the men of my regiment

46 My views are fully expressed in my answer to the previous question.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer].

49. Not in this battalion.

51. There is such an utter absence of crime amongst Gurkhas, who, as I have said, with very few exceptions, do not indulge in narcotics, that I could not say to what extent our bad characters are affected. My Subadar Major sums up by saying that the constant use of these drugs rather tends to unnerve a man, which is only to be expected.

53. No. I do not think so, but ganja and bhang, I believe, might have such a tendency. I have never known a case in this regiment which could be attributed to indulgence in any [illegible] drugs.

54. Gurkhas assuredly require no D[illegible] age; if a man has made up his mind to [illegible] violent crime, he would more likely do so [illegible] of the moment. I do not say this is [illegible] the case at all times; but my [illegible] happily most limited on this point.

55. No. Certainly not.

Stupefaction could doubtless be [illegible] an overdose of any narcotic, or [illegible] resembling it.

Answer No. 42.

20. Strength 959

(a) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	. . . .	885
Hindus	. . . .	5
Muhammadans	. . . .	22
	TOTAL .	912

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Sikhs	. . . .	16
Hindus	. . . .	21
Muhammadans	. . . .	2
Sweepers	. . . .	8
	TOTAL .	47

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Dhobis 8

24. There are no habitual consumers of either ganja, charas or bhang.

NOTE.—The Sikhs never use ganja or charas. Sikhs do not smoke, being contrary to their religious creed.

25. The use of ganja, charas and bhang is on the decrease, as the men in the regiment are prohibited from taking these drugs, which interferes with their health and sense.

28. Occasionally taken.

Ganja—	$\frac{3}{4}$ masha,	cost	3 pies.
Charas—	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	3 "
Bhang—	1 "	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ pie.

32. There are no customs in regard to the consumption.

33. The consumption of ganja and charas is regarded as worst; that of bhang is also bad.

The men in the Native Army who make use of any of these drugs are regarded as unreliable and uncertain. The use is in disrepute, because it renders men more or less useless. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The consumption of the drugs is injurious in every form, but it is more injurious when smoked, because its effects are more rapid taken in that form and men become senseless quickly.

41. No. It is always injurious.

42. It is injurious to its smallest quantity, because the desire is due to increase, and the habit becomes stamped.

43. Not as a rule.

44. There are no habitual consumers with the regiment, but those who take occasionally have a desire to sleep. It is not refreshing. It produces intoxication if enough be taken. It does not allay hunger, but creates appetite. Its effect lasts about four hours; of bhang sometimes about eight hours or more. Its after-effects are relaxation. Great uneasiness is experienced when the desire for more is not gratified.

45. It works injury to the physique and mind and morals even when moderately taken.

Its use impairs the constitution.

Its moderate use produces bad effects: physically it weakens the constitution; mentally the consumers are considerably dulled intellectually; morally their sense is lowered. Their constitution is often considerably impaired. Digestion and appetite not affected. Dysentery not caused by it, but there seems to be a certain relation between this drug, asthma and bronchitis. The moral sense seems to be impaired and laziness induced, but no special cases of immorality or debauchery are known. It deadens the intellect, and appears to be merely the "exciting" cause, but no special case can be quoted.

I have no personal knowledge of this point, nor can I find any records in connection with it.

46. This drug acts as a poison when taken in excess and induces mania and delirium; but I have no personal experience on this point nor can any records of such cases be found.

49. Commonly accepted that it lessens desire and is not used as an aphrodisiac.

51. It is said that habitual consumers are prone to crime; they become careless and demoralised by its use and are improvident, and become poor and debased.

53. Excessive indulgence does lead to crime. Lately a case occurred in the 36th Sikhs: a man known by the nickname of bhangor—from being addicted to bhang—shot his friend and shot at any one who approached, and eventually shot himself.

54. Yes, it is thought so.

55. Yes, it is the custom to administer these drugs, which, if given in sufficient quantity, produce complete insensibility.

Answer No. 43.

20. There are only native followers (lascars, drivers and syces) with the battery.

I cannot find out that a single one of my natives drinks or smokes these drugs.

Their personal experience seems, therefore, to be *nil*.

I have selected four men, typical of the rest, and intelligent, and asking them the following questions through an interpreter, give the answers:—

25. (*i*) and (*ii*) Decreasing.

(*iii*) Few only take them now.

(*iv*) Decreasing.

(*i*) Spread of education, etc.

(*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) Unknown.

28. (*i*) Three pies.

(*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) Unknown.

32. (*i*) In certain religious festivals (Devali, etc.) bhang is drunk by those who do not drink wine or native spirit. Correct to drink something; also used at marriages and happy festivals (not at funerals).

(*ii*) Certain religious festivals and marriages.

(*iii*) On Devali and holy days only.

(*iv*) Certain religious festivals and weddings.

33. (*i*) Not considered respectable.

(*ii*) Considered discreditable.

(*iii*) Not considered respectable.

(*iv*) Not respectable.

(i) No worship of hemp known.

(ii) No.

(iii) Not worshipped.

(iv) Never heard of worship of hemp.

39. (i) Smoking ganja worse for a man than drinking bhang. Worse for both stomach and temper.

(ii), (iii) and (iv) Both bad

41. (i) No good for any body.

(ii) Moderate use good with food; bad on an empty stomach for those accustomed to it.

(iii) Better to be without; but to man used to it, moderate use no harm.

(iv) Not known.

42. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), *Vide* last question.

43. (i), (ii) and (iii) Yes.

(iv) No experience.

44. (i) Not known.

(ii) No experience.

(iii) Does not know.

(iv) Not known

45. No doctor to answer this or following question.

46. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) *Vide* last question.

49 (i) Not known; do not produce lust.

(ii), (iii) and (iv) Not known.

51. (i) Bad characters do take it, and it produces crime.

(ii) Yes. Is connected with crime.

(iii) and (iv) Not known.

53. (i) Yes. Certainly.

(ii) and (iii) Yes.

(iv) Not known.

(i) No special case known.

(ii) No case actually known.

(iii) Remembers at Kirkee quarrels at religious festivals (from bhang), but no one actually killed.

54. (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes, those who are in the habit would.

(iii) No experience.

(iv) Not known

55. (i) and (ii) Yes.

(iii) and (iv) Not known.

(i) Yes.

(ii) They can be quite stupefied.

(i) My own head syce, an old man, very intelligent.

(ii) A lascar orderly. Sharp young fellow.

(iii) The head jemadar of syces; middle-aged, fairly intelligent.

(iv) The tindal of lascars; old man of weak character, very respectable, but timid.

Answer No. 44.

20. Total strength Native ranks 877. Regiment being 35 short of strength.

(a) *Combatants—*

Sikhs	418
Dogras	199
Panjabi Muhammadans	230
Pathans	8
Hindustani Mussulmans	14
" Hindus	8
TOTAL	877

(b) *Non-combatants—*

Sikhs	1
Dogras	26
Panjabi Muhammadans	15
Hindustani Hindus	4
TOTAL	46

(c) *Authorised camp followers—*

Sikhs	6
Dogras	3
Panjabi Muhammadans	5
Pathans	1
Hindustani Hindus	26
TOTAL	41

Smoke charas—

Mussalman	1

Ganja is chiefly taken in Hindustan Proper, not in the Panjab

21. Drink bhang—

Sikhs	32
Panjabi Mussalman	1

Eat bhang—

Sikhs	32

25 Not on the increase

Can give no reason

28. One pice worth of charas said to be sufficient for four moderate consumers daily.

32. (i) Dogras sometimes smoke charas at "Maifal," i.e., at social meetings, not smoked in regiment.

(ii) Guru Gobind Singh, in the Granth, states that the following amounts of opium and bhang should suffice:—

"Ratti afim masa sukhu," i.e, ⅛ masa, opium, and 1 masa of bhang.

33. Generally regarded as injurious if taken in excess, and people who so take it held in disrepute in Native army.

Only Purbias (down-country men) it is said, worship the hemp plant.

39. Smoking is said to have the more injurious effects. Regret I can give no reason, as it is a medical point, and a medical officer has no experience of these drugs.

41. No, not as a rule, unless taken after violent exercise, a long or cold march, etc.

42. I think it would be better if they were not taken at all. If once taken to it becomes a regular habit, and would in the end probably act injuriously.

Sikhs drink a little bhang after a long march, etc., and are benefited by it temporarily.

43. Yes.

44. If taken in moderation refreshing; does not intoxicate; does allay hunger; not said to create appetite. Effect lasts longer with some than with others If taken regularly, want of subsequent gratification is said to produce longing.

45 and 46. I certify that I am unable to

fully the questions relating to the effects produced from the constant use of hemp drugs. I have only been a short time in the country and have had no opportunity of watching the effects produced by the hemp drugs upon habitual consumers. [Medical Officer in charge.]

49. Not known to be used as such.

51. No experiences of this in regiment; bad characters in towns and cities are often habitual consumers.

53. Probably leads to crime, such as causing a man to run "amuck." Have seen no such case myself.

54. Yes, they are said to be so used at times by bad characters, fanatics, etc.

55. Yes, chiefly down country, but it is doubtful if complete stupefaction would be induced without admixture of dhatura, etc.

Answer No. 45.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Hindus	7
" Mussalmans	152
Panjabis "	91
Pathans "	75
Sikhs	225
Dogras	37
Other Hindus	38
TOTAL	625

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindustani Muhammadan	1
Panjabi "	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Syces	352*
Kahars	35†
Bagar	6‡
Troops	32§
TOTAL	427

*Dogras	74
Sikhs	13
Hindustani Muhammadans	25
Pathans	10
Sweepers	5
Chamar	10
Panjabi Muhammadans	215
TOTAL	352

†Panjabi Hindus	20
Hindustani Hindus	15
TOTAL	35

‡Panjabi Hindus	
Hindustani Hindu	1
Sweeper	1
Panjabi Muhammadan	1
TOTAL	6

§ Panjabi Hindus	16
Hindustani Muhammadan	1
Panjabi "	15
TOTAL	32

Smoke ganja—
Panjabi Hindus.
" Muhammadans.
Hindustani Hindus.
" Muhammadans.
Dogras.
Pathans.
} 5 per 100.

Smoke charas—
Panjabi Hindus.
" Muhammadans.
Hindustani Hindus.
" Muhammadans.
Dogras.
Pathans.
} 5 per 100.

24. (*a*) Eat bhang—
Panjabi Hindus.
Hindustani "
Dogras.
Sikhs.
} 10 per 100.

(*b*) Drink bhang—
Panjabi Hindus.
Hindustani "
Dogras.
Sikhs.
} 10 per cent.

25. On the decrease. General opinion of natives consulted.

	Allowance per day.	Cost.
28. Ganja	1 masha @	3 pies per man.
Charas	1 " @	4 " "
Bhang	1 tola @	1½ " "

32. No customs, social or religious, are known in regard to consumption of any of these drugs.

33. Consumers of ganja and charas are invariably looked down upon; not so consumers of bhang. The above may be taken as opinion of educated native gentlemen.

Ganja and charas are both in disrepute, because consumer becomes so quickly insensible. No custom is known of worshipping the hemp plant in any form.

39. Smoking is worse than drinking bhang. General opinion of natives consulted.

41. Not beneficial.

42. Not harmless. The person taking them gets thin, weak, loses appetite, and cannot do without the drug.

43. Yes.

44. (1) Torpor.

(2) Not refreshing.

(3) Produces intoxication.

(4) No.

(5) Destroys appetite.

(6) Effect lasts four or five hours.

(7) After-effects bad; person feels lazy and weak.

(8) Cannot do without drug.

Longing for drug produced.

45. Yes, there is physical, mental and moral degeneration.

Yes; renders a person more liable to disease, and less recuperative power. Causes loss of appetite.

Has a tendency to predispose to the diseases of the respiratory organs

Impairs the moral sense; induces laziness.

It deadens the intellect, and it is said sometimes to produce insanity.

Do not know of a case in which it has produced insanity by this drug alone; but cases of insanes have sometimes a history of ganja or charas-smoking.

It seems to be taken to produce intoxication, perhaps, at first to allay mental anxiety; sometimes as an aphrodisiac. Afterwards its use cannot be discontinued without great effort.

There is very little of these drugs used in the regiment; if a man takes to drinking or smoking these drugs, he is very secret about it. He is discovered by his inability to do his work efficiently, and is promptly got rid of.

46. The excessive use of any of these drugs produces the same consequences as related in answer to question 45, only in a more marked degree

49. Yes; ganja is used.

51. No.

No connection, judging by the consumption in this regiment.

53. Excessive indulgence in these drugs does not incite to unpremeditated crime, because consumer usually becomes so very quickly insensible. No case is known where consumption has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. These drugs are not consumed with a view to fortifying a man to commit violence or crime

55. Ganja and charas are given so as to cause recipients to become stupefied.

Complete stupefaction can be obtained by above two drugs without admixture

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Answer No. 46.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	867
Hindus	12
Muhammadans	33
TOTAL	912

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1
Muhammada	1
TOTAL	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	8
Hindus	52
Muhammadans	13
TOTAL	73

Sikhs do not smoke either. Nor do the Hindus or Muhammadans, in this regiment.

24. *Nil.*

25. They are not taken at all by the men of the regiment.

28. Not known.

32. Ganja and charas are forbidden by the Sikh religion, but bhang is not.

33. The consumption of these drugs is considered objectionable.

The Sikhs do not worship the hemp plant.

39. Smoking is considered more injurious than eating or drinking the hemp plant.

41. Charas and ganja are not beneficial.

Some consider that the moderate use of bhang is beneficial.

42. I consider them all objectionable, though many Sikhs consider the moderate use of bhang useful in creating hunger, easing fatigue.

43. Yes.

44. It comforts the mind. Is refreshing. Yes, slight intoxication, allays hunger; creates appetite; about four hours the effect lasts.

Yes; produces uneasiness if not taken at the usual time.

45. I know too little of the effects of the preparation of bhang to be able to answer. They are, so far as I know, seldom used by Sikhs and then only they are 40 years of age.

46. As Sikhs do not take it, I know little or nothing of the effects of excessive use.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Yes

51. Bad characters often use these drugs.

It makes men drunk; but does not produce crime like rum or spirits.

The man becomes senseless or else he talks nonsense and behaves like an idiot.

53. Not as far as I know. I do not know of any case in this regiment for the last 20 years.

54. Yes; some persons do.

55. Yes, they sometimes induce their victims to take the drug.

Bhang produces intoxication after an hour. Charas and ganja almost immediately.

(c) Authorized camp followers—

Hindustani Mussalmans	. .	23
Panjabi ,,	. .	2
Sikhs	. .	2
Other Hindus	. .	13
TOTAL	.	40

Only 2 followers (Hindus) are said to smoke ganja and charas.

24. 77 Jats } drink bhang in the hot weather.
15 Sikhs }

25. On the decrease.

The use of these drugs is, in my opinion, less on account of the increase of consumption of alcohol amongst Hindus and others. There is no consumption of either to excess.

28. 9 mashas (the 12th part of a rupee's weight) of charas or ganja, cost 3 annas. Bhang, 6 mashas, cost 1½ pice.

32. These drugs are considered unlawful by Muhammadans, but not by Hindus. Hindus of minor caste use them in religious ceremonies, such as marriage or in performing puja to Mahadeo and Sheo.

The Sikhs do not use ganja or charas, which are forbidden by their religion, but they use bhang.

33. Muhammadans condemn the use of any of these drugs.

Hindus and Sikhs regard bhang as lawful.

Ganja and charas are forbidden to Sikhs, and are not approved of by Hindus generally. They are supposed to be harmful. There seems to be no opinion in the Native Army generally on the use of these drugs, other than that of class and religious prejudices. I cannot hear of any custom of worshipping the hemp plant; though it is used by certain castes in the worship of Mahadeo and Sheo.

39. Native opinion seems to regard smoking drugs as more injurious than eating or drinking them; they say that it produces coughing and emaciation.

41. As before stated, the use of ganja and charas are looked on as baneful, but bhang is regarded as beneficial in the hot weather, when it is principally used.

42. I am unable to say of my own knowledge. I have seen cases of sepoys invalided on account of excessive indulgence in drugs, but am unable to say whether the drugs were opium, charas, ganja or bhang. The Jats and Sikhs, who principally consume bhang, are as fine men as are to be found in the native army. It seems therefore reasonable to suppose that the moderate use of bhang at any rate is harmless.

43. So far as I can ascertain, they are so.

44. Ganja and charas are said to produce immediate intoxication lasting about two hours and to spoil the appetite. Bhang, on the contrary, excites appetite, is less intoxicating, but produces a pleasant drowsiness. Ganja and charas consumers suffer if deprived of the drug. Users of bhang can drop it at pleasure, as is shown by its being consumed by most in the hot weather only.

45. In answering questions as to the moderate use of the drug the difficulty arises that where bad effects are noted the abuse of the drug is suspected. From such cases as I have seen I believe that the moderate use of the drug has but little effect on the constitution until the habit has been long continued, and this may be explained by the probability of the dose taken being gradually increased in these cases. The above remarks apply to bhang. Ganja and charas are more hurtful and more rapid in their effects, leading to impaired constitution, loss of appetite, and producing bronchitis with asthma. I cannot say with regard to dysentery.

The moderate use of these drugs does not impair the moral sense. As they stimulate they do not induce laziness, which would only come on as the stimulant effect wore away, that is, coming on to night.

I do not think moderate doses produce insanity.

These drugs are used by many natives as a mental sedative in grief and trouble.

46. The excessive use of the drugs leads to bronchitis with asthma and drying up of the body, destruction of the superficial veins, dilated pupil and injected conjunctiva. They are potent in producing insanity, generally mania, which is curable but from a continuance of the cause very likely to return. The drugs act as an exciting cause both in cases predisposed or not from other causes to insanity. Persons using the drugs to obtain mental relief, and obtaining relief, may be induced, in consequence, to use them in excess. People deficient in self-control are of course more liable to use the drug in excess or consequently to suffer from such abuse. The above remarks are made from recollection of various cases seen by me when in civil employment.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by *Medical Officer*.]

49. I cannot ascertain this.

51. I have not observed any connection between crime and drug-eating. Bad characters as a rule are men who haunt the bazars and brothels and doubtless indulge themselves in drugs or other intoxicants that come in their way.

53. Not that I am aware of. No.

54. They do not seem to be considered in the light of excitants in the sense of giving Dutch courage, but seem to stupefy rather than stimulate.

55. Yes. The Thugs were said to use these drugs for this purpose.

Answer No. 48.

20. (a) *Combatants* . . 21
(b) *Non-combatants* . . 2
(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 100

(a) Combatant . . . 0
(b) Non-combatant . . . 0
(c) Authorised camp follower . 1 (Pariah caste.)

24. None.

25. As far as I can find out, use is about stationary; practically it is not used by low-caste men about Madras.

28. Two pies a day.

32. None.

33. I do not know and cannot find out.

39. As to 33.

41. My Bengal servants mostly use it and they seem better men and more intelligent than similar class in Madras.

42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54 and 55. As to 33.

Answer No. 49.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans . . .	3
Mahratta . . .	1
Mahars	3
Kuri	1
TOTAL .	8

(*b*) *Non combatants*—

Mahars	2
Mussalman . . .	1
Parsi	1
Mahrattas . . .	11
TOTAL .	15

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 99

24 None

25. No

28. The drugs are not used in this battery.

32. The drugs are taken after religious rites.

33. The consumption is considered discreditable.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. I cannot say.

41. No.

42. The continual use of these drugs for a lengthened period causes sickness. Two or three men have died in this battery from the continual use of these drugs about five years ago.

43. No.

44. I have no means of judging, as no cases of the use of these drugs have occurred within my experience The two men mentioned in question 42 died before I took over command of this battery.

45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54 and 55 See answer to question 44

Answer No. 50.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . 8

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . 118 followers.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* *Nil.*

The following smoke ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalman 1

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mong . . .	1
Ahir	1
Mahars	3

24. None.

25. Use of ganja is stationary.

28. Eight annas per mensem to all except one Mahar, who spends R1 per mensem. Daily average allowance about 2 drams and 4 drams respectively.

32. None

33. There appears to be no opinion

39. I am informed that ganja is always smoked and never taken in any other way

41 The men who take it state that they find it beneficial.

42. I should say it was harmless in moderation, as all these men carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner The only combatant who smokes it is a Naik; he is superior in intelligence, etc., to the other combatants.

43. Yes.

44. Is refreshing. Slight intoxication does not allay hunger. Increases the appetite Effect lasts from one to two hours. Want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

49. No.

51. The men are not of bad character, nor does the use of the drug in moderation appear to lead to crime.

53. None of these cases have come under my notice.

54. I am informed that they may be so used.

55. (*a*) Same answer as 54.

(*b*) I am informed, not.

Answer No. 51.

20. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)

		Muhammadans.	Sikhs	Hindus	Total.
Fighting men	Panjabis .	129	225	5	359
	Pathans .	100	..	..	100
	Hindustanis .	90	...	75	165
	TOTAL .				624
Camp followers (authorized).	Panjabis	207	...	52	259
	Pathans .	12	...		12
	Hindustanis .	49		136	185
	TOTAL .				456

No men smoke ganja or charas

24. None eat bhang.

Panjabis and Hindustanis (both Hindus, including Sikhs, and Muhammadans) occasionally in the hot weather drink it as a cooling medicine (when mixed with the pounded seed of melons or cucumbers).

I do not mean that every Panjabi and Hindustani in the regiment drinks it, but its use as above is not uncommon

25. Bhang is the only drug, the produce of hemp, consumed in the regiment, It is only taken occasionally (not habitually) in the hot weather as a cooling medicine. Its use is neither on the increase or decrease.

28 There are no habitual consumers in the regiment.

32. I know of none.

38. The occasional use of bhang, as a cooling drink, is looked on as in no way disreputable.

The smoking of ganja and charas is considered disreputable.

39. I have no knowledge.

41. The occasional moderate use of bhang is decidedly beneficial in its effects. I cannot ascertain that any benefit arises from the use of charas or ganja.

42. Any consumption of charas and ganja is said to be injurious, but I have no personal experience of the subject. The harm arising therefrom is said to be physical, mental and moral.

43. I have no personal acquaintance with this subject, except as regards bhang, and occasional moderate consumers of it are inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. I can only speak of bhang. It does not if moderately used produce intoxication, or allay hunger or create appetite, nor does the want of it produce uneasiness.

45. The habitual moderate use of either charas or bhang does produce noxious effects.

Habitual smokers of charas are always lean and ill-conditioned, less liable to bear fatigue or the effects of illness, and may die suddenly from slight illness. Drinkers of bhang are not lean, but ill-conditioned, but in other respects they suffer in the same ways as smokers.

Both smoking and drinking impair the constitution, as already stated.

Charas-smoking injures the digestion, both by its effect on the stomach; it also impairs the teeth and causes them to fall out.

Bhang increases the appetite and does not cause indigestion.

Bhang is said to cause dysentery. Smokers of charas are much troubled with bronchitis.

Both bhang and charas impair the moral sense. Smokers are careless, quarrelsome and lazy. There is slight moral impairment (smokers generally inclined to thieving) and cowardice. Smoking impairs the moral sense, but does not lead to debauchery.

Drinkers are careless, slightly less quarrelsome than smokers, but more lazy, more immoral and more inclined to debauchery.

Both smoking and drinking deaden the intellect.

I know of no case of insanity.

Only one case of bhang-drinking has come under my notice. The results were as described in the above remarks.

46. I know no case of the habitual excessive use of these drugs, nor do the Hospital Assistants, whom I have questioned on the subject. Bhang and charas only has been dealt with, as I can obtain no information about ganja.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I have no knowledge of this subject.

51. Not in my regiment

53. I have no personal knowledge on this subject.

54 and 55. I cannot say.

Answer No 52.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Gurkhas	872
Other Hindus	5
Mussalmans	12
TOTAL	889

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Other Hindus	1
Mussalman	1
TOTAL	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Gurkhas	12
Other Hindus	99
Mussalmans	19
Nagas and Khasias	39
Mehtars	9
TOTAL	178

Ten Gurkha combatants smoke ganja and 30 Hindu camp followers smoke ganja. Total 40 in all. None of the men smoke charas, as it is not procurable here.

24. Bhang is neither eaten nor drunk by anybody in the regiment or among the followers.

25. The use of ganja is daily decreasing. The Chettri caste of Gurkhas, who were the chief consumers, being no longer enlisted.

28. The average allowance per diem per man is 1 tola, costing here about 5 annas.

32 I know of none.

33 A man who consumes a moderate quantity is not thought any worse off by his companions on this account. The hemp plant is worshipped by Gurkhas and Hindustanis on the day of Shivratri.

39. Eating and drinking ganja more quickly affects the senses than if the drug is merely smoked.

I can give no reason for this, but it is a matter of experience amongst natives.

41. Yes.

42 Yes. If taken in moderation, it enables men to stand fatigue.

43. Yes.

44. Good. Refreshing. It produces intoxication, which generally lasts for two hours. It allays hunger, creates appetite. After-effects—the body becomes thin in some cases. The want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness.

45. I have not noticed any.

Not that I know of.

Not that I know.

It is said to cause spasmodic cough, husky voice, and dryness of throat.

Not that I know of.

I do not know.

I do not know.

I do not know.

Purbia sepoys (in —Regiment for instance) used to take a little bhang in a little before morning parade.

This I thought was to stimulate them, for they sometimes only ate once a day, in the middle

of the day, and were apt to be faint from want of food in the early morning.

46. I have had no experience of such cases

49 and 51. No.

53. Yes.

I can quote no instance.

54 and 55 No.

Answer No. 53.

20. Strength of regiment—

(a) *Combatants*	832
(b) *Non-combatants*	39
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	25

Castes and classes—

(a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans.

Baluchis	105
Pathans	303
Panjabis	367
Sindhis	37
Of Hindustan	7
TOTAL	819

Hindus

Of Panjab and Hindustan	13
TOTAL	832

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans

Recruit boys	24
Bhistis	5
TOTAL	29

Hindus.

Hospital Assistants	2
Sarkars	5
Bhistis	3
TOTAL	10
TOTAL	39

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans.

Peons	2
Hospital bhistis	2
Hajams	8
	12

Hindus.

Baniyas	2
Mochi	1
TOTAL	3
Sweepers	10
TOTAL	25

No man in the regiment smokes ganja or charas

24 About 20 Panjabis and 30 Pathans drink bhang. None eat it. Baluchis do not use it in any form

25. I have no means of knowing

28. Bhang 1½ annas. The actual cost of the bhang is about an anna, but another half-anna is spent in almonds, etc., to flavour it.

Charas one anna.

Ganja half an anna.

32. At ziarats, melas, etc., it is usual to give the guests and visitors a drink of bhang and Murshids and Pirs drink it, although forbidden to do so by the Koran.

Nanak Baba, the Sikh Guru, recommended the drinking of bhang before prayer to enable votaries to better concentrate their thoughts on God, and this has now become a religious custom among Sikhs.

[illegible]

Mussalmans generally The use of charas and ganja is held in disrepute because it ruins the constitution and makes men hopeless drunkards, while bhang is quite harmless. I have heard that there are tribes who worship the hemp plant, but cannot speak as to its truth. I have seen Brahmans and religious teachers use bhang at the holy lake of Pokar as a religious ceremony, and I believe it is used as such by Hindus generally, and to interfere with this would be intolerable to them.

[illegible]

have lived with natives who took bhang and seen no evil results therefrom. I have seen charas and ganja-smokers who are miserable specimens. I have not personally known any one who eats hemp. Reasons given in reply to question 41.

41. I believe charas and ganja smoking [illegible]

clusion.

42. Answered in reply to question 41.

43. Quite, except that the smell of charas and ganja when smoked is extremely offensive.

44. Throughout all these questions it seems to me [illegible]

use of bhang produces exhilaration such as strong tea does. If taken in sufficiently large quantity it produces sleep with pleasant dreams. It is rather cooling than refreshing It causes hunger. The

effect lasts some two or three hours. It leaves no after-effects, nor does the want of subsequent gratification produce any longing or uneasiness. Charas and ganja even in moderation are noxious. They produce loss of appetite and intoxication and leave bad after-effects and a longing for subsequent gratification with great uneasiness if ungratified.

45. The moderate use of these drugs produces no noxious effects whatever.

It does not impair the constitution in any way.

It does not injure the digestion or cause loss of appetite.

It does not cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma.

It does not impair the moral sense or induce laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery.

It does not deaden the intellect or produce insanity.

Have known none such.

There is no evidence to indicate that insanity tends to indulgence in the use of the drug by a person deficient in self-control through weakened intellect.

Nil.

46. (1) Prolonged and excessive use produces noxious effects, both physical and mental; but I have not observed any noxious moral effects therefrom.

(2) It weakens the constitution like excess in any other vice.

(3) Does not specially affect the digestive organs.

(4) Does not cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma.

(5) I have not observed that it impairs the moral sense or induces to laziness and habits of immorality and debauchery.

(6) It does not deaden the intellect, but, on the contrary, produces insanity by hyper-activity of the brain, and is the direct exciting cause and not the predisposing cause. The insanity may be temporary or permanent. The symptoms may, of course, be re-induced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint. There are no typical symptoms after insanity is absolutely established (though the symptoms of the acute stage of delirium from cannabis sativa differ somewhat from that produced by alcohol (delirium tremens), owing to the nature of the poison). Just as repeated attacks of delirium tremens from alcohol produce, in a definite percentage of cases, permanent madness, so repeated attacks of acute cerebral excitement from over-indulgence in Indian hemp cause permanent aberration of intellect. The two cases are, in my opinion, analogous. Insanes have no reluctance to confess the use of the drug: on the contrary, the sane soldier, fearing the result, would be reluctant to confess the use of it

The excessive consumption of hemp may, and often does, cause madness: but insanity would scarcely lead to excessive indulgence in the drug; that is "placing the cart before the horse."

The only cases during an experience of some fifteen years with the regiment which I can recall are the following:—

I. Tent lascar—(a Hindu). The notation in his medical history sheet runs as follows:—

"Had maniacal excitement, raving, gesticulating, using violence to those about him, picking his clothes to pieces, and was restrained with difficulty at times. This condition resulted from the continual use of Indian hemp and alcohol." Was in hospital eighteen days and was convalescent and rational on discharge. The man is still in the regiment. This, of course, is not an unmixed case, but I regarded the symptoms, particularly the unrestrainable violence, more as the effects of hemp than alcohol.

II.—A Hindu. Case Book No. 1, Army Hospital Book No. 2 of 1887, shows him to have been admitted with dementia. This man was a habitual bhang-drinker; but it was not known whether or not he drank to excess. He was in hospital for slight fever and had become convalescent; but it having been observed that he talked strangely, excitedly and incoherently at times, he was kept still further under observation, and after a few days he showed decided signs of mental aberration, talking excitedly and angrily and threatening those around him, stating his intention of either committing suicide or of killing some one of his companions. He escaped from his attendants, rushed across to the cook-room, shut himself in, and possessing himself of a block of wood threatened to harm any one who came near him. On my arrival at the hospital and ordering him to desist, he willingly threw away the wood and came out, and I led him back to his bed, which he pointed out to me. He talked excitedly and said people wished to harm or kill him. He was watched carefully by relays of orderlies, but on the following day suddenly rushed through the attendants and ran down the road shouting; he was with some difficulty secured and brought back. Showed other signs of madness, such as an unconnected and raving manner, a wild expression, refusing to take food or medicine from anybody but a European officer; and on one occasion seized his "lota" and smashed the glass and frame-work of the window of the room in which he was isolated; accusing those around him of stealing things which had never left his own possession, etc. On another day he showed the cunning of madness: appeared to be perfectly sane, and it was reported that "the madness had left him since yesterday morning." He requested to be allowed to return to duty, but not being allowed to do this he again became violently excited and under delusions and suspicions of any one, refusing to take his food, etc. He was brought before a special medical board and transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, where he remained some months, and being discharged, returned to the regiment as "cured," but on the advice of his friends took his discharge at his own request. And from this time I heard nothing more of him.

NOTE.—In this case there was no impairment of constitution or tendency to indigestion, dysentery, asthma, etc., nor was the man known to be morally or physically either better or worse than his comrades. He had done $6\frac{5}{12}$ years' service and had been, I believe, a consumer of bhang during the greater part of the time.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I am assured by all natives to whom I have spoken that these drugs have a contrary effect, although I see it stated in Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics that in some cases their effect is aphrodisiac ?

51. I think not: consumers of charas and ganja are generally too emaciated to commit crimes of violence and too stupid to commit others. Bhang, as I have stated, would not have any effect on such characters.

53. I do not think so.

I do not.

54. I think not, for reasons already given.

55. I believe they do, but having no experience cannot say for certain.

Yes, any of these drugs will produce complete stupefaction if taken in sufficient quantities—a statement which applies to beer, wine and spirits.

Answer No. 54.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mers	668
Rajputs	6
Muhammadans	19
Hindus of inferior caste	19
TOTAL	712

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Kayastha	1
Kurmi	1
Kahar	1
TOTAL	3

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	5
Hindus of inferior caste	13
TOTAL	18

In class (*a*) 12 men smoke ganja—6 Mers, 1 Rajput, 5 Hindus.

24. No one.

25. On the decrease in this regiment, as the Mers are not consumers of the drug, unless taught by outsiders.

The drug was introduced by sepoys who were recruited in Oudh.

[illegible]

drug

28. About 4 annas per mensem. The cost of one smoke is about 3 pies.

32. None.

33. With disrepute. It is unpopular in the Native Army, for it is supposed to unfit a man for the proper performance of his duties, and those who use these drugs do so as secretly as possible.

It is also popularly supposed to weaken the mental and sexual powers

Not among the Mers.

39. Smoking is as injurious as eating and drinking the drug.

It injures the digestion.

41. The opinion of natives is that in moderate use it improves the appetite for food.

42 On the whole a man would be better off without it, the principal reason being that the habit is likely to grow on him, when it becomes injurious.

43. Yes.

44. Pleasantly stimulating and increases the appetite.

It is refreshing.

It does not produce intoxication.

It does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

Some hours.

There are no after-effects

The want of subsequent gratification produces a longing for more.

45 No.

No.

Not in moderate dose.

No.

No.

Have known it in two cases to produce temporary insanity.

No

A man of weak intellect who took to ganja would be more likely to exceed.

One case spent all his earnings on the drug, beat his wife, smashed furniture, and was really insane for a time.

Another case was taken up by the police as a lunatic and got well after a week's treatment in hospital.

46. Prolonged use produces loss of appetite and strength, trembling and much mental weakness.

49 and 51. No.

53. No.

No

54. No.

55 No instance known.

Yes, to those unaccustomed to the drug.

Answer No. 55.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	772
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	5
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	40

Ganja-smokers are—

Mussalmans	15
Telugu	20
Tamil	

Charas-smokers—

Nil.

24. (*a*) None

(*b*) Mussalmans . . [illegible]
Rajputs, [illegible] and Brahmans . . [illegible]

25. On the decrease. Most of the [illegible] ganja-smokers and bhang-drinkers have [illegible] regiment on pension or discharge.

28. About [illegible] a day.

32. At the "Holi" festival [illegible] among Brahmans, [illegible] some bhang it being part of the [illegible]

33. [illegible] is against [illegible]

ganja or bhang, except as stated in the last answer, the use of narcotics generally is looked on unfavourably by strict adherents of the various castes.

The moderate use, however, is not deprecated.

Worshipping the hemp plant is unknown in this part of India.

39. The immoderate smoking of ganja is said to be the most injurious form of consuming the drug.

41. The moderate use of the drug is known to have a beneficial effect generally, having a quieting effect on the brain, increases the appetite, soothes pain, and causes sleep.

42. In moderate use, is considered not only harmless but beneficial. Moderate use is understood to render men less irritable, acts as a mental and physical stimulant and refreshes a tired man. Smoking ganja and afterwards drinking water is said to allay hunger.

43. No.

44. Please see my answer to No. 42.

When taken to excess produces intoxication.

Moderate use creates appetite. Effect lasts about eight hours.

No after-effects, except on immoderate use.

Want of subsequent gratification does produce longing.

45. Habitual moderate use stated not to have any noxious effect, either physical, mental, or moral.

Stated not to impair constitution in any way.

On the contrary, it is said to increase appetite and improve digestion.

Causes none of these diseases, when used in moderation.

Stated not to impair moral sense or to induce lazy habits, but tends to increase the sexual appetite.

Does not deaden intellect, or produce insanity when used moderately.

I have had no practical experience of the consumption of any of the preparations made from Indian hemp.

46. The habitual excessive use produces insanity, usually acute mania with a tendency to use violence. Dysentery is also common, and often causes death among ganja insanes. It is stated ganja both predisposes to, and excites, insanity and dysentery. Deprivation of the drug renders consumers helpless. Insanity caused by it is often curable if the drug be withdrawn, but may be re-induced by further abuse. Ganja insanes usually ask for it to be given them.

49. Yes.

51. No.

None.

53. No.

No.

54. Yes, and then taken to excess.

55. No.

Yes.

Answer No. 56.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	6
Hindu, Chettri caste	1
TOTAL	7

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	10
Hindus—	
Sohar	5
Gwalar	9
Khait	2
Bunjwa	1
Chamar	1
Chettri	1
TOTAL	29

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	27
Hindus—	
Khori	47
Chamars	42
TOTAL	116

Of the above, 4 Khoris and 2 Chamars smoke charas.

No one smokes ganja.

24. *Nil.*

25. The use of charas is said to be on the increase.

I am unable to give any reasons.

28. Said to be about 3 pies a day.

32. None that I am aware of.

33. (1) With indifference.

(2) Not that I am aware of.

(3) None.

(4) Not that I am aware of.

39. I do not know.

41. Charas is said to be soothing in dysentery, but I am not in a position to express an opinion.

42. I do not know.

43. As far as I know, they are.

44. I do not know.

45. I am unable to give any information.

I do not know.

46. I can give no information.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49 and 51. I do not know.

53. Not that I am aware of. No.

54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 57.

20.

Muhammadans	168
Sikhs	158
Brahmans	6
Rajputs	139
Jats	153
Other Hindus	2
	624

(*a*) Combatants	604
(*b*) Non-combatants	20
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	352

None that I know of.

24. None.

25. I am unable to say, as these drugs are not in use in the regiment

28. We have no recognised habitual moderate consumers.

32. I know of none.

33. I am unable to give a reply to this question.

39. Have never been in a position to ascertain this fact, and the regiment does not recognise that the practice of either drinking or smoking it is carried on in the regiment.

41. I am unable to say. I have never tried it.

42. I cannot say.

43. Perhaps; have never had a neighbour who used the drug to my knowledge.

44. Cannot say.

45. I cannot say.

I cannot say.

Do not know.

Do not know.

I cannot say.

I cannot answer this question.

I have no opinion on this subject.

I know of none.

No record of such cases ever having occurred in the regiment.

46. I am unable to enter into any discussion on the subject.

49. Not that I know of. But I remember [illegible] "exhi- [illegible] l to be [illegible]

51. There are no bad characters in my regiment.

53. No.

54. Perhaps; I cannot positively give any reply to this.

55. Possibly; I have never been in a position to judge.

I do not know.

Answer No. 58.

20. Total strength of regiment—

(*a*) *Combatants*	901
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	2
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	53
	956

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Gurungs	12
Muggurs	20
Jogi Kour	2
Brahman	1
Khattri	8
Thakur	2
Newar	2
Limbu	2
Lohar	2
Damai	2

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Barber	1
Bhisti (Khas)	1

The above smoke charas.

None smoke ganja.

24. None.

25. Neither on increase nor decrease.

28. About ½ tola a day, cost 9 pies.

32. None.

33. The practice is regarded as injurious and not approved of by Gurkhas generally. The consumption of charas is regarded as an expensive and harmful practice, and bad for the health of the consumer.

There is no custom of worship of the hemp plant.

39. Charas only is smoked in the battalion.

No case has come under medical observation or treatment.

41. It is believed that even the moderate use of these drugs is not beneficial.

No preparation of hemp can be so.

42. The moderate use is considered harmless to the constitution.

43. This depends on the temperament of the individual. In some cases moderate consumers are apt to become quarrelsome.

44. There have been no cases under medical treatment The drug appears to be taken more as a pastime than for any definite object.

45 Habitual use of the drug would probably impair the constitution and leave injurious effects, mentally and morally.

There have been no cases under medical treatment in this battalion, but I should say that habitual use of the drug would tend to produce insanity.

I cannot say.

There have been no cases.

46. There have been no such cases under medical treatment in this battalion.

49. I cannot say. No cases have been brought to my notice or that of the medical officer.

51. There is no connection noticeable between the use of the drug and the commission of crime of any character.

53. No. This has not been observed.

54. It has not been noticed that this is so.

55. It is not believed that is so.

Complete stupefaction may very possibly be effected by the drug.

Answer No. 59.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Hindu	Brahman	111
„	Chattri and Thakur	39
„	Rajput	46
„	Gujar	48
„	Jat	23
„	Mali	2
„	Kachhi	1
„	Kayet	1
„	Bhat	1
„	Tamboli	2
„	Murai	5
„	Kori	2
„	Teli	1
„	Gandarya	3
„	Passi	4
„	Ahir	35
„	Bhujwa	2
„	Darji	4
„	Basuja	1
„	Kahar	1
„	Kunbi	1
„	Bairagi	2
„	Nai	2
„	Mina	4
„	Maratha	176
„	Parwari	56
„	Mochi	29
„	Beldars	10
„	Panjabi Sikh, etc.	36
Mussalman		153
Jew		15
Christian		12
	TOTAL	828

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	Brahman	1
„	Chattri and Thakur	1
	TOTAL	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindu	Maratha	10
„	Parwari	9
„	Mochi	13
„	Beldar	1
„	Panjabi Sikh, etc.	2
Mussalman		2
Christian		1
Kosti		1
	TOTAL	39

No charas whatever is consumed in this regiment.

Ganja-smokers are classed as under—

Chattri	8
Mahratta	2
Baniya	1
Kayet	1
Kahar	3
Murai	1
Passi	1
Ahir	5
Rajput	1
Gujar	1

21. There are no bhang-eaters in this regiment. *The following drink bhang:*—

Chattri	5
Brahman	6
Kahar	1

25. According to native opinion in the regiment it is slightly on the increase, due, in most cases, apparently to the example offered to younger men by such of their seniors as already indulge in the habit.

28. Allowance about one tola, and cost about 2 pice per diem.

32. Inquiries do not reveal the existence of any such customs peculiar to those addicted to ganja or bhang consumption.

33. There is a most decided opinion amongst all the native ranks that the consumption of any of these drugs is reprehensible. The sentiment of the regiment generally is opposed to the indulgence in these drugs, they being universally regarded as exercising a deteriorating and lowering effect on consumers.

The hemp plant is not worshipped by any of the sects in this regiment.

39. No; the general opinion is that, in whatever form taken, the effect is the same.

41. No, even the moderate use of any of these drugs is much deprecated as having a bad effect on consumers.

42. See answer to previous question.

All these drugs are regarded as intoxicants—lowering to the system and degrading to the reason and mind.

43. Yes; perfectly so. The effect of the drugs is to stupefy, and not to make the consumer lively or violent.

44. Not refreshing, as it produces stupefaction, oblivion and intoxication, or rather a combination of all these, resulting in helplessness and unfitness for work. It does not allay hunger; it rather stimulates it.

The effect lasts a longer or shorter time according to the amount consumed.

The after-effects are much the same as after undue indulgence in alcohol, and the craving for more is just the same. The habitual consumer feels the want of it if deprived of it for any time, and longs for it.

45. As I have not come across cases of this nature, I am unable to give my opinion on the subject.

46. See the remarks opposite the question No. 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No; decidedly the other way. It tends to weaken the natural powers.

51. No; habitual consumers are not generally regarded as bad characters *per se*, but, on the other

hand, it goes against a man to be known as a ganja consumer. Consumption of these drugs is not connected with crime in general or any crime of special character.

53. No; it has a deadening effect on the intellect and tends to oblivion rather than incites to violence.

I know of no such case.

54. I have never come across a case of this sort

55. Yes; no doubt such cases do occur, as it is quite feasible to stupefy a victim by inducing him to partake of ganja, etc., under the guise of friendship or hospitality.

Yes; complete stupefaction can be thus induced

Answer No. 60.

20 Total strength of the regiment on 15th February 1894—815.

Numbers of each caste as follows:—

Khattaks and Yusafzais	117
Duranis	52
Kakars	76
Waziris	14
Panjabis and Hazaras	206
Ghilzais	172
Hindustani	1
Ghazni Hazaras	114
Mohmands and Afridis	51
Baluchis	2
Dogra Hindu	1
Rajput of Rajputana	1
Gurkhas	8
TOTAL	815

(a) Combatants	799	815
(b) Non-combatants	16	
(c) Authorised camp followers		26

Charas-smokers—

Yusafzais	18
Khattaks	2
Ghilzais	9
Hazaras	5
Mohmands	5
Duranis	6
Marwats	1
Waziris	1
Chach Hazaras	1
Gandapuris	3
Panjabis	9
Kakars	4
TOTAL	64

Ganja-smokers—

Panjabis	7
Hazaras	3
Duranis	1
Mohmands	3
TOTAL	14

24. There are no bhang-eaters or drinkers in the regiment.

25. Charas is the only drug at all used, ganja being difficult to obtain by the few men who use it. The use of charas is on the decrease.

Men know they will be punished if caught smoking it, and it is not so easily procured, on account of regimental police patrols.

28 Average allowance per diem $\frac{1}{20}$ ounce, cost 1 anna.

32. No customs, social or religious, known of.

33. (1) Good Muhammadans look down upon a charas or ganja-smoker, it is not countenanced by them, as it is prohibited in the *Koran*.

(2) No; not aware of any.

(3) *Vide* No. 1.

(4) No; not amongst Muhammadans that I know of.

39. Men who consume the drug at all mostly smoke it, in this way it is less injurious than by eating it as a pill. The smoke of the mixture is not swallowed or inhaled.

41. No; except to a habitual moderate consumer, when, in the winter, a small quantity will keep him warm, and so is beneficial

42. Yes, harmless if taken with food. A moderate use does not apparently affect a man more than make his eyes red and also alters his manner of speech for a short time.

43. Yes.

44. (1) As in answer No. 42.

(2) Yes, to an habitual consumer.

(3) Not to an habitual consumer; but a man who has not taken the drug before, it stupefies him at once.

(4) Yes, a short time.

(5) After smoking charas a man will eat anything placed before him that is proper food.

(6) About two to three hours. If milk and ghee mixed, or a little lemon is taken, the effect disappears almost immediately.

(7) No

(8) Yes, the want of it is felt, especially in the winter.

45. The doctor states that he is unable to answer these questions, as he has never had any cases in his experience from the studying of which facts could be stated.

46. Same as No 45

49. No, never heard of it used.

51. A large proportion of the habitual consumers in the regiment are considered bad characters, because they are always slack in their duties and ready to commit a crime, even to obtain money whereby to purchase these drugs to satisfy their cravings.

53. No, in both cases.

54. No, not to my knowledge.

55. (1) No, never heard of a case.

(2) A man who has never taken any drug becomes absolutely incapable of doing anything After consuming a small quantity his great desire is to lie down and sleep.

51. There is no connection noticeable between the use of the drug and the commission of crime of any character.

53. No. This has not been observed.

54. It has not been noticed that this is so.

55. It is not believed that is so.

Complete stupefaction may very possibly be effected by the drug.

Answer No. 59.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindu	Brahman	111
„	Chattri and Thakur	39
„	Rajput	46
„	Gujar	48
„	Jat	23
„	Mali	2
„	Kachi	1
„	Kayet	1
„	Bhat	1
„	Tamboli	2
„	Murai	5
„	Kori	2
„	Teli	1
„	Gandarya	3
„	Passi	4
„	Ahir	35
„	Bhujwa	2
„	Darji	4
„	Banuja	1
„	Kahar	1
„	Kunbi	1
„	Bairagi	2
„	Navo	2
„	Mina	4
„	Maratha	176
„	Parwari	56
„	Mochi	29
„	Boiders	10
„	Panjabi Sikh, etc.	36
Mussalman		153
Jew		15
Christian		12
	TOTAL	828

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	Brahman	1
„	Chattri and Thakur	1
	TOTAL	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindu	Maratha	10
„	Parwari	9
„	Mochi	13
„	Boider	1
„	Panjabi Sikh, etc.	2
Mussalman		2
Christian		1
Kosti		1
	TOTAL	39

No charas whatever is consumed in this regiment.

Ganja-smokers are classed as under—

Chattri	8
Mahratta	2
Baniya	1
Kayet	1
Kahar	3
Murai	1
Passi	1
Ahir	5
Rajput	1
Gujar	1

24. There are no bhang-eaters in this regiment. The following drink bhang:—

Chattri	5
Brahman	6
Kahar	1

25. According to native opinion in the regiment it is slightly on the increase, due, in most cases, apparently to the example offered to younger men by such of their seniors as already indulge in the habit.

28. Allowance about one tola, and cost about 2 pice per diem.

32. Inquiries do not reveal the existence of any such customs peculiar to those addicted to ganja or bhang consumption.

33. There is a most decided opinion amongst all the native ranks that the consumption of any of these drugs is reprehensible. The sentiment of the regiment generally is opposed to the indulgence in these drugs, they being universally regarded as exercising a deteriorating and lowering effect on consumers.

The hemp plant is not worshipped by any of the sects in this regiment.

39. No; the general opinion is that, in whatever form taken, the effect is the same.

41. No, even the moderate use of any of these drugs is much deprecated as having a bad effect on consumers.

42. See answer to previous question.

All these drugs are regarded as intoxicants—lowering to the system and degrading to the reason and mind.

43. Yes; perfectly so. The effect of the drugs is to stupefy, and not to make the consumer lively or violent.

44. Not refreshing, as it produces stupefaction, oblivion and intoxication, or rather a combination of all these, resulting in helplessness and unfitness for work. It does not allay hunger; it rather stimulates it.

The effect lasts a longer or shorter time according to the amount consumed.

The after-effects are much the same as after undue indulgence in alcohol, and the craving for more is just the same. The habitual consumer feels the want of it if deprived of it for any time, and longs for it.

45. As I have not come across cases of this nature, I am unable to give my opinion on the subject.

46. See the remarks opposite *the question No.* 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No; decidedly the other way. It tends to weaken the natural powers.

51. No; habitual consumers are not generally regarded as bad characters *per se*, but, on the other

hand, it goes against a man to be known as a ganja consumer. Consumption of these drugs is not connected with crime in general or any crime of special character.

58. No; it has a deadening effect on the intellect and tends to oblivion rather than incites to violence.

I know of no such case.

54. I have never come across a case of this sort.

55. Yes; no doubt such cases do occur, as it is quite feasible to stupefy a victim by inducing him to partake of ganja, etc., under the guise of friendship or hospitality.

Yes, complete stupefaction can be thus induced.

Answer No. 60.

20. Total strength of the regiment on 15th February 1894—815.

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Panjabis	9
Kakars	4
TOTAL	64

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Mohmands	3
TOTAL	14

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25. Charas is the only drug at all used, ganja being difficult to obtain by the few men who use it. The use of charas is on the decrease.

Men know they will be punished if caught smoking it, and it is not so easily procured, on account of regimental police patrols.

28. Average allowance per diem $\frac{1}{16}$ ounce, cost 1 anna.

32. No customs, social or religious, known of.

33. (1) Good Muhammadans look down upon a charas or ganja-smoker, it is not countenanced by them, as it is prohibited in the *Koran*.

(2) No; not aware of any.

(3) *Vide* No. 1.

(4) No; not amongst Muhammadans that I know of.

39. Men who consume the drug at all mostly smoke it; in this way it is less injurious than by eating it as a pill. The smoke of the mixture is not swallowed or inhaled.

41. No; except to a habitual moderate consumer, when, in the winter, a small quantity will keep him warm, and so is beneficial.

42. Yes, harmless if taken with food. A moderate use does not apparently affect a man more than make his eyes red and also alters his manner of speech for a short time.

43. Yes.

44. (1) As in answer No. 42.

(2) Yes, to an habitual consumer.

(3) Not to an habitual consumer; but a man who has not taken the drug before, it stupefies him at once.

(4) Yes, a short time.

(5) After smoking charas a man will eat anything placed before him that is proper food.

(6) About two to three hours. If milk and ghee mixed, or a little lemon is taken, the effect disappears almost immediately.

(7) No.

(8) Yes, the want of it is felt, especially in the winter.

45. The doctor states that he is unable to answer these questions, as he has never had any cases in his experience from the studying of which facts could be stated.

46. Same as No. 45.

49. No; never heard of it used.

51. A large proportion of the [illegible] in the regiment are considered [illegible] because they are always [illegible] and ready to commit a [illegible] money whereby to [illegible] their cravings.

53. No, in [illegible]

54. No [illegible]

55. (1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

Answer No. 61.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	24	None of these smoke or use any of these drugs.
Sikhs . .	7	
Dogras . .	6	
Rajput . .	3	
Jats . .	851	
Christians .	21	
TOTAL .	912	

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mehtars . .	10	
Kahar . .	1	1 smokes ganja.
Chamars . .	2	
Ahirs . .	2	1 smokes ganja.
Rajput . .	1	
Kaiths . .	3	
Brahmans .	18	
Muhammadans .	19	
TOTAL .	56	

(*c*) *Authorized camp-followers*—

Barbers . .	16	2 smoke ganja.
Dhobis . .	8	
Gurgas . .	8	
Baniya . .	16	1 smokes ganja.
TOTAL .	48	

24. None.

25. The regiment is chiefly composed of Jats, who do not use this drug.

28. About ¼ tola daily, cost 1 anna.

32. The priests, fakirs and sadhus use charas, ganja and bhang. It makes them unconscious, and during the time they are in this state their souls are supposed to be in communion with the gods. The dose is again renewed when they come to and again they go off to the gods. Those who smoke the ganja and charas call upon Mahadeo before inhaling the smoke from the chillum.

33. The consumption of these drugs by fakirs and sadhus is considered right, but the habit is considered bad in others. I learn from the native officers that the drugs are useful as medicine, but those who are in the habit of using the drugs to intoxication are unfavourably looked upon. The use is in disrepute, for those who use them injure their health, and suffer from shortness of breath, drying-up of their bodies, cough and watering of the eyes.

The plant is not worshipped.

39. Smoking is said to be the most injurious, as it at once heats the brain and affects the intellect.

41. It is considered beneficial when used as a medicine only. The use of the drugs habitually is considered bad. The consumer is not content to remain a moderate consumer; he craves for more from day to day, and increases the daily amount.

42. The use is not beneficial; it is harmful, and those who use drugs are bound to suffer from so doing. At about 40 years of age the habitual consumer will be useless for work; he will be weak and unable to walk, and unable to get his living, and in all probability will be an imbecile.

43. No; they are very objectionable and pick quarrels on all occasions with their neighbours.

44. It gives appetite for a short time after consumption—about an hour or so. It is refreshing at first, if taken in very small quantities. A tired out man, by taking a few draws at a chillum, could continue his work. It produces intoxication if much is taken. It does not allay hunger; it rather aggravates it. The after-effect is uneasiness and a craving for further indulgence in the drugs.

45. The habitual moderate use enervates the consumer eventually, and impairs the constitution.

Impairs digestion eventually, causes dysentery and bronchitis after a time.

It induces laziness.

This result has not been observed in the regiment.

No cases of insanity observed in the regiment.

No cases in which the bad effects have been observed.

46. No habitual excessive use observed in this regiment.

49. Yes; sometimes as bhang.

51. A large proportion of bad characters use these drugs. Gamblers use them. Murders are often committed by persons under the influence of these drugs without any provocation.

53. Yes; ganja and charas incite to violent crime. Bhang does not; the consumer becomes indolent and lazy. They never wish to destroy themselves; they seek to destroy others.

54. No.

55. Yes, to both parts of this question.

These questions have been answered from information got from native ranks. The regiment being a Jat regiment who use tobacco to excess almost, the hemp drugs are not used, except by the few followers mentioned.

Answer No. 62.

20.

Tindal . . .	1	Non-combatants.
Lascars . . .	8	
Muhammadans . . .	3	
Hindus . . .	6	

Nil.

24. *Nil.*

25. There is none used.

28. *Nil.*

32. I know of none.

33, 39, 41, and 42. I do not know.

43. I have no idea.

44. I have never tried.

45. No; except it excites sexual organs.

No.

No.

No.

No; but in small quantities it increases the appetite, and therefore is largely used by the natives as an aphrodisiac.

It produces laziness.

The exciting cause of insanity; mania, which is only temporary; but symptoms may be reinduced, even by moderate doses, I am informed. There is no typical symptom: all confess without pressure.

Amongst the women it is only taken by prostitutes, and that in moderation.

Weakened intellects are prone to fall victims

There is no case in this hospital, but I have given my opinions from the few cases I have seen elsewhere.

46. It causes insanity, and is difficult to give up the habit; causes dysentery and diarrhœa, and in old people more liable to cause chest complications Dyspepsia is caused by it, and after a time impotency makes its appearance; but, if appetite continues good, it may be taken for years as an aphrodisiac

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer]

49 I do not know.

51. I have no bad characters.

53. I have not observed it.

54 I do not know.

55. This has not come within my experience.

Answer No. 63.

20. Nine Hindus.

None.

24. None.

25. None used.

28. None.

32. None known.

33. I can give no information as none of these drugs are used.

39, 41, 42, 43 and 44. Not known.

45. No, except it excites sexual organs.

No

No.

No

No, but in small quantities it increases the appetite and therefore is largely used by the natives as an aphrodisiac.

It produces laziness

The exciting cause of insanity; mania, which is only temporary; but symptoms may be reinduced even by moderate doses, I am informed. There is no typical symptom all confess without pressure.

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46. It causes insanity and is difficult to give up the habit. Causes dysentery and diarrhœa, and in old people more liable to cause chest complications. Dyspepsia is caused by it, and after a time impotency makes its appearance; but if appetite continues good, it may be taken for years as an aphrodisiac.

49. Not known.

51. None used by lascars

53, 54, and 55. Not known.

Answer No. 64.

20. (*b*) *Non-Combatants*—

Marine Lascars—		
Muhammadans	31	Non-combatants.
Armament Lascars—		
Muhammadans	1	
Hindus	21	
	22	

24. None.

25. None used by the natives under my command.

28. Not known.

32. There are none amongst the natives under my command.

33, 39, 41, 42, 43 and 44. No data, as the drugs are not used by *the above natives.*

45. No, except it excites sexual organs.

No.

No.

No.

No; but in small quantities it increases the appetite, and therefore is largely used by the natives as an aphrodisiac.

It produces laziness.

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Weakened intellects are prone to fall victims.

There is no case in this hospital, but I have given my opinions from the few cases I have seen elsewhere.

[illegible]

aphrodisiac.

[*Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.*]

49. Not by the natives under my command.

51. I have no bad characters.

53 and 54. The drugs are not used by the natives under my command.

55. This does not come within my experience.

Answer No. 65.

20.(*a*) *Combatants* 909
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 7
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 39

(*a*) Combatants . . . about 3 per cent.
(*b*) Non-combatants . . . *Nil.*
(*c*) Authorised camp followers . 8

24. None.

25. Neither ganja nor bhang are apparently obtainable here. The amount of charas sold is much less than formerly.

The reason of this decrease in consumption of charas, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is that the old charas-smokers have died, or taken their discharge, and the men entertained in their place have not contracted the habit.

28. About 22 grains, worth 3 pies, per diem.

32. There are none, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

33. A charas-smoker is looked on as a man of bad repute. The men generally smoke it secretly. The other men say that a smoker of charas generally loses his soldierly instincts, gets nervous, starts at the least thing, his perceptions get dim, and he loses courage. I have not been able to ascertain any custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. I believe that low-caste Hindus and poor people smoke charas or ganja, which has a much more injurious effect and is more intoxicating than eating bhang.

41. No benefit from the moderate use of charas or ganja. Bhang is said to be cooling in the hot weather, and to give a good appetite when drunk before meals.

42. The moderate use of charas dulls the intellect for the time being, but apparently, it is said, increases the appetite. In small doses bhang does not harm.

43. Yes.

44. After charas-smoking in small doses, slight intoxication is the first effect. Not refreshing. Does not allay hunger. Increases appetite. Intoxication lasts about two hours, afterwards sometimes headaches, always laziness. There is always a longing for more after the first intoxication.

45. Charas-smokers lose their muscular development and become thin. Bhang has apparently not this effect. Ganja has also a bad effect on the muscular system.

Charas does not cause loss of appetite or hinder the digestion, and the same applies to bhang and ganja in moderate doses. Charas causes bronchitis and asthma. All the preparations induce laziness, but not habits of immorality, though they may induce debauchery. They deaden the intellect markedly and produce insanity, but this injurious effect is principally due to charas. The use of bhang not predisposing to insanity with anything like the same effect as charas. Not having seen any cases of insanity due to the use of these drugs, I cannot give any reliable information as to the type, symptoms, etc., etc.

46. From the habitual excessive use of charas the person becomes emaciated, the appetite is lost, digestion impaired. Bronchitis and asthma are induced, and the intellect is so dulled that the smoker passes into a state of imbecility. I can give no information as regards excessive use of bhang.

I am unable to instance any cases of insanity, as the drug is not in great demand here.

49. I believe it is no use as an aphrodisiac.

51. No.

53. It makes a man talkative, argumentative, and sometimes insubordinate.

54 and 55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 66.

20. Six hundred and twenty-five.

Sikhs 153
Hindustani Muhammadans . . 210
Muhammadans of Darajat and Panjabis 111
Other Hindus 32
Christians 4
Pathans and Afridis beyond and within British territory . 105

(*a*) *Combatants* 615
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 36
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . *Nil.*

Few Pathans only use charas, but they are not habitual consumers.

24. None.

25. It is certainly not on the increase, as no one has been noticed consuming them.

28. Price varies in localities.

In the country where these drugs are grown the cost of them would be small. Carriage and octroi dues add greatly to the original cost.

32 and 33. Unknown.

39. Perhaps.

41 and 42. They may be.

43. Have never heard any complaint.

44. Unknown.

The following answers are not the result of personal experience but obtained by interrogating some men of this regiment who used charas only.

45. Used for many years it appears to impair the mental, physical and moral powers. Prolonged use impairs the constitution. In some cases it quickens appetite, in others impairs digestion.

It does not.

In some cases it tends to laziness; in others it leads to debauchery.

It at first appears to sharpen the intellect. I have no evidence that it produces insanity, having no personal experience of the narcotic or deleterious effects of any of the products of this drug.

In some cases it appears to relieve persons suffering from mental worry and anxiety.

I have not been able to acquire any information regarding this subject in the Medical History Sheets or Medical Records in the hospital of this regiment.

46. The prolonged excessive use of charas seems

Answer No. 69.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . .	*None.*
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . .	23
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	87

Nine Koris smoke ganja; no charas used.

24. None.

25. Said to be on the decrease.

There are none.

28. About 3 pies daily for ganja.

32. I am acquainted with none.

33. Generally with indifference.

No.

Charas is considered the worst form.

Not in this corps.

39. Smoking less injurious. The same difference exists as between the smoking and chewing of tobacco.

41. Ganja said to be beneficial; bhang used medicinally as a cordial.

42. Certainly, as with tobacco, having regard to the difference of individual constitutions.

43. Perfectly so.

44. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to elicit this information in a reliable manner.

45. Yes, leads to insanity especially.

Yes, when used in excess only.

No.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

Exciting cause.

Permanent, mania.

Hallucinations, homicidal mania.

Not as a rule.

Yes.

The use of hemp drugs leads to insanity, not *vice versa.*

Nil.

46. The same, only in an exaggerated degree

49. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to elicit this information

51. No bad characters here. No doubt occasionally gives occasion to the military crime of sentries and men on duty being found asleep on their posts

53. Certainly, as in the case of whiskey, etc.

No.

54. Not to my personal knowledge.

55. Opium and dhatura are said to be chiefly employed for such purposes.

[illegible]

period of excitement is over.

Answer No. 70.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—		
Mussalman . . .		78
Hindu . . .		21
	Total .	99
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—		
Mussalman . . .		7
Hindu . . .		8
Bhangis . . .		2
	Total .	17
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—		
Mussalman . . .		65
Hindu . . .		7
Bhangis . . .		1
	Total ...	73

None.

24. None in this troop.

25. No men in this troop use these drugs, so I am not in a position to give an opinion.

28. I cannot say.

32 and 33. See reply to query 25.

39 and 41. I cannot say.

42. See reply to 41.

43 and 44 I cannot say.

45. No, I think not.

No, I think not.

No, I think not.

I think excessive use of these drugs might cause bronchitis.

No.

It does not deaden the intellect.

I think that, if used in excess, it is an exciting [illegible]

I do not think that the use of this drug by persons suffering from mental anxiety or brain disease to obtain relief has been sufficiently considered in explaining the connection.

No.

I am not acquainted with any such cases

46. This question has been already answered by me under No. 45.

49. I cannot say.

51. None in this troop.

53, 54 and 55. I cannot say

Answer No. 68.

20. Eight hundred and fifty-one.

(*a*) *Combatants*	. . .	826
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. .	1
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	24

Smoke ganja—

Muhammadans 5 per cent.

Hindus 5 per cent.

Bengalis 20 per cent.

Other castes 2 per cent.

Smoke charas—

None in regiment.

Eat bhang—

Muhammadans 3 per cent.

Hindus 3 per cent.

Bengalis all.

Other castes 1 per cent.

Drink bhang—

Same.

N. B.—As a rule bhang would seem to be more usually drunk mixed with milk and sugar, but it is eaten occasionally instead of drunk in the cold season.

25. As far as I can ascertain, it seems neither to have increased or decreased in the regiment during the last ten years.

Ganja—3 pies a day for 2 smokes.
Charas—6 pies a day for 2 smokes.
Bhang—3 pies bhang, 1 pie milk, 1 pie sugar, for one drink.

Ganja and charas are smoked from two to four times a day.

Bhang as a rule is only taken once.

32. There are no customs that I know of among the Madrasis in regard to the consumption of these drugs, but at the Bengali Holi festival in March bhang is always drunk.

33. There is not thought to be any harm in the drinking of bhang; it is supposed, if anything, to have a beneficial effect.

The smoking of ganja is looked upon as bad and that of charas as a worse habit.

The smoking of ganja and charas is looked upon in disrepute, as it is a habit which when once acquired cannot be given up. And unless a man can get his ganja daily he is useless for work, though provided he can get his daily smoke it does not seem to do the moderate consumer any harm.

The Bengalis, I believe, worship the plant at their Holi festival.

39. Smoking of ganja or charas is more injurious than drinking bhang: the former habit cannot be left off, the latter can.

41. Natives consider that smoking ganja is a preventive of disease caused through drinking bad water, though I cannot say if such is really the case.

42. The moderate use of smoking does not seem to affect the efficiency of the men, and if anything there is less sickness amongst consumers. If, however, the smoker cannot procure the drug for even one day he becomes absolutely incapable and does not seem to know what he is doing, nor is he capable of any work until he has obtained the drug again. The moderate use of bhang I believe to be quite harmless.

43. Quite inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. Drinking bhang gives increased strength to undergo hardship or fatigue; it acts as a stimulant. It can produce intoxication, a dram being sufficient to intoxicate a non-consumer; a moderate consumer would take about four drams before being intoxicated.

It does not alleviate hunger in any form, but the smoking dulls and the drinking of the drug creates appetite.

The after-effects last about five hours after drinking, and about two hours after smoking.

The want of smoking produces subsequent uneasiness, but not so the want of drinking.

45. Bhang and ganja do not produce any noxious effects in moderation, but charas is noxious even in moderation.

The moderate use does not impair the constitution.

Smoking causes loss of appetite. Drinking improves appetite.

In excess may cause bronchitis and asthma, not dysentery.

Excessive use produces laziness, but not immorality or debauchery.

I have not seen any case of undoubted insanity produced by it, but cases of delirium and and epilepsy, attributed to continued excess of this drug, have sometimes come un[illegible] observation. One case, however, resembl[illegible] mania occurred more than a year ago, a[illegible] ment was embarking for Burma, which [illegible] buted to Indian hemp; but as he was [illegible] for treatment, I am unable to discus[illegible] symptoms. He was drowned on t[illegible] rejoin the regiment, but whether [illegible] suicidally has not been ascertaine[illegible]

It stupefies the intellect in ex[illegible]

The medical history sheets o[illegible] furnish any information on t[illegible]

46. No further informat[illegible] ject.

49. Not as far as I c[illegible]

51. As a rule the r[illegible] characters, that is t[illegible] or charas, but it do[illegible] tion with crime i[illegible] That is to say, [illegible] ing ganja doe[illegible] character by [illegible]

53. No.

---

consume[illegible] tempo[illegible] sum[illegible] and hi[illegible] d[illegible] co[illegible]

54. [illegible]

55. Not us[illegible]

A man could be [illegible] the use of the drug.

Answer No. 69.

20. (a) *Combatants* . . . *None.*
(b) *Non-combatants* . . . 23
(c) *Authorised camp followers* 87

Nine Kons smoke ganja; no charas used.

24. None.

25. Said to be on the decrease.

There are none.

28. About 3 pies daily for ganja

32. I am acquainted with none.

33. Generally with indifference.

No.

Charas is considered the worst form.

Not in this corps.

39. Smoking less injurious. The same difference exists as between the smoking and chewing of tobacco.

41. Ganja said to be beneficial; bhang used medicinally as a cordial.

42 Certainly, as with tobacco, having regard to the difference of individual constitutions.

43. Perfectly so

44. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to elicit this information in a reliable manner.

45. Yes, leads to insanity especially.

Yes, when used in excess only.

No.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

Exciting cause.

Permanent, mania.

Hallucinations, homicidal mania.

Not as a rule.

Yes.

The use of hemp drugs leads to insanity, not *vice versa.*

Nil.

46. The same, only in an exaggerated degree

49. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to elicit this information.

51. No bad characters here. No doubt occasionally gives occasion to the military crime of sentries and men on duty being found asleep on their posts.

53. Certainly, as in the case of whiskey, etc.

No.

54. Not to my personal knowledge.

55. Opium and dhatura are said to be chiefly employed for such purposes.

A full dose of 2 or 3 grains of extract of *Cannabis indica* (or its equivalent of any of the preparations of hemp) will produce complete insensibility and somnolence, lasting for hours after the initial period of excitement is over.

Answer No. 70.

20. (a) *Combatants—*

Mussalman		78
Hindu		21
	TOTAL	99

(b) *Non-combatants—*

Mussalman		7
Hindu		8
Bhangis		2
	TOTAL	17

(c) *Authorised camp followers—*

Mussalman		65
Hindu		7
Bhangis		1
	TOTAL	73

None.

24. None in this troop.

25. No men in this troop use these drugs, so I am not in a position to give an opinion

28. I cannot say.

32 and 33. See reply to query 25.

39 and 41. I cannot say.

42. See reply to 41.

43 and 44. I cannot say.

45. No, I think not.

No, I think not.

No, I think not.

I think excessive use of these drugs might cause bronchitis.

No.

It does not deaden the intellect.

I think that, if used in excess, it is an exciting cause in producing insanity. As I have not had opportunities of seeing cases of insanity caused by ganja, I am not able to form any opinion to answer the other questions.

I do not think that the use of this drug by persons suffering from mental anxiety or brain disease to obtain relief has been sufficiently considered in explaining the connection.

No.

I am not acquainted with any such cases.

46. This question has been already answered by me under No. 45.

49. I cannot say.

51. None in this troop.

53, 54 and 55. I cannot say

...cohol and is later on followed by a desire to ... It does not allay hunger, but produces ...etite Its effects last for from four to five hours. ...nnot ascertain if any immediate after-effects ...ow. The want of it produces uneasiness, but ...r abstinence for a week or two the uneasiness ...ses away.

45. There is no doubt that the habitual moder-

...werful aphrodisiac effect it is likely to cause ...morality and debauchery, but its ultimate effect ...this direction will be to cause impotence.

It deadens the intellect and causes insanity. In ...e only case which has come under my notice ...ring my short service, I considered it both the ...citing and predisposing cause. This was a case

...sanity would become chronic unless indulgence in their use were ceased. I cannot say if there are any symptoms particularly typical of the insanity caused by use of the drug.

46. The excessive use of the drug will produce a train of symptoms similar to those described in question 45, which will be marked by more rapid onset and be more pronounced.

49. Yes, apparently, but it is believed that lengthened use leads to impotence.

51. It is believed that habitual use leads to a craving which must be gratified, and that if other means fail to obtain the drug, gambling and stealing are resorted to.

53. No case known.

54. It is not known

55. It appears that the simple administration of these drugs does not produce complete stupefaction.

Answer No. 75.

20 (a) *Combatants*—

Marathas	306
Hindustani Hindus	124
Rajputana "	112
Sikhs and Panjabi Hindus	64
Muhammadans	94
Parwaris	50
Christians	23
Mochis	21
Jews	11
TOTAL	805

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Maratha	1
Jew	1
TOTAL	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Marathas	14
Hindustani Hindus	5
Sikhs and Panjabi Hindus	2
Muhammadans	4
Parwaris	11
Mochis	5
Sweepers	11
TOTAL	52

...moke ganja—

(a) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Hindus	7
Rajputana "	3
Muhammadans	1
TOTAL	11

(b) *Non-combatants* — *Nil.*

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustani Hindu	1
Panjabi "	1
TOTAL	2

No other castes smoke ganja.

Charas is not smoked at all here.

24. Bhang is not eaten in the regiment It is drunk when the weather is hot occasionally by about—

Sikhs and Panjabis.	50 per cent.
Hindustani Hindus.	80 "
Rajputana "	50 "
Muhammadans	10 "
Marathas, Parwaris, Mochis, etc	5 "

By none of these, however, it is taken habitually.

25. Charas is never used here.

The use of ganja and bhang is on the decrease. Men are rather looked down upon by their comrades and by their superiors, who are habitual consumers.

28. Bhang about a tola, costing about a pie It is only consumed occasionally, however Ganja about 4 tolas, costing about one anna

32. At the Mahá Shivratri festival followers of Shiva place bhang before his shrine.

It is offered to him by his devotees because they consider that he is fond of drinking it.

33. The consumption of these drugs, especially ganja and charas, is on the whole in disrepute, except when taken occasionally only and in very small quantities. Smokers of ganja are more in disrepute than eaters or drinkers of bhang, because it has a worse effect upon men No custom of worshipping the hemp plant is known of, but only the custom referred to in No 32 *ante.*

41. The use of these drugs even in moderation cannot be said to be beneficial in its effects

42. Not if taken habitually, as men who are habitual consumers are inclined to be heavy, lazy, and stupid, and make poor soldiers.

43. They have a very unpleasant smell, but are otherwise inoffensive.

44. It is considered to give a whet to the appetite and cause a feeling of pleasure in the system.

Bhang placed in any drink is thought to quench the thirst and refresh one as a temporary measure. A moderate quantity would not cause intoxication in an habitual consumer.

Hunger is rather increased and appetite created.

An hour or so.

The after-effects are rather weakening than otherwise.

The want of subsequent gratification would produce longing and uneasiness.

45. Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes. Exciting cause.

Homicidal mania, generally temporary.

Yes.

Symptoms of hemp intoxication and homicidal impulses.

No.

Yes.

Yes, may be; but indulgence as a rule leads to insanity and not contrariwise.

No cases traceable in regimental records. Experience of civil cases enable me to give above general answers. No one in this regiment uses any preparation of hemp in any form as far as I know.

46. The same as above detailed, only in an exaggerated form.

49. Not so far as is known.

51. There are not sufficient data in the regiment on which to give an opinion. It is, however, believed that ganja or charas-smoking in excess does incite to violence.

53. Yes, it is believed that excessive indulgence in the smoking of ganja or charas might incite to crime otherwise unpremeditated.

No case is known of in this regiment.

54. This might be the case, but no certain information on this point is available.

55. In some cases this would very probably be done, but no such case has been known.

By smoking ganja and charas complete stupefaction can be induced.

Answer No. 76.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Hindus	307
" Mussalmans	11
Sikhs	424
Christians	1
Panjabi Mussalmans	375
Pathans	85
TOTAL	1,323

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hospital Assistants (Mussalmans) 6

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustani Hindus	38
" Mussalmans	23
Sikhs	25
Panjabi Mussalmans	9
TOTAL	95

Ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Hindus	8
" Mussalmans	4
TOTAL	12

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustani Hindu	1

Charas—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Hindus	
" Mussalmans	
Panjabi Mussalmans	
Pathans	
TOTAL	21

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustani Hindus	3
" Mussalmans	2
TOTAL	5

24. No habitual consumers. For the hot weather most of the men of this corps drink bhang in small quantities.

25. On the decrease.

Perhaps owing to the numbers of Purbias now enlisted in the corps being less than formerly. This class contains the largest number of consumers.

28. Ganja	$\frac{1}{8}$ tola	3 pies per diem.	
Charas	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	3 " "	
Bhang	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{8}$ anna "	

I cannot vouch for these figures being accurate, as the number of habitual consumers is so small that reliable data are difficult to arrive at.

32. None that I am aware of. Bhang is consumed on occasions of festivals as the Holi.

33. The smoking of ganja and charas is regarded as bad, as it is supposed to have a deteriorating effect on the consumer. The consumption of bhang in moderation is not considered disreputable, as it is used to allay thirst, in the hot weather, and also to give an appetite. A person who smokes ganja or charas is looked upon as "low class," especially if a Muhammadan.

A certain sect of fakirs (gosains) who worship Mahadeo hold the hemp plant in reverence, but I am not aware of any such custom amongst the natives of this corps.

39. No; smoking charas and ganja is, I believe, more injurious than drinking bhang, as it appears to have a deteriorating effect on the consumers.

41. I do not think that the use of charas or ganja, in moderation, can be beneficial. I do not know that the use of bhang, in moderation, is the reverse of beneficial.

42. I have never noticed any bad effects from use of charas or ganja, except that habitual consumers are inclined to be inattentive in their duties ("slack").

43. Yes, but non-consumers find the odour of the charas or ganja smoke objectionable.

44. Stimulant. Refreshing. Does not produce intoxication in moderate use. Said to allay hunger and increase appetite. Effect lasts for about two hours or more. No after-effects to speak of. Habitual consumers would feel the want of the drug, if deprived of it, for a time

45. Not that I have ever noticed.

Not that I am aware of.

No.

No.

No.

Have had no experience of this kind.

Have had no experience of this kind.

Have never seen any bad effects traceable to hemp smoking, and there are no records of such cases in the medical history sheets of the regiment.

46. Most of the Kahars are habitual smokers of hemp moderately, and I have never noticed any bad effects. I have had no experience of cases of habitual excessive use

49 Yes.

51. Not that I am aware of: smokers of charas and ganja (Muhammadans) are looked upon as low class persons.

No connection with crime. Consumers of charas and ganja are not, as a rule, smart soldiers—generally slack.

53. No experience.

54 Not as far as I am aware of.

55. No experience.

Stupefaction cannot be induced without admixture.

Answer No. 77.

20. Total strength . . . 219

Hindus	120
Muhammadans	67
Others	32
TOTAL	219

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindus	110
Muhammadans	37
Others	15
TOTAL	162

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	10
Muhammadans	30
Others	17
TOTAL	57

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers—Nil.*

Smoke ganja and charas—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindus	6
Muhammadans	2
TOTAL	8

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	1
Others	2
TOTAL	3

Smoke opium—

(*a*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1
Muhammadan	1
TOTAL	2

24. (*b*) One Hindu.

25. Charas on the increase during very cold weather.

28. About 5 grains daily, costing 6 pies.

32. None apparent.

43. No.

44. No. Yes. No. Yes. Two hours. No. Yes

. No.

55. No.

No.

33. Consumption considered bad. Generally speaking adverse.

Because it causes physical and mental debility.

No worship of hemp plant known.

39. Not known.

41. The use of bhang is said to have a fattening effect.

42. The answer to this question depends on the meaning of moderate use, for I believe small quantities are considered injurious.

43. Yes.

44. Effects at first refreshing; produce intoxication. Impart a kind of appetite.

Duration of effect said to be three hours.

Yes.

45. I regret that, owing to my experience being so limited, I am quite unable to give an opinion which would be of any value.

46. No case of excessive use has ever come under my notice.

49. Yes.

51. Not known.

Said to have no connection with crime, but I rather doubt this assertion.

53. Said not to incite.

No.

54. Said to produce timidity rather than courage to commit violence.

55. Said to be used for this purpose.

It is stated this is possible.

Answer No. 79.

20.	(*a*) *Combatants*	23
	(*b*) *Non-combatants*	94

Ganja 25 per cent.; charas none.

24. None.

25. Said to be slightly on the increase, owing to the force of example.

28. Two to 3 pies.

32. I can find out nothing about this.

33. I cannot answer this question.

39. I am given contradictory statements about this.

41. Yes.

42. Said to be harmless. I have no evidence to enable me to form an opinion.

43. I believe so. I have never heard any complaints.

44. I have not seen any effect. I am told it is nice and refreshing, produces an exhilarating effect, and creates an appetite.

51. I cannot say.

53. I cannot say. No.

54. and 55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 80.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	27
Brahmins	34
Rajputs	754
Other Hindus	20
Muhammadans	41
Christians	10
TOTAL	886

(*b*) *Non-combatants*	6
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	25

Smoke ganja—	
Rajputs	20
Smoke charas—	
Rajputs	20
Drink bhang—	
Rajputs	17
Sikh	1
Brahman	3
TOTAL	21

24. It is impossible to find out how many of the camp followers consume these drugs.

25. The use of ganja, charas and bhang is said to be on the increase.

Various reasons given, but have no opportunity or means of ascertaining the truth. Is said to be used much as a protection from cold and for rheumatism and to increase appetite for food.

28. About 1 drachm of bhang and about ½ drachm of charas and ganja.

Cost per day from 2 to 3 pice.

32. There is a social custom among Hindus on the festivals of Shivratri and Holi of drinking and eating bhang. Majum, made of bhang and sugar, is eaten at these festivals.

There is no religious custom in regard to consumption of any of these drugs.

33. The moderate use of any of these drugs is not looked down upon. There is no opinion in the native army in regard to the practice of the consumption of any of them, though any interference on the part of the Government in the use of them will, it is said, cause great dissatisfaction among all classes, as the use of them generally is considered beneficial and necessary.

The hemp plant is not worshipped.

39. Ganja and charas are only smoked; bhang is drunk.

Can obtain no information on this point.

41. The moderate use of bhang is said to render hard work easier, to aid digestion and increase appetite for food, especially for old men. There are numbers of men who state they have used it all their lives and have felt always better from it. Ganja is said, when smoked in moderation, to be beneficial in relieving cold and rheumatism.

42. The smoking of ganja and charas is said to cause irritation of the bronchial tubes and give aid to liability to bronchitis and coughs.

I have no experience of such cases. Not that I know of.

Yes, in the above case the man admitted the use of it.

I have not had sufficient acquaintance with cases of insanes to justify me in drawing any conclusions.

With reference to effect on digestion and appetite, there is a man in this regiment who has been known to drink four gallons of bhang water, and then sit down and eat at a meal two pounds of mutton and three pounds of flour.

I have had two or three cases of bronchitis with symptoms of asthma in hospital which were undoubtedly caused by ganja-smoking. They recovered speedily when the drug was stopped.

A confirmed ganja-smoker or drinker in excess is more likely to become mentally disturbed by not getting his usual morning dose than by taking an overdose.

46. The excessive smoking of ganja or charas induces asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, mental decay and moral aberration. It often produces diarrhœa with tenesmus. Impotence is common among excessive smokers and drinkers; but this may be due to habitual over-stimulation of the genital organs. Insanity is also often seen. The same results, including asthma and lung affections, are seen in excessive drinkers; but it is very rare to see a man broken down in health as the result of drinking, whereas it is a common sequence to excessive ganja or charas-smoking.

49. Yes; commonly.

51. No.

As far as this regiment is concerned, the use of these drugs has no connection with crime in general or crime of any special character.

53. Not within my experience of nearly thirty years' service, but I think it extremely probable that it would do so. I know of no such case.

54. Not as far as I am aware from my own experience and that of native officers of experience who have been consulted.

55. I have heard and read of such cases, but not in the regiment.

Yes.

Answer No. 82.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	833

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	40
Hindus	15
TOTAL	[illegible]

About 50 of (*a*) smoke charas; ganja is not smoked.

Some of the Hindus in class (*c*) drink bhang.

24. No combatants use bhang. Among camp followers the Baniyas drink bhang.

25. Not on the increase in this regiment.

28. A few pice per diem for moderate or occasional consumers, ranging to four annas for excessive consumers.

32. None among Pathans.

35. Generally regarded with disfavour. It is against the tenets of the Muhammadan religion, as tending to produce intoxication. There is no worship of the hemp plant among Mussalmans.

39. Cannot say. It is only smoked in this regiment.

41. No; the general opinion is that it is detrimental in its effects.

42. Certainly not harmless; even moderate use when of rare occurrence, produces intoxication.

43. No; they are inclined to be quarrelsome if disturbed when under the influence of the drug.

44. For the habitual consumer a moderate use of charas is refreshing, not intoxicating. It allays hunger, but does not promote appetite. Its effects last from one to two hours. The want of it produces uneasiness.

45. The habitual moderate use of these drugs does, I think, produce physical effects. They impair the constitution by injuring digestion and causing loss of appetite.

I have not known dysentery, bronchitis or asthma caused by moderate use. Nor have I known any case of insanity so caused.

I have not known any case in which recognisable mental or moral effects could be attributed to habitual moderate use.

This regiment has been only recently raised, and no information on the subject can be obtained from the medical history sheets.

46. By excessive use the digestive powers are often completely destroyed, with, as a result, emaciation and anæmia. Excessive use of any of the hemp drugs, especially ganja, produces dysentery, and I have known some cases of bronchitis which seemed to be rightly attributed to the same cause. Excessive use undoubtedly produces laziness and mental slowness. I have known no case of insanity so produced.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by the Medical Officer.]

49. It is said they are so used.

51. Yes; among Pathans, a large proportion of bad characters are said to habitually smoke charas. As far as I can learn, charas-smoking only produces sleepy intoxication.

53. (*a*) No; not for habitual consumers.

(*b*) No.

54. Used by Pathans, before a fight.

55. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Complete stupefaction is induced, when used by men unaccustomed to charas.

43. Yes, certainly.

lasts for three hours, ... an exciting effect and lasts for an hour. The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

45. None, so far as ascertained.

No.

No, rather the contrary.

Smoking of ganja and charas said to cause tendency to bronchitis and asthma

No.

Have known of no case of insanity influenced by use of these drugs.

None.

None.

Excessive use of bhang is said to cause heaviness and general laziness, followed by irritability.

Excessive smoking ganja and charas is irritating to bronchial tubes, and causes excitement and noisy conversation

49. Ganja and charas are said to be used as an aphrodisiac.

51 Have had no opportunities of judging, I should say not.

53 and 54. No.

55. Cannot say; have had no opportunities of judging.

Yes, certain men can be affected in this way but only about 10 per cent. of all cases.

Answer No. 81.

20. Total strength of regiment . . 791

	Combatants.	Followers.	Total
Mahrattas	360	11	371
Sikhs	14	1	15
Jains	13	0	13
Hindustanis	144	2	146
Rajputs	34	0	34
Parwaris and Mochis	110	13	123
Muhammadans	116	7	123
TOTAL	791	34	825

(a) *Combatants*	791
(b) *Non-combatants*	2
(c) *Camp followers*	32
TOTAL	825

Smoke ganja—

Muhammadans	2
Deccani Mahratta	1
Parwaris	2
Concani Mahrattas	2

No men in the regiment smoke charas

24 Two Pardesis in the regiment eat and drink bhang.

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease.

I am unable to give any reasons for this.

28 About 1 anna per diem.

32. I am unable to ascertain that there are any customs, either social or religious, in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs. Native officers of experience state that they are not aware of any such customs.

33. The consumption of all these drugs is regarded generally with disfavour by all ranks in the native army, as they are considered debilitating and demoralising. There appears to be no custom of worshipping the hemp plant by any sects enlisted in the regiment.

39. If ganja is mixed with tobacco and smoked from a pipe, it is considered by natives less injurious than if drunk or eaten But the medical officers of the regiment consider it the most injurious form of consumption, for the following reasons:—

(1) It induces asthma, bronchitis and finally emphysemus of the lungs.

(2) Intoxication is more speedily induced and more violent while it lasts, and the man has less control over himself and less remembrance of what he has done The effect, unless a large dose is taken, is, however, less lasting The medical officer is also of opinion that insanity and moral intellectual decay are more commonly seen in smokers in excess than among drinkers of bhang.

41. Yes

(1) It improves the appetite

(2) Produces an agreeable exhilaration, with increased intellectual and motor activity.

(3) Gives increased willingness for work

(4) Removes feeling of lassitude and fatigue and diminishes in this way risk of malarial infections

42. See replies to query 41.

43. Yes; judging from the men in the regiment, who are only moderate consumers.

44. It is said to produce a pleasing sensation of alertness and inclination to undertake any hard work It is said to be refreshing and does not

... immediately afterwards, but a great inclination for a dose at the usual time of daily indulgence

45. Smoking even in moderation is in my opinion injurious.

Drinking bhang in moderation is not, *i e*, half to one tola to a pint of water twice or thrice daily.

Not drinking in moderation

No. Drinking in moderation stimulates the appetite.

Smoking causes asthma and bronchitis Drinking does not. It is a useful remedy, and used as such by native hakims in dysentery and diarrhœa

No

I cannot say.

I have no experience of such cases. Not that I know of.

Yes, in the above case the man admitted the use of it.

I have not had sufficient acquaintance with cases of insanes to justify me in drawing any conclusions.

With reference to effect on digestion and appetite, there is a man in this regiment who has been known to drink four gallons of bhang water, and then sit down and eat at a meal two pounds of mutton and three pounds of flour.

I have had two or three cases of bronchitis with symptoms of asthma in hospital which were undoubtedly caused by ganja-smoking. They recovered speedily when the drug was stopped.

A confirmed ganja-smoker or drinker in excess is more likely to become mentally disturbed by not getting his usual morning dose than by taking an overdose.

46. The excessive smoking of ganja or charas induces asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, mental decay and moral aberration. It often produces diarrhœa with tenesmus. Impotence is common among excessive smokers and drinkers; but this may be due to habitual over-stimulation of the genital organs. Insanity is also often seen. The same results, including asthma and lung affections, are seen in excessive drinkers; but it is very rare to see a man broken down in health as the result of drinking, whereas it is a common sequence to excessive ganja or charas-smoking.

49. Yes; commonly.

51. No.

As far as this regiment is concerned, the use of these drugs has no connection with crime in general or crime of any special character.

53. Not within my experience of nearly thirty years' service, but I think it extremely probable that it would do so. I know of no such case.

54. Not as far as I am aware from my own experience and that of native officers of experience who have been consulted.

55. I have heard and read of such cases, but not in the regiment.

Yes.

Answer No. 82.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	853

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	40
Hindus	15
TOTAL	55

About 50 of (*a*) smoke charas; ganja is not smoked.

Some of the Hindus in class (*c*) drink bhang.

24. No combatants use bhang. Among camp followers the Baniyas drink bhang.

25. Not on the increase in this regiment.

28. A few pice per diem for moderate or occasional consumers, ranging to four annas for excessive consumers.

32. None among Pathans.

33. Generally regarded with disfavour. It is against the tenets of the Muhammadan religion, as tending to produce intoxication. There is no worship of the hemp plant among Mussalmans.

39. Cannot say. It is only smoked in this regiment.

41. No; the general opinion is that it is detrimental in its effects.

42. Certainly not harmless; even moderate use when of rare occurrence, produces intoxication.

43. No; they are inclined to be quarrelsome if disturbed when under the influence of the drug.

44. For the habitual consumer a moderate use of charas is refreshing, not intoxicating. It allays hunger, but does not promote appetite. Its effects last from one to two hours. The want of it produces uneasiness.

45. The habitual moderate use of these drugs does, I think, produce physical effects. They impair the constitution by injuring digestion and causing loss of appetite.

I have not known dysentery, bronchitis or asthma caused by moderate use. Nor have I known any case of insanity so caused.

I have not known any case in which recognisable mental or moral effects could be attributed to habitual moderate use.

This regiment has been only recently raised, and no information on the subject can be obtained from the medical history sheets.

46. By excessive use the digestive powers are often completely destroyed, with, as a result, emaciation and anæmia. Excessive use of any of the hemp drugs, especially ganja, produces dysentery, and I have known some cases of bronchitis which seemed to be rightly attributed to the same cause. Excessive use undoubtedly produces laziness and mental slowness. I have known no case of insanity so produced.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by the Medical Officer.]

49. It is said they are so used.

51. Yes; among Pathans, a large propo[illegible] bad characters are said to habitually s[illegible] As far as I can learn, charas-s[illegible] duces sleepy intoxication.

53. (*a*) No; not [illegible]

(*b*) No.

54. Used by Pathans.

55. (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Complete stupefaction [illegible] by men unaccustomed to charas.

	Malabars	7
	Southern Gentus	2
	Northern Gentus	5
	Other castes	4
(b) *Non-combatants—*		
	Mussalmans	2
	Malabars	2
	Other castes	3

The numbers given above are those who smoke habitually, but there may be a few more who smoke secretly.

24. (a) and (b) There are none.

25. On the decrease in India: there is a slight increase when the men proceed on service, in order to keep up health *from the bad effects of climate,* malaria, cold, etc.

28. About one pie.

31. Some use ganja in pujas and consume it afterwards and have it issued to religious men, such as bairagis, etc, who use it in order that they may keep up a religious life. Some ganja-smokers regard it as a religious act and a medicine *to keep up their health.*

33. Some consider it a bad habit, while others regard it as a religious act to smoke ganja. We never heard of nor saw the hemp plant being worshipped by any sect of people.

39. Smoking in excess may be slightly injurious, as *the smoke is carried into the lungs.* Eating or drinking preparations in moderation medicinally acts beneficially on the nervous system

41. *Moderate use of these may be beneficial, it is* harmless in moderation

42. The moderate use of these drugs is harmless it *promotes* digestion and gives *rest to nerve system.*

43. Yes, they are inoffensive to their neighbours; are quiet and do not interfere with anybody.

44. Gives him slight pleasure It is refreshing

It intoxicates slightly. Yes, it allays hunger. Yes, it creates appetite subsequently.

The effect lasts for about an hour or so. There are no after-effects

Produces longing and uneasiness if the consumer be a habitual smoker.

45. My experience of men addicted to the use of ganja is extremely limited, and as such my opinion on the subject must necessarily carry very little weight.

[illegible]

(b) It does impair the constitution after prolonged use.

(c) I have not noted any ill-effects on the digestion by its use.

(d) I should think it has, on the contrary, a soothing effect on dysentery, bronchitis and asthma.

(e) *It does impair the moral sense and produces* laziness.

(f [illegible] e ne- exper[illegible]

46. [illegible] drug to enable me to discuss the question.

49. Ye[illegible] tem, it i[illegible] jaham. [illegible] a cure for dysentery.

51. (a) No.

(b) No connection with crime in general nor with any crime of any special character.

53. (a) and (b) No

54 There has been no experience of this in the

Answer No. 87.

20. (a) *Combatants—*

Native drivers		8
(b) *Non-combatants—*		
Syces		76
(c) *Authorised camp followers—*		
Lascars		14

24. None.

25. Not used by any native in my battery, whether native lascar, artificer or syce.

Answer No. 88.

20. (a) *Combatants—*

Muhammadans	127
Sikhs and Hindus	129
Total	256

(b) *Non-combatants—*

Muhammadan (Hospital Assistant)	1

(c) *Authorised camp followers—*

Muhammadans	28
Hindus	32
Total	60

No one of above smokes either ganja or charas.

24. (a) No one eats bhang.

(b) No

About 7 [illegible]

20 and 24. It is impossible to say. The order prohibiting the use of these drugs prevents men coming forward, but, as far as I am aware, very few (probably 20 to 40 men) are in the habit of using these drugs.

25. I do not think the use of ganja, charas or bhang or any of these drugs is either on the increase or decrease.

I can give no reasons for it.

28. The average allowance and cost per diem of each of these drugs is, as far as I can ascertain, about as follows :—

Ganja—¾ oz. to 1 oz., at 2 pice.

Charas—¼ to ½ oz., at 4 pice (1 anna).

Bhang—1 oz, at about 2 to 3 pice.

32. It is customary for the majority of Hindu classes to circulate bhang at most of their social gatherings, such as weddings or births, but there is no caste law on the subject. Mussalmans are forbidden to use these drugs at any time. At the festival of Shivratri, it is usual to place bhang, together with other articles, as rice, flowers, etc., on the head of the image of Mahadeo as a peace-offering.

33. The consumption of ganja and charas is generally regarded unfavourably, as being an unnecessary and pernicious habit. Bhang, on the other hand, is regarded as beneficial, if taken in moderation. I do not think it can be said there is any opinion in the Bombay army in regard to the practice. The men of the regiment under my command are strictly forbidden to use any of these drugs, and are apparently satisfied. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant on any occasion by any sect.

39. The habit of smoking ganja or charas is considered more injurious than drinking bhang. It is supposed to be injurious to the lungs and blood, causes shortness of breath, and in time to make a man unfit for the labours he is likely to have to undergo as a so'dier.

41. The moderate use of bhang may be considered beneficial.

42. No, not in the case of ganja or charas-smoking. It seems almost generally agreed that this habit is a pernicious one and its evil effects will sooner or later show themselves, even if the drugs are taken in moderation.

43. Yes.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of ganja or charas on a habitual consumer seems to be drowsiness and lassitude; bhang, the contrary; it is refreshing. Neither of these drugs produces intoxication or allays hunger. They all tend to stimulate the appetite. The effect appears to last from one to two hours, and there do not seem to be any after-effects. The want of subsequent gratification would produce uneasiness in the case of ganja or charas.

45. The habitual moderate use of these drugs does not, in my opinion, produce any noxious effects, nor does it impair the constitution, injure the digestion, produce loss of appetite, cause dysentery and other diseases nor impair the moral sense. I consider their action to be strictly comparable to that of tobacco when indulged in moderately.

Only one case is known to me where the drug ganja was stated to have caused insanity, but I am not prepared to say whether it was the predisposing or exciting cause. The case was one of suicidal mania of a temporary character, terminating in recovery. The drug was withheld while the patient was under treatment, but it was found necessary at first to substitute opium in its place, though this was subsequently discontinued. I think that many cases of insanity alleged to be due to the use of hemp drugs are merely so ascribed on "post hoc propter hoc" grounds. There are no regimental records of cases of insanity ascribed to these causes.

46. The habitual excessive use of these drugs is equally deleterious with that of opium, alcohol, or even tobacco.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. Yes, probably of ganja or charas, but not bhang. I do not think their use has any connection with crime in general or in particular. Most probably the majority of violent crimes would be committed by persons who are consumers of other spirituous liquors but not bhang.

53. I do not think so. A man under the influence of ganja would be more quarrelsome and inclined to violence and might lose control over himself and commit violence.

54. No, not usually. Ganja may be used occasionally by an habitual consumer.

55. Yes, occasionally, though not often. Ganja would be usually given as being easily administered and requiring no preparation such as pounding and mixing with other ingredients. Complete stupefaction cannot be caused without admixture. The seed of the dhatura plant is usually mixed for this purpose with bhang.

Answer No. 92.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	450
Dogras	226
Panjabi Muhammadans	227
Eurasians	9

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hospital Assistants—

Hindus	2
Muhammadans	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	36
Muhammadans	10
Sweepers	8

Smoke charas—

Panjabi Muhammadan sepoys	3
Dogra Muhammadan sepoy	1
Hindu followers	6

Note.—Ganja not used at all. Remarks apply to charas and bhang only.

24. Drink bhang—

Sikh sepoys	8
Dogra „	1

Note.—I cannot claim any special value for the answers herein given. I know very little about the subject, and the sources where from I have obtained my information are not much to be relied on. But I had no other means of information.

25. No increase or decrease observable.

28. Said to be ½ anna.

32. I do not know any.

35. (1) Askance.

(2) As far as this regiment is concerned, those who use bhang or charas are ashamed of it. Why I cannot say.

(3) I can find no trace of any such custom among consumers in this regiment.

39. I cannot say.

41. No.

42. I cannot say.

43. Inoffensive.

44. The habitual and moderate consumer of charas or bhang is said to be rendered happy by its use.

(b) Is refreshed.

(c) Is slightly intoxicated.

(d) Has not his hunger allayed.

(e) Has an appetite created.

(f) The effect lasts about one and a half hours.

(g) No.

(h) Yes.

45. Said to be as under.

No.

No.

No.

No.

To a certain extent.

No.

I know no cases.

I know no cases.

46. The excessive use of charas and bhang is said to be destructive from both a moral and physical point of view, and ultimately to lead to insanity.

But no such cases can be instanced in this regiment.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Said to be often so used.

51. I cannot say.

53. I do not know.

54. and 55. I have not met with a case.

Answer No. 93.

20. (a) *Combatants*	*Nil.*
(b) *Non-combatants* 9—	
Hindus	7
Mussalmans	2
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	11

(b) Non-combatants, composed of lascars, make no use of either ganja, charas or bhang in any way whatever.

These drugs are occasionally used by sweepers in cases of sickness, but from the small number of these followers, no reliable evidence can be obtained.

Answer No. 94.

20. (b) *Non-combatants*—	
First class followers	1
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	None.

26. *Nil.*

25, 28, 32, 33, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45. I cannot say.

46. I do not know.

49 and 51. I cannot say.

53. Yes. My bearer when drunk with charas was locked up in his own house by the other servants. He broke out and got and loaded my express rifle, swearing he would have my blood. We shikarred him through the compound and he eventually blew his own head off. This occurred at Deesa while I was a Captain in — Regiment.

54. Not that I know of.

55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 95.

22. Total strength of battery—

(a) *Combatants* 222—	
Sikhs	111
Mussalmans	111
Total	222
(c) *Authorised camp followers* 85—	
Hindus	15
Mussalmans	70
Total	85

Smoke charas—

Combatants—	
Mussalman	1
Followers—	
Mussalmans	3

24. (a) Eat bhang—

Combatants, Mussalmans	2

(b) Drink bhang—

Combatants, Mussalmans	10
Do. Sikhs	111

25. Neither.

28. Charas—¼ tola, 6 pies.

Bhang—1 chittack, 3 pies.

Ganja—1½ tolas, 6 pies.

44. It is refreshing if taken in moderation. (2) It does produce intoxication. (3) It does not allay hunger. (4) It does stimulate the appetite. (5) The effect of ganja or charas lasts about two hours, and bhang intoxication lasts about six hours. (6) The after-effects are lassitude and a feeling of weariness. (7) The want of a drug to a habitual consumer is not felt to any extent—not like opium—there is no great longing or weariness.

45. The habitual moderate use of any of these drugs does not, as far as I have ascertained, produce noxious effects, except in the case of charas, which causes bronchial irritation with considerable expectoration.

I believe a number of the sepoys of this regiment employ these drugs habitually in moderate doses, with, as far as I am aware, no injury to health.

46. The habitual excessive use of the drugs produces noxious effects.

It impairs the constitution, causing general debility, except in the case of bhang, which is said to produce no ill-effects.

Charas and ganja injure digestion, &c.; bhang not.

Charas and ganja cause bronchitis and asthma.

Charas and ganja induce laziness.

The drugs cause, I believe, insanity, sometimes and are probably the [illegible] knowledge of any cases.

No case of excessive [illegible] under my observation in the [illegible] have ever been attached.

[Questions 45 and 46 [illegible] Officer.]

49. We are not aware [illegible] being practised as an [illegible]

51. No. Some of the [illegible] regiment are in the [illegible] sume the drug. However, [illegible] other preparations [illegible] of crime. Lately [illegible] cause of an attempt at [illegible] gence is known [illegible] mania.

53. Yes. [illegible] of human [illegible] who have [illegible] habitual [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

54. Yes, *vide* above, last paragraph.

55. Yes, to both. A fresh man could be made insensible by either unmixed with anything else; but for an old hand it has to be mixed with sugar and other ingredients.

Answer No. 98.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—815.

Mussalmans	311
Hindus—	
Tamil	102
Telugu	257
Brahmans	6
Rajputs	14
Mahrattas	21
Native Christians	67
Other castes	37
TOTAL	815

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . *Nil.*

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—16.

Mussalmans	9
Hindus	3
Other castes	3
Native Christian	1
TOTAL	16

Ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	33
Tamil	2
Telugu	22
Other castes	3
TOTAL	60

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	3
Telugu	1
Other castes	1
TOTAL	5

Charas—
Nil.

24. (*a*) Eat bhang—

Combatants—

Mussalmans	5
Brahmins	4
Rajputs and Mahrattas	7
TOTAL	16

(*b*) Drink bhang—

Mussalmans	5
Brahmins	4
Rajputs and Mahrattas	7
TOTAL	16

These men both eat and drink bhang. No camp followers eat nor drink.

25. Just about the same as in former years.

28. About 10 grains taken per diem at a cost of 2 pies.

32. None known in the regiment.

Occasionally when a friend visits the house, hemp in one of its forms is offered to the visitor.

38. (*a*) Unfavourably.

(*b*) If a sepoy known to be a ganja-smoker does anything wrong, others will say "what else can you expect—he smokes ganja," etc.

(*c*) To their injurious effects.

(*d*) No.

39. No. The same effect is always felt.

41. No.

42. It is not harmless.

It affects a man and makes him lazy and disinclined for work.

43. Yes.

44. (*a*) Ganja-smoking produces a slight effect at once; bhang-drinking not for close on an hour.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) and (*e*) No.

(*f*) Smoking, one hour; drinking, three hours.

(*g*) Unsteadiness in legs, weakness and laziness.

(*h*) For a short time, a certain feeling of uneasiness is felt.

45. (*a*) Yes, ultimate depression, loss of memory, anæmia. In my opinion, in fact, its continued use would affect a man physically, mentally and morally. All have the same effect.

(*b*) Produces anæmia.

(*c*) Causes loss of appetite.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Yes, it induces apathy and laziness, habits of immorality and debauchery.

(*f*) I think continually used it does deaden intellect. Taken in excess it may produce insanity. It may be exciting cause if there is hereditary insanity.

(*f 1*) Generally dementia or more or less permanent melancholia.

(*f2*) Possibly.

(*f3*) Not known.

(*f4*) Not in my experience.

(*g*) Yes.

(*g1*) Yes, I should think so.

(*h*) Acquainted with none in regiment, neither can any information be traced in the Medical History Sheets of the regiment.

46. Have had no experience.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. (*a*) No.

(*b*) Occasionally men when under the influence of ganja run away without leave.

53, 54 and 55. Unknown of in regiment.

Answer No. 99.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	435
Sikhs	335
Dogras	111
Brahmins	2
Dhanak	1
Christian	1
TOTAL	885

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	32
Hindus	28
TOTAL	60

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	34
Muhammadans	31
TOTAL	65

24. It is believed that about 35 Hindus and 25 Mussalmans smoke charas, ganja is not used, and that about 20 Sikhs drink bhang.

25. Increasing.

28. About one pice in weight of charas daily, the cost varying according to the market rates.

32. At the festival of Rimani Ekushti bhang is supposed to be consumed by the Sikhs.

33. In moderation, the use is not held in disrepute

39. Smoking is more injurious than other methods of consumption.

41. Only when used medicinally.

42. The moderate use of any of these drugs is not considered to be injurious provided the consumer does not become addicted to the habit.

43 Yes.

44 (1) The immediate effect of a moderate quantity is that of an appetiser.

(2) It does not refresh.

(3) It stimulates the appetite.

(4) This effect lasts for about two hours.

(5) After this period (two hours) if no food be taken, a feeling of exhaustion and giddiness ensues, but if food be taken soon after no unpleasant results follow.

(6) To those accustomed to its use as an appetiser, the want of it causes loss of appetite.

45. (1) The moderate use produces some bad effects as shown in (4) and (5).

(2) It predisposes to some chest affections, such as asthma and bronchitis.

(3) To habitual consumers it becomes necessary as an appetiser.

(4) In habitual consumers, it tends to produce asthma and bronchitis in old age.

(5) It tends to impair activity, both physical and mental.

I have no experience of its having produced insanity, and believe that its moderate use does not do so in those who have no predisposition to mental disease

In military practice I have seen no cases of bad effect and resulting from its use.

In civil practice I have seen one case, a youth, aged about 20, who was brought into a jail for restraint and observation. His friend said he had become very violent and threatening, the result of over-indulgence in smoking charas. I could get no information as to the amount he used to smoke or the length of time he had been addicted to it.

He was markedly wanting in cranial development. Beyond being morose and untruthful when questioned about himself, he had no symptoms of any kind, and was released after ten days' detention.

I heard nothing more of him.

46. Not having any experience of the habitual excessive use of any of these drugs, I am unable to discuss the question.

49. No. And their use is said to act as an aphrodisiac.

51. They are largely consumed among the criminal classes.

53. Not necessarily so; occasionally it may act in this manner.

54. Not in my experience, but it is believed that the uses of these drugs for the purposes of act of violence are resorted to amongst certain classes.

55. If they did, the effect would be much less than if a strong narcotic was used.

Answer No. 100.

20.

Hindus	662
Mussalmans	165
TOTAL	827

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindus	662
Mussalmans	165

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	2
Mussalman	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	13
Mussalmans	16

Mahrattas	*Nil.*
Mussalmans	about 10 per cent. ganja.
Rajputs	*Nil.*
Sikhs	*Nil.*

Pardesis (Hindustani Hindus) 20 per cent. ganja

24.

Mahrattas	*Nil.*
Mussalmans	*N*[illegible]
Rajputs	10
Sikhs	10
Pardesis	

25. Decrease owing to s[illegible]

them in regiment: these apply particularly to ganja.

28. Half tola, cost 1 pice.

32. Forbidden in all religions.

33. It is considered by all respectable men as a most vicious habit, and though many indulge in it that is the opinion.

It makes a man unfit for his duty.

None that I know of.

39. Smoking is worse than drinking or eating, as it affects the brain and all the bodily powers.

41. None from charas or ganja. Natives say that bhang taken moderately in the hot weather has a cooling effect, and they take it for the same reason that English officers take pegs of whiskey and soda.

42. Charas and ganja always injurious, in whatever quantities they are taken.

If bhang taken in small quantities, it is not injurious.

43. Bhang-consumers are not troublesome to their neighbours.

Charas and ganja-consumers quarrelsome and are never to be trusted.

44. Ganja—Very injurious.

(1) Refreshing—No.

(2) Intoxication—Yes.

(3) Hunger—No.

(4) Create appetite—Believe so.

(5) Effects last half day; depend on quantity taken and time man has indulged in habit.

(6) Fit for nothing.

(7) Great trouble and uneasiness of mind. Charas—The same as above.

Bhang—Habitual consumer gets weaker as time goes on.

(1) Refreshing—Yes.

(2) Intoxication—A little.

(3) Hunger—No.

(4) Create hunger—Yes.

(5) About four hours.

(6) None.

(7) Not much I believe; as above stated, it is taken mostly in the hot weather, except by confirmed consumers.

45. Bhang moderately not injurious.

Charas, Ganja } always injurious.

Bhang perhaps not.

Charas, Ganja } Yes.

Bhang increases appetite. Charas and ganja act injuriously.

Does not cause dysentery, rather the contrary; but smoking causes great pulmonary mischief.

Yes, induces laziness. No evidence of causing habits of immorality.

Yes. Insanity, perhaps.

Exciting causes temporary.

Melancholia and mania.

Yes.

Never confess.

No opinion.

One case who takes ganja gets temporarily insane.

(Melancholia). Very quiet and reserved, and thinks he has grievances and "hears voices"; won't work and gets very lazy; on threat of punishment symptoms pass off, owing to the resulting discontinuance of the drug.

46. Undoubtedly most injurious to mind and body in every way; result in speedy insanity.

49. Bhang is sometimes so used.

[Questions 45, 46 and 49 answered by Medical Officer.]

51. Yes. Chiefly men of indifferent character take ganja and charas; also habitual consumers of bhang are generally a bad lot. They all tend to decrease a man's self-respect.

The effect of ganja and charas is to excite the brain and it often incites a man to commit violent assaults on superior officers and others, also to commit murders: for instance, a man checked by a non-commissioned officer for some small offence, if a ganja or charas-smoker, is apt to brood over it and magnify it, and this in the old days, when sepoys had easy access to their ammunition, often led to their shooting their native and non-commissioned officers; any one known to smoke ganja or charas has very little chance of advancement in this corps.

53. Yes.

Yes, several.

54. Yes. I think so.

55. Yes.

Mixed in food.

Answer No. 101.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—789

Jats of Hindustan	.	692
Other castes	. .	97
TOTAL		789

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—40

24. About 15 Jats drink bhang.

25. In the regiment the use of these drugs is decreasing. Reasons—fear of punishment and loss of one-third of pension, if men have to leave the serviceon account of use of these drugs.

28. About the same for each, *viz.*, six pies per diem.

32. There does not appear to be any religious custom. Socially men get together for the consumption of the drug in the same manner as Europeans do for drink.

33. No opinion in the Native Army, as far as can be ascertained.

No custom of worshipping the hemp plant known to Jats.

From enquiry, smoking is more injurious than drinking or eating the preparations, more especially as regards charas and ganja. Two cases have recently come under my notice of the pernicious effects of smoking. A Brahmin cook (Langrie) and a lascar suffering from the effects—contracted chest, lungs affected and general debility—have had to be discharged.

41. Of the two former, no. The drinking of bhang in moderation is harmless and stimulates appetite.

42. The smoking of charas and ganja *is harmful*, producing as it does coughs and weakened chest.

43. Inoffensive.

44. Bhang is refreshing, and creates appetite. It produces intoxication. No after-effects. The effect is temporary. Habitual users feel a craving for it.

45. The Medical Officer states:—"on inquiry they are said to be *innocuous*, and are taken *to increase* appetite and as an aphrodisiac."

"Long-continued use produces emaciation, bad temper and immorality."

(2) "The constitution becomes impaired after a time, and the individual becomes weak and thin."

(3) "Eventually dyspepsia is produced and flatulency; after continued use some loss of appetite follows."

(4) "*Does not cause dysentery, but* long-continued use produces both bronchitis and asthma"

(5) "Does not produce debauchery, nor induce laziness, but somewhat impairs the moral sense."

(6) and (7) "Cannot ascertain."

(8) "These drugs are not taken by the sepoys, and the followers do not have medical history sheets."

46. "Produces emaciation, bronchitis and laziness."

49. No.

51. No bad characters in regiment.

53. Nothing known; see 51.

54. and 55. As above.

Answer No. 102

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	60
Hindus	27
Afghans	417
Panjabi Muhammadans	225
Baluchis, Brahuis and Sindis	61

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	7
Panjabis	5
Baluchis	1
Others	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*:—

Hindus	4
Panjabis	4
Baluchis	1
Others	2
Sweepers	10
Jews	3

None smoke ganja. The following smoke charas:—

Hindus	2
Afghans	24
Panjabi Muhammadans	7
Baluchis and Brahuis	3
Sindis	4

24. (*a*) None.

(*b*)

Sikhs	60
Hindus	3
Afghans	24
Panjabi Muhammadans	7
Baluchis and Brahuis	8
Sindis	4

25. All on the increase.

By seeing others do it and also because the battalion is now in an extremely cold climate, and the use of these drugs keeps out the cold.

28. Average allowance 1 tola, cost about 2 annas.

32. The Muhammadan law discourages the use of them.

[illegible] religious laws. [illegible] Hindus at the festival of Shivratri.

39. It is more injurious, as it produces heart-burn, cough, and renders the teeth brittle.

[illegible]

43. They appear to be inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. Ease, rest and satisfaction. *It is refreshing.* It produces intoxication if taken in excess. It allays hunger. It does not create appetite. The effect lasts from three to four hours. The after-effect is depression. When the after-effect is produced, there is a longing for more.

45. Yes, the moderate use of these drugs produces slight noxious effects, physical and mental.

Yes.

To a certain extent.

No.

Induces laziness only to a certain extent.

No cases observed.

46. No cases of *excessive* use observed.

49. No.

51. Yes, a large proportion. It has generally transpired that before a man runs amuck he has indulged in excess to charas-smoking

53. Yes, occasionally.

In 1889 there was a case in the battalion

54. I do not think so.

55. I do not think so.

I do not think so.

Answer No. 103.

20 (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	173
Christians and Jews	6
Hindus	637

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	5

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	6
Muhammadan	2

There being strict regimental orders prohibiting the use of these drugs, I know of none.

24. The greater number are reported to eat the drug. Men from Hindustan generally drink it. The exact numbers of each caste or class it is impossible to obtain.

25. The use of bhang is reported to be decreasing. Ganja and charas seldom heard of.

28. From what I can gather, habitual moderate consumers even do not exist in the regiment.

32. None known of a religious nature. It is a social custom to take bhang at the Holi festival.

33. The use of ganja and charas is generally disapproved of on account of their demoralising tendencies. I can learn of no custom of hemp worship.

39. Smoking is considered the more injurious.

41. No.

42. The moderate use of these drugs is considered injurious generally to health; always a liability to increase the amount taken or smoked.

43. Generally inoffensive.

44. It produces intoxication. Creates no appetite. Effect does not last more than three hours. The after-effect, languor, and the want of the drug does create longing and uneasiness.

45. Presuming that this question refers to cases which may have come under my notice in the regiment, my reply is that no habitual moderate consumers of the drug have come under my notice, nor have any immoderate consumers.

46. *Vide* answer to question 45.

49. Not known.

51. Habitual consumers are bad characters.

From my own experience I can name one case only—that of a *very* smart Havildar, a Hindustani in another regiment, going utterly to the bad in twelve months, entirely from the use of bhang.

53. Yes.

I do not know of any such case.

54 and 55. Yes.

Answer No. 104.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	904
Punjabi Hindus	3
Mussalmans	5

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Sikh	1
Mussalmans	2
Hindu	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	4
Hindus	43

Nil.

24. No regular consumers.

About 80 sepoys (Sikhs) and 5 camp followers (Hindus) are believed occasionally during the hot weather to drink a concoction made from bhang, seeds of melon, cucumber and gourd, almonds, etc.

A few (number impossible to state) occasionally eat bhang when they have no means or opportunity of preparing the concoction.

25. The consumption of bhang by men belonging to the regiment is on the decrease, because the use is strictly forbidden in the regiment; but when the regiment was raised in 1887 some of the men transferred from other regiments were more or less confirmed consumers. These have mostly now left the regiment. As far as is known, no ganja or charas is used by any men belonging to the regiment.

28. As there are no habitual consumers in the regiment, no daily rate can be given.

32. No custom of any sort in regard to the consumption of these drugs is practised by natives of the Punjab.

33. A bhang-c... is looked down u... worthless chara... the opinion ... Native Army is... strong to ... consumer an out...

The disrepute i... that the ... of bhang are into... ing.

No sect worship. ... as far ... known in the regime...

39. As smoking is ... and is not practised ... t regiment, there is no e...

41. The concoction, of which bhang is one ingredient, before-mentioned, is said by consumers to have a cooling effect, but the general opinion is that bhang, whether eaten or drunk, is merely taken for its intoxicating effect, and has no beneficial effects whatever, except that, like other stimulants, it may sometimes overcome a disinclination for food.

42. As far as my own experience goes, I have never known a consumer of bhang who was not a bad or at least indifferent character, and therefore I am inclined to believe that its use must be harmful.

43. My experience is that they are mostly quarrelsome.

44. Bhang produces intoxication in a degree corresponding to the amount taken: when eaten it is much more intoxicating than when it forms only one ingredient of a sherbet. It does not allay hunger. Like all stimulants it will sometimes enable a man to eat his food when previously disinclined to do so.

The after-effects subsequent to intoxication said to be similar to that of other intoxicants (headache, etc). The use creates a craving for stimulant, the use is said not to become a necessity as, it is said, the use of opium becomes.

45. No physical or moral noxious effects have been observed. Mental effects have been produced by the long-continued habitual moderate use, as described in answer to paragraph 6.

No.

No, if anything, it aids digestion.

No, it probably has some effect in relieving bronchitis and asthma.

No, not in moderate quantities.

... prolonged moderate use of bhang produces ... and when it does ... is usually the excit... of it.

... acute m... also mania with ... insa... When ... sym... reinduced by a ... of ...

... the use of the

the insanity.

I believe that persons deficient in mental control and of weakened intellect are more prone than others to become consumers of the drug.

46. The excessive use of the drug habitually causes mental and moral effects. I cannot say whether the constitution, digestion or appetite are affected by it.

I am not aware of its causing dysentery, bronchitis or asthma.

It produces [illegible]ness; impairs the moral sense, and induces immorality.

The remarks as regards its effects on the intellect, stated with reference to the moderate use, apply to the excessive use, but in a *greater degree*. The insanity is more likely to be of the acute form and to be permanent.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer

49. Bhang or decoctions containing bhang a used to produce an aphrodisiac effect, both by b ing voluntarily taken and by being administer with or without the knowledge of the party pra tised on.

51. There are not at present any habitual consum ers in the *regiment*, but a large *proportion* of ba characters have been consumers of bhang. Sever men who were noted for violence and quarrelsom ness were consumers, and therefore I consider the is some connection between bhang and crimin violence.

53. *Vide* answer to No. 51.

I have known (but not in this regiment) tw *cases of homicidal frenzy said to be produced b* bhang.

54. No, because the effect is stupefying; spirit are said to be preferred for this purpose.

55. Yes, in the Punjab.

Yes.

Answer No. 105.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	. .	10
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. .	*Nil.*
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	*Nil.*

None.

24. None.

25. No

28. Unknown.

32. I can find out nothing on this point.

33. I am unacquainted with the Native Army the few native drivers I have under my command are so stupid, they can give me no information.

39 and 41. I am unable to say.

42. I cannot give an opinion.

43 and 44. Unknown

45. I do not know enough about the question to answer

46. I am unable to do so.

51. There are no bad characters under my command.

53, 54 and 55. Unknown.

Answer No. 106.

20 (*a*) *Combatants*	. . .	149
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. . .	32
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	36
Smoke charas—		
Combatant	. . . .	1
Authorised camp follower	. .	1

24. None.

25. Not on the increase. Only the two men *mentioned above have used drugs for some time.*

28. Three pies daily.

32. I can afford no information on this point.

33. The remainder of the men do not approve of the others using drugs.

I can afford no further information.

39. I can afford no answer to this.

41. I can afford *no* information.

42. I am unable to say.

43. Yes, I believe so.

44. I can afford no information on these points.

45. From my experience, which *has been rather* limited, I know of none

It is credited with lessening the *movements of* stomach and small intestines and with *diminishing* their secretions. Nothing in my *experience supports the view that it impairs the constitution.*

Depe[illegible] regard to mea[illegible] In some c[illegible]

On the contrary, it is often a valuable remedy [illegible]

[illegible] performed. Not to any appreciable [illegible]

It much more frequently [illegible]

I have not found *the moderate* use of bhang in any way connected with insanity.

My experience does not enable me to furnish any *definite information* with regard to the [illegible] questions in this paragraph.

I do not know of any cases.

Nil.

48. No opportunities have been afforded me of witnessing the [illegible] produced by the excessive [illegible] of any of these drugs.

49. I cannot say.

51. None in [illegible].

53. I am unable to say.

54. Not to my knowledge.

55. No, [illegible] has [illegible] my personal observation.

Answer No. 107.

20 (a) *Combatants* 9
(b) *Non-combatants* 16
(c) *Authorised camp followers* . None.
None.

24. None.
25, 28, 32, 33, 39, 41, 42, 43, and 44. I cannot say.
49 and 51. I do not know.
53, 54, and 55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 108.

	Telegu.	Christian.	Moothur.	Commatta.	Mussalman.	Hindu.	Pariah.	Parwari.	Mahratta.	Madrasi.	Bhudora.	TOTAL.
(a) *Combatants*	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	8	2	1	...	
(b) *Non-combatants* . .	10	1	2	...	5	9	13	40	3	1	1	
(c) *Authorised camp followers* .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	
TOTAL .	11	4	2	...	6	10	15	69	5	2	1	125
Smoke ganja	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4

24. None eat or drink bhang.

25. Ganja only is used and is on the decrease.

28. One pice worth.

32. The custom is to smoke ganja before a meal.

If ganja cannot be obtained, smoker does not eat.

33. Natives apparently think it helps digestion.

Is not in disrepute.

No.

39. Have no experience.

41 and 42. Cannot say.

43. Inoffensive.

44. Refreshing. Produces a feeling of intoxication. Does not allay hunger, but creates appetite. The effect lasts. No after-effects.

The want produces longing and causes uneasiness.

45. Not that I know of.

Have not sufficient experience to answer these questions.

Have never known any case.

46. Never met any case.

49. Do not know.

51. No.

The use of this drug (ganja) has no connection with crime generally or specially.

53. No.

No.

54. No.

55. No case known.

Complete stupefaction can be induced.

Questions 45 and 46 have been answered by Medical Officer in charge.

All other replies have been obtained from low caste natives, and are, I consider, unreliable. I have had no experience in these cases of any sort and it appears to me these questions are intended for *native* or mountain batteries and not for European.

Answer No. 109.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	456
Dogras	114
Pathans	228
Mussalmans . . .	114
TOTAL .	912

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Sikh	1
Mussalmans	2
Other Hindus	1
TOTAL .	4

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	14
Dogras	8
Pathans	4
Mussalmans	57
Other Hindus	45*
Sweepers	10*
TOTAL .	138

Ganja not used in the Panjab; 4 per cent. of Pathans smoke charas; 50 per cent. of kahars and sweepers* smoke charas.

24. Bhang is only used by Sikhs. Some 6

or 7 per cent. of them drink bhang during the hot season, as a stimulant like tea, which they substitute for it in the winter. None of them eat bhang.

25. Bhang is used as a prophylactic against bad water by the Sikhs. Its use appears to be neither *on the increase nor decrease.*

28. Bhang—90 grains per diem, at a cost of ⅓rd pie. Charas—45 grains, cost 1 anna.

32. The hemp plant, like dhatura, is said to be sacred to Sheo, a Hindu deity. The Mussalmans have no social nor sacred custom referring to it.

33. Mussalmans regard its use in moderation even as degrading, but Sikhs and Hindus only do so when it is used in excess

39. Apparently it is, as the intoxicating effects of charas smoked are much more evanescent than *those of bhang drunk.*

41. I do not think so.

[illegible] abit of [illegible] ne man [illegible] much [illegible] ney say [illegible] l as a [illegible] are unpleasant.

43. *Yes.*

44. Bhang.—It is said to be refreshing, to allay hunger and produce appetite. Its effects last three [illegible] ud [illegible] se-quent gratification produces a longing.

45. *Yes, in the case of charas, which is used as* an intoxicant pure and simple. Bhang-drinking does not seem to have the same deleterious effect.

Yes, habitual charas-smoking weakens the lungs and tends to chronic bronchitis and asthma. It creates a false appetite, with subsequent dyspepsia, bronchitis and asthma, the result of bronchitis I have no proof of its causing dysentery. Yes, it [illegible] is used by gamblers and [illegible]

[illegible] ate use of the drug. In my experience it takes [illegible]

as far as this drug is concerned.

No cases.

46. *There are no habitual excessive users of the drug in the regiment known to me.*

49. *Charas is, but bhang is said to act in the opposite way.*

51, 53, 54 and 55. Not known

Answer No. 110.

20 (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	. .	570
Hindus	. . .	342
TOTAL	.	912

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	. .	63
Hindus	. . .	83
TOTAL		146

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	. . .	7
Hindus	. . .	39
TOTAL	.	46

Smoke charas or ganja—

(a) *Combatants*—		
Muhammadans .	. 25	per cent.
Hindus .	. 15	„
(b) *Non-combatants*		
Muhammadans .	. 63	„
Hindus . .	. 83	„
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—		
Muhammadans	. 7	„
Hindus . .	. 39	„

Drink bhang

(a) *Combatants*—		
Muhammadans .	. 25	per cent.
Hindus . .	. 25	„
(b) *Non-combatants*—		
Muhammadans	. 63	„
Hindus . .	. 83	„
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—		
Muhammadans .	. 7	„
Hindus . .	. 39	„

Eat bhang—

(a) *Combatants*—		
Hindus . .	. 5	per cent
(b) *Non-combatants*—		
Hindus . .	. 5	„
(c) *Authorized camp followers*—		
Hindus . .	. 5	„

25. The use of charas is on the increase, owing to its cheapness.

28 Bhang—1 tola, 2 pice.
Charas—2 masa, 6 pice.
Ganja—1½ masa, 1 anna.

33. Consumption of charas is regarded as a bad habit, bhang is taken by high-caste *men* without reproach.

[illegible]

39. Smoking preparations of the hemp plant is more injurious than eating or drinking it.

Smoking affects the lungs. Eating and drinking it cause dyspepsia.

41. Only in the case of bhang: this if drunk in small quantities acts as a tonic and is useful in some intestinal derangements.

42. Ganja and charas [illegible] beneficial [illegible] moderate use of these drugs [illegible] harmful, [illegible] duces lung disease.

43. Moderate [illegible] of bhang [illegible] sive to their [illegible] ganja and [illegible] some.

44. The effect of bhang in moderation on habitual consumers braces up the nerves, and makes them feel vigorous for a time, but does not produce intoxication or allay hunger. It creates appetite. Its effects last for about four hours : has no after-effects.

In very exceptional cases the want of bhang with habitual consumers makes them feel uneasy and causes a longing for it, but only in a very slight degree even in those who suffer at all.

The habitual charas and ganja-smoker has not yet been introduced. Charas and ganja do not usually create an appetite, but allay hunger for a short time. The want of these drugs causes the person to feel lazy and sullen and often quite prostrate and helpless.

45. The habitual moderate use of ganja and charas produces physical, mental and moral deterioration almost always. This cannot so certainly be said of the use of bhang. The constitution of charas-smokers is usually distinctly impaired: they are physically weaker and liable to bronchial attacks. The digestion is injured by bhang, and loss of appetite is caused by ganja and charas.

Dysentery is not caused by the use of these drugs. Bronchitis and asthma are caused by smoking charas.

The use of all these drugs induces laziness. It produces more laziness than active immorality.

The intellect is usually impaired. The moderate use in a poor man who cannot obtain sufficient food does occasionally produce insanity. In these cases it is, perhaps, often the exciting cause.

The insanity is occasionally temporary, but often permanent. The symptoms may be re-induced after liberation from restraint. Insanes usually do not confess to the use of the drugs.

I do not know.

No insanes in the regiment.

47. The habitual excessive use of charas frequently causes insanity of an active maniacal character. I have known this insanity apparently cured, yet reinduced a second time.

The habitual excessive use invariably produces great physical, mental and moral deterioration.

49. Bhang is used as an aphrodisiac ; ganja and charas usually have the reverse effect, and impotence is frequently caused by the excessive use of these drugs.

51. Bad characters invariably smoke charas and ganja. I do not know.

53 and 54. No.

55. No ; dhatura is almost always used for this. Non-smokers get stupefied by smoking charas or ganja.

Answer No. 111.

23. (a) *Combatants* . . . 12
(b) *Non-combatants* . . . 35
(c) *Authorised camp-followers* . 155

Smoke charas—
(a) *Combatants* :—
Native driver . . . 1
(b) *Non-combatants*—
Lascar 1
(c) *Authorised camp-followers*—
Syces 5

24. None.

26. I cannot say.

28. I do not know.

32. I have no knowledge of these customs.

33. I know nothing of any of these points.

39. I do not know.

41. I cannot say.

42. I can give no opinion.

43. I should think so.

44. I have never tried it and cannot say.

45. I can give no information on these points.

48. I am unable to discuss this question.

49 and 51. I cannot say.

53. I do not know.

No.

54. I cannot say.

55. I do not know.

Answer No. 112.

23. (a) *Combatants*—40
Hindus 16
Mussulmans . . . 24
Total . 40

(b) *Non-combatants*—15
Hindus . . . 11
Mussulman . . . 4
Total . 15

(c) *Authorised camp-followers*—109
Hindus 63
Kurmis 31
Jaswaras 12
Dhanuk 1
Gadariya 3
Chamars 2
Kori Julaha 1
Rawat 1
Pasi Hindu 1
Murhar 1
Kalwar 1
Mussulmans . . . 46

None smoke ganja. Smoke charas—
Mussulman . . . 1
Kurmis 3
Murhar 1
Kalwar 1

24. Four of the 11 Hindus in class (b) eat bhang. None drink bhang.

25. I know nothing about this.

28. I do not know.

32. I know nothing of any of these matters.

33. I know nothing about the sentiments on the subject.

39. I do not know, because I have never tried

41. I dare say it might.

42. Quite harmless I should say, as I have had good servants who I know were addicted to these drugs, and did hard work in the hills well.

43. Probably so

44. I have never tried these drugs.

45. I have no knowledge on these points.

46. I cannot discuss a question with the rudiments of which I am unacquainted.

49. Being, I believe, narcotics, I should say most probably not, but do not know

51. I should think this matter could be elucidated by the Police force.

53. Very likely.

No. I do not

54. I never came across any person working himself up to a premeditated crime

55 Again I have no intimate experience of criminals nor any means of studying their ways.

Answer No. 113.

20. (a) *Combatants—*

Hindus	682
Muhammadans	127
Christians	9
Jews	5

(b) *Non-combatants—*

Hindus	46
Muhammadans	2
Jews	3

(c) *Authorized camp followers—*

Hindus	8

In every class those who smoke tobacco, sometimes indulge in ganja as a luxury The high price of the latter prevents its more frequent use.

Charas is not obtainable in this part of India, being confined more to Northern India.

24. Above remarks about ganja apply equally to bhang.

Bhang is not eaten, generally smoked ; but it is sometimes diluted in water mixed with pepper, almonds, etc, and drunk.

25 On the decrease, in consequence of the advance of *civilisation and education*, just as drinking amongst Europeans has decreased.

28 No average can be struck, as the indulgence is only occasional.

33. None in particular On holidays and festive seasons like the Holi and Muharram, those who ever indulge take a little more, like Christians drinking at Christmas time

33. (*1*) It is no disgrace so long as taken in moderation.

(*2*) It is a luxury amounting almost to a necessity.

(*3*) No disrepute attached to it unless taken to excess.

(*4*) The hemp plant is not held in any veneration.

39. Smoking or drinking any of these preparations in moderation is equally harmless.

ficial. It

condition

42. No harm if taken in moderation.

43 Yes

44 (*1*) Yes, if drunk in solution.

(*2*) No.

(*3*) No.

(*4*) Yes.

(*5*) About six hours.

(*6*) None.

(*7*) No.

46. No experience

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. There is very little crime in the native army. None traceable to these drugs.

53. No.

54 Immoderate use has, like alcohol, different effect on various people · some become stupid, others excited, etc. The latter class may commit crime whilst under its effects.

55. No, the effect is not complete enough.

A very large quantity would have to be administered unless mixed with some more powerful narcotic.

Answer No. 114.

20. (a) *Combatants—*

Mussulmans of Panjab	111
Sikhs	90
Hindus of Panjab	15
Rajputs	2
Mahrattas	2
Mussalmans of Hindustan	1

None own to doing so.

24. One Sikh.

25. I do not know.

28. I am told about 1 anna per day.

32. I know of none except that bhang is passed round at the Sikh sangranths.

33. I have always heard that the consumption of these drugs is small amongst rustic population whence recruits are drawn, and that they regard the use of them as bad for the physical powers.

39 I do not know.

41. I am told not.

42. I am told they are injurious.

43. Yes.

44. I can obtain no reliable information on these points.

45. I am unable to say, having had no practical experience as to any one using the drug.

I do not know.

It is valuable in anorcosia and useful in dyspepsia, but I am not in a position to say how far it would prove injurious if kept up for an indefinite period.

I should think, on the contrary, that it would act as a preventive.

I cannot say.

I am inclined to think that the prolonged use of the drug would have a tendency to dull the intellect and in toxic dose would produce temporary insanity. I do not know of any case bearing upon the subject, hence am unable to say how far one predisposed to insanity could have the disease excited by the use of the drug; in the temporary insanity of hemp, there is disordered consciousness of personality, time and place, with exaltation of feeling and hallucination, followed by restless delirium, and finally sleep or coma leading to death.

I have not been able to form an opinion, having had no cases to judge of the relationship.

46. I am of opinion that the habitual excessive use of these drugs would speedily ruin the system of one and so reduce his intelligence as to bring him to the level of a machine. I am, however, unable to give an opinion based upon experience, as I have never met with one addicted to the use of Indian hemp either moderately or in excess.

49. I do not know.

51. I cannot say; there are no bad characters in the battery I command.

53. I have no experience.

54 and 55. I am told so.

Answer No. 115.

20. Total 887 of all native ranks.

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikh Malwa	221
„ Miya	219
Panjabi Muhammadans	228
Pathans	109
Dogras	110
	887

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindustani Muhammadans (native doctors)	2
	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikh Miya	14
Hindus (Kahars)	50
Panjabi Muhammadans	48
„ Hindus	7
Dogras	3
Sweepers	10
	132

24. (*b*) Bhang is drunk in warm weather by about 2 Sikhs; also by about 5 or 6 followers, chiefly Hindus of various classes.

25. There have not been many regular ganja or charas consumers for a long time in the regiment (exceptions see 46). Bhang was formerly taken by a certain number, say 150, in the regiment in the hot weather over ten years ago; but it is a standing order that no drugs are allowed in the lines and as known *bhang or charas* consumers have been passed over for promotions, there is very little of it now. Those figures refer chiefly to fighting men. It is not so easy to tell what followers do. This refers to all the questions.

28. An occasional taker of bhang may take $\frac{1}{12}$th of a tola; a regular user 1 tola or even 2 tolas. It is difficult to say what is a moderate consumer. In my opinion a moderate consumer of any of these drugs is one who very rarely takes them, but occasionally does so.

32. Fakirs are very fond of these drugs and spread the use. It is considered, as far as I know, against all creeds, and has nothing necessarily to do with social customs.

33. It is looked upon as disgraceful, and the man who does so is looked upon as untrustworthy. This, I believe, is the opinion of natives in general—certainly in the army. I cannot hear of any custom of worshipping the hemp plant, and doubt its existence in the Panjab. In India there is nothing noxious not worshipped by some one.

39. The smoking of these drugs is believed to be the most prejudicial form of taking them; the reason probably is that they are thus taken into the lungs, as natives almost invariably inhale, smoking.

41. I believe not. Natives believe that there may possibly be some benefit in taking it when going to a new country, where they are apt to get fever and dysentery, but there seems no proof or probability of this.

42. I believe the moderate, that is occasional and rare, use of these drugs to be harmless; but as it is very unlikely to stop there, I believe the taking of them to be harmful in all cases.

43. Moderate consumers are apt to get intoxicated and to do violence to their neighbours. There have been undoubted cases of this.

44. Bhang is said to be refreshing in hot weather. These drugs cause intoxication. They are said to increase the power of eating food while the consumer is under their influence, but afterwards the extra food does harm, being undigested. Their effect on non-consumers or moderate consumers will last 48 hours. After that the man will feel weak and ill. In addition, charas is said to affect the brain most; bhang causes pains in the limbs and joints; ganja dries up the body and causes wasting.

45. Causes gradual loss of appetite and digestive power, with consequent impairment of all bodily functions and muscular power shown by lassitude.

Causes gradually increasing forgetfulness and loss of mental balance; the temper is uncertain and the mind ill-regulated; uncontrollable fits of laughing, weeping or unreasonable anger are apt to supervene. Loss of moral control, with consequent immorality and debauchery.

Causes asthma and a chronic form of bronchitis. Diarrhœa sometimes occurs from large quantities of food taken as a result of the drugs (v. 44), which is followed by diarrhœa due to non-digestion of the excessive quantity of food taken.

In moderate doses taken habitually may be considered a predisposing cause of insanity, which is

completed by some sudden shock acting upon a mind, and rendered ill-balanced by the previous consumption of the drug.

Type of insanity usually mania with delusion likely to become chronic and result in dementia. Should it disappear for a time, it is likely to be renewed by again taking the drug.

son may iously of no weak-

During an expedition his party were suddenly surprised and he acquitted himself very well, but shortly after signs of insanity appeared, for which he had ultimately to be invalided, suffering from mania, with delusions of a grandiose nature.

Three years ago a Pathan smoked charas and ultimately became insane.

The above remarks, as far as can be distinguished, mainly apply to "charas" smoking.

46 This is rare and produces the above-noted

very violent and maniacal and had eventually to be sent to an asylum

Six years ago a charas-smoker became insane, and had to be put under restraint.

When taken in excessive quantities (as in the case of the two Sikhs), ganja is taken.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. After making enquiries, I hear that ganja is sometimes taken in milk, and in excessive quantities as an aphrodisiac.

51. I cannot tell proportions, but the chances are that a consumer of any of these drugs will be a more or less unreliable, if not bad character.

53. It is generally supposed to have a tendency to create sudden anger and its consequences. I do not know of a case in the regiment, but a native

the crime properly.

55. This is said to be very common, the drugs being administered without the knowledge of the victim. The victim can be reduced to complete stupefaction. Several instances of this being *carried out or attempted are told me.*

refer to opium, which I have excluded from this enquiry.

Answer No. 116.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs and other Hindus	62
Panjabi Mussalmans	86
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindus	8
Mussalmans	24
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Hindus	11
Mussalmans	18

(*a*) *Combatants*—		smoke both drugs.
Hindu	1	
Mussalman	1	
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—		
Nil.		
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—		
Hindus	2	

24. There are no habitual consumers of bhang. The Sikhs and some Hindus occasionally drink it in the warm weather.

25. In the battery the use of all the drugs has decreased.

The Purbias who chiefly used ganja and charas have diminished in numbers.

The Brahmins who were habitual consumers of bhang have left the battery. These were the *Havildar Major and some drivers who joined the* Burma police.

One Mussalman who used to smoke ganja and charas has *left it off, because the* Panjabi Mussalmans refused to eat with him till he did so.

28. Ganja—Twice per diem, costs ¼ to ½ anna.

Charas—Twice per diem, costs (in smaller quantities than ganja) ¼ to ½ anna.

Bhang—No habitual consumers.

32. Ganja and charas—*Nil.*

When a Sikh Guru visits the battery a bowl of the decoction of bhang is made out of about 1 chittack of bhang, costing 3 annas, from which about 20 men drink, after the Guru has read from the granth and blessed it.

At all Sikh religious festivals they drink a similar bowl of decoction of bhang.

33 Immoderate consumers are in disrepute, moderate consumers, who are men of discretion, are not in disrepute.

The consumption of the drugs is considered a bad habit.

Mussalmans will not eat from the vessels of a consumer, because they consider them defiled, and on this account all Mussalman consumers are in some disrepute.

No sects acknowledge to any worship of the hemp plant.

39. Charas and ganja are only smoked.

Bhang is not smoked; when eaten is said to be more injurious than when drunk. It is only eaten when *opportunities for preparing the drink* are wanting.

The moderate use of bhang has a cooling effect in the hot weather; a [illegible]

amongst [illegible]

in a new station from drinking water with properties they are not accustomed to.

42. The moderate consumption of charas and ganja by discreet habitual consumers is considered harmless; it apparently has no harmful effect on their health or disposition.

The use of bhang is not considered harmless; it is said to dull the intellect of habitual consumers; to non-habitués it causes intoxication and renders them unfit and disinclined for exertion.

Habitual consumers are considered liable to vary the doses, and sometimes take it in excess; if deprived of it, their health suffers and they become unfit for exertion.

43. Of ganja and charas, yes. Of bhang, they are avoided by non-smokers.

They are all considered liable to be irritable when they do not get the drugs.

44. Of ganja and charas, it increases the warmth of the body; it refreshes, but produces slight intoxication sufficient to be observed; it creates appetite especially for ghee and milk.

The effect lasts for about two hours: there are slight after-effects, *i. e.*, headache and listlessness, unless food is taken after smoking; the want of it produces uneasiness and nausea.

Of bhang, it cools the blood and refreshes them; it produces slight intoxication and induces sleep; it creates appetite and does not allay hunger; its effects last for an hour or two. The want of bhang to a moderate consumer makes him uneasy and irritable.

45. A Dogra belonging to the battery who consumed about twelve pipes of charas or ganja per diem became a lunatic; he was harmless and has disappeared.

Yes. The habitual moderate use, at a stated period, of any of these drugs tells on the system. In the beginning consumers show signs of improvement constitutionally, but when they become regular indulgents they materially injure it. In the beginning all improve the digestion and give a kind of indescribable pleasure, but later on the nerves of the stomach are more or less paralysed, causing dyspepsia and anwesira.

In old age they conduce to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma; the tendency is to impair the moral sense and induce laziness, eventually causing impairment of intellect, and even insanity. No case of actual insanity caused by these drugs has come under my immediate observation.

46. When these drugs are used excessively they impair the general health, conducing to emphysema, dispnœa and bronchitis, with troublesome cough and copious purulent expectoration The features become pinched, eyes red and half-closed, and turned in a slanting direction. They hate work and like to remain alone; they become obstinate, quarrelsome and irritable, and get out of temper for nothing and eventually become insane.

[Questions 45, except what is stated in para. 1 above and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Yes, of all three drugs.

51. (1) No.

(2) None observable. Consumers do not necessarily have bad characters, though they are less reliable and more likely to be irritable and insubordinate than non-consumers.

53. Not known.

54. If a man cannot get spirits or bhang, he uses large doses of ganja or charas to fortify himself to commit an act of violence.

55. (1) It is said commonly that high way robberies are commited on travellers drugged by an accomplice with these drugs.

It is said to have been done in the battery on one occasion some twelve years ago, but no recent instance.

(2) Yes.

Answer No. 117.

20. 835.

Muhammadans	346
Hindus (including Pariahs)	422
Christians	67
TOTAL	835
(*a*) *Combatants*	820
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	10
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	5

24. Cannot be stated: all consumers strive to hide and deny the habit.

25. This cannot be stated, as the consumers strive to hide their failing and deny the habit.

28. Average allowance cannot be given for above reason.

29. Moderate habitual consumer usually takes a smoke or drink (I mean smoke ganja and drink bhang) after a meal morning and evening, and sometimes when he has had some heavy work to do.

32. The Shivites or the followers of Shiva usually take these drugs.

33. All regiments have a standing order against use of these drugs, and punish for it.

It is generally considered a disgraceful practice in the army as well as elsewhere, because only the lower orders consume these drugs and a man who becomes addicted to these drugs becomes useless and besotted in intellect, careless of his appearance and useless as a soldier I have never known the hemp plant to be worshipped. Generally the consumer's eyes will indicate the use of the drugs. They become yellow, blood-shot and watery, and have a staring dazed glassy look.

39. Smoking hemp seems to affect the lungs; smoking charas in moderation is not injurious; eating or drinking bhang is the most deleterious of all.

It is very hard to define these things, for a ma who takes the one takes all.

Majum is only used medicinally as an aphrodisiac.

41. No data to go upon.

42. I think the moderate use of these drugs is harmless. But natives are peculiar: they cannot use any intoxicant in moderation; at least, a few only can do so.

43. I think so.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use is certainly refreshing; it does produce intoxication, and moderate use may allay hunger. The moder-

ate use of bhang only increases and perhaps creates appetite; the other preparations seem to have an opposite effect. The effect lasts in proportion to the quality and quantity of the drug. After effect is depressive, the consumer feels he must have more, and a want produces longing and uneasiness.

45. It does all these.

It makes a man thin, and gives him a pinched look.

Not when moderately used only, but when used in excess.

No.

Yes.

Moderate use does not produce any of these things.

Immoderate does.

I have no proofs to go by.

The Medical History sheets would show nothing, as no sepoy is supposed to use these drugs, nor will they acknowledge their use even when the eyes seem to show they are addicted to it.

46. Excessive use produces immediate intoxication followed by great depression. It gives a peculiar look to a man, the chief feature being great thinness of the body, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and the whites of the eyes blood-shot. It produces a kind of chronic bronchitis, and perhaps asthma but not dysentery. It induces laziness; excessive use would produce insanity, but it depends on the constitution of the man. Cutting off the supply seems to cure the man if the disease be not of long standing.

49. Yes, majum is.

51. This cannot be replied to, as we have no knowledge of the criminal classes.

53. Only one case on record: a sepoy of the regiment ran amuck in 1887 at Yamethin in Upper Burma: he was a known ganja-smoker, though never caught in the act. Ganja, I believe, was found in a parcel sent to him from India, and after he was shot down, a large quantity of majum was found in his kit-bag. This was the only instance I know, and fairly proves that excessive indulgence in hemp incited unpremeditated crime.

54 No case on record, though I am certain that it is done by men to give themselves a sort of Dutch courage.

55. This cannot be stated.

Answer No. 118.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	.	23
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	.	100
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	30

None.

24. None.

39. I have no experience

41, 42, 43 and 44. I do not know.

45 and 46. I have no experience.

49, 53, 54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 119.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	.	165
Mahrattas	.	310
Rajputs, Jats, Gujars, etc.	.	131
Parwaris	.	50
Mochis	.	12
Brahmins	.	42
Christians	.	18
Jews	.	12
Sikhs and Panjabis	.	58
Other castes	.	14
TOTAL	.	815

(*b*) *Non-combatants* and

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mahrattas	.	11
Muhammadans	.	2
TOTAL	.	13

Not known.

24. Not used in the regiment except by stealth.

25. On the decrease in the military service; the chief reason being that men cannot keep up to the increased standard of efficiency required, if they indulge in drugs which they know themselves to affect the intellect.

28. Cost —

Allowance per diem:—

1 day = 1 tola weight ganja.
1 day = ½ tola weight charas.
1 day = ½ tola weight bhang.

32. The three drugs bhang, charas and ganja are used in greater quantities on feast days, festivals, and at marriages.

33. (1) Regarded by some as a necessity, by reason of its being an old custom.

(2) No.

(4) Is in disrepute regarding those who take them in excess, attributable to the sentiment that those who take these drugs in excess are useless as bread-winners

(5) Not known.

39. Neither smoking nor eating nor drinking preparations of hemp in moderation are bad

41. In moderation these preparations act as stimulants to the appetite and spirits temporarily, but their use is followed by depression

42. They are harmless if used in strict moder-ation.

43. Considered unnecessary [illegible] not consume these drugs [illegible] undoubtedly offensive [illegible]

in a new station from drinking water with properties they are not accustomed to.

42. The moderate consumption of charas and ganja by discreet habitual consumers is considered harmless; it apparently has no harmful effect on their health or disposition.

The use of bhang is not considered harmless; it is said to dull the intellect of habitual consumers; to non-habituès it causes intoxication and renders them unfit and disinclined for exertion.

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Answer No. 117.

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45. It does all these.

It makes a man thin, and gives him a pinched look.

Not when moderately used only, but when used in excess.

No.

Yes.

Moderate use does not produce any of these things.

Immoderate does.

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53. Only one case on record: a sepoy of the regiment ran amuck in 1887 at Yamethin in Upper Burma: he was a known ganja-smoker, though never caught in the act. Ganja, I believe, was found in a parcel sent to him from India, and after he was shot down, a large quantity of majum was found in his kit-bag. This was the only instance I know, and fairly proves that excessive indulgence in hemp incited unpremeditated crime.

54. No case on record, though I am certain that it is done by men to give themselves a sort of Dutch courage.

55. This cannot be stated.

Answer No. 118.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	23
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	100
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	30

None.

24. None.

40. I have no experience.

41, 42, 43 and 44. I do not know.

45 and 46. I have no experience.

49, 53, 54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 119.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans	158
Mahrattas	310
Rajputs, Jats, Gujars, etc.	131
Parwaris	30
Mochis	12
Brahmins	42
Christians	15
Jews	12
Sikhs and Panjabis	55
Other castes	14
TOTAL	815

(*b*) *Non-combatants* and (*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Mahrattas	11
Muhammadans	2
TOTAL	13

Not known.

24. Not used in the regiment except by stealth.

25. On the decrease in the military service; the chief reason being that men cannot keep up to the increased standard of efficiency required, if they indulge in drugs which they know themselves to affect the intellect.

28. Cost:—

Ganja = 3 rupees per pound,
Charas = 5 "
Bhang = 2 "

Allowance per diem:—

1 day = 1 tola weight ganja.
1 day = ½ tola weight charas.
1 day = ½ tola weight bhang.

32. The three drugs bhang, charas and ganja are used in greater quantities on feast days, festivals, and at marriages.

33. (1) Regarded by some as a necessity, by reason of its being an old custom.

(2) No.

(3) Is in disrepute regarding those who use them in excess, attributable to the routine [illegible] those who take these drugs in excess are [illegible] could [illegible] bread-winners.

(4) Not known.

37. Neither smoking nor [illegible] preparations of hemp in [illegible] nor drinking [illegible] tion are bad.

41. It [illegible] these preparations act as stimulants to the appetite and spirits temporarily, but their use is followed by depression.

42. They are harmless if used in strict moderation.

43. Considered necessary by those who do not consume these drugs, and is [illegible] indulgently [illegible].

44. (1) It is refreshing.

(2) It produces an intoxicating effect.

(3) No.

(5) It creates appetite.

46. Habitual excessive use does without doubt result in physical and moral deterioration. Physically its effects are impaired digestion, general debility, and a variety of nervous conditions, such as insomnia, delirium when suffering from wild attacks of fever, etc.

Morally I cannot judge of the effects. Mentally also I think it deteriorates the functions, as a confirmed bhang consumer is invariably unintelligent and slow in his nervous processes.

49. Not that I am aware of.

51. They say that fakirs and gypsies indulge largely in these drugs. The chief reason given was to prevent them feeling scarcity of food.

53. Not that I know of.

54. The native officers to whom I have referred say it is not used in this way.

55. I do not know.

Answer No. 123.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Panjabi Muhammadans	474
Hindustani	2
Sikhs	134
Other Hindus	7

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	1
Hindus	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	180
Hindus	400

None of the above smoke ganja. One Muhammadan follower, and 2 Hindu followers smoke charas.

24. None of the above either (a) eat or (b) drink bhang.

25. The use of these drugs is said to be on the increase, but I am unable from my personal knowledge to say why this is the case.

28. I am informed that the cost of charas per diem to these few followers (noted in reply to question 20) is about 1 anna.

32. Charas is said to be smoked at panchayats (meetings to discuss social questions).

33. I cannot say.

I have not heard such an opinion expressed.

I do not know.

I am not aware of such a custom.

39. I cannot say.

41, 42 and 43. I have no experience.

44. I cannot say, having no personal experience and being unable to obtain any reliable information on the subject.

45. The cases I have seen shew no noxious effects from the moderate use of these drugs.

I think not

I have not noticed any injury to the digestion or loss of appetite.

It does not cause dysentery or asthma, but I believe it causes slight bronchial catarrh and resulting cough.

I do not think the moderate use impairs the moral sense or produces habits of immorality or debauchery.

In the few cases I have seen there was no impairment of the intellect or insanity.

I have no experience of insanity due to the use of the drug.

In 11½ years' service with native troops, I have seen no cases of insanity due to the use of the drug in any form.

There are no cases on record in the regiment, and no cases have come under my notice during the six years I have been in charge of the regiment.

46. I have never met with any cases of the habitual excessive use of the drug, and therefore can give no opinion founded on personal experience.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49 and 51. I do not know.

53. I do not know.

No such case has ever come under my notice.

54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 124.

20. Total strength of regiment 892 fighting men—

Panjabi Muhammadans	228
Pathans	208
Sikhs	456
(c) Authorised camp followers	48

None of these men smoke ganja or charas.

24. No men eat or drink bhang.

25. No men in my regiment are in the habit of using any of these drugs.

28. No consumption.

32. None in this regiment.

33. The use of these drugs is strictly prohibited in my regiment.

39. The hemp plant is not used in any form.

41. Yes, from a medical point of view, when it is used as a hypnotic.

42. Except from a medical point of view, its use would not be beneficial.

43. I cannot say, its use in this regiment being unknown.

44. Its immediate effect on the consumer is intoxicating: it excites and then produces intoxication: it does not allay hunger, but creates appetite: its effects last three or four hours, and has no after-effects: its consumption leads to longing for more.

45. Its use in moderate quantities tends to dull the intellect: it does not impair the constitution; it increases the appetite, but impairs digestion; it tends to dysentery, but not bronchitis or asthma; it tends to laziness and debauchery; it tends to insanity.

No cases of insanity having occurred, the medical officer is unable to give an opinion.

There is no record in the Medical History sheets

of any cases of men suffering from the use of these drugs.

46. No cases have occurred.

49. No information on this point is available. Presumably not

51. There is no connection between crime and the use of these drugs in my regiment.

53 and 54. No such cases have occurred in my regiment.

55. No case of this kind has occurred in my regiment. It is believed that stupefaction could be induced without admixture.

Answer No. 125.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	46
Hindus	117
Total	163

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	2
Hindus	13
Total	15

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	19
Hindus	8
Total	27

Smoking ganja—

(a) *Combatants*—

Hindus	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	3
Total	5

Smoking charas—

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	2
Hindu	1
Total	4

24. None.

25. On the decrease. Bhang is not used at all. Ganja is used by a few, but being very expensive, is not so much used in Mooltan as it was in Mhow. Charas being very expensive, is never used by the combatants, but only by the followers, such as firemen, who get more pay.

28. Quarter oz., cost about 1 anna.

32. None.

33. As a matter of habit.

The natives consider that it is a bad practice to use charas, as producing chest affections. The same applies to ganja, but in a lesser degree.

No.

39. In this battery the natives only smoke the ganja and charas, so no opinion can be formed.

41. It seems the general opinion that bhang is cooling for the body. No benefit appears to be derived from charas or ganja.

42. The use of these drugs is considered to induce chest affections, charas being the worst.

43. It is difficult to say. So little is used in this battery that intoxication never ensues; the consumers therefore are quite inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. It is refreshing, slightly intoxicating and allays [illegible] appetite [illegible] hours.

Yes.

45. In my experience no physical, mental or moral noxious effects follow their moderate use.

No, I think not.

No.

No.

I have no opportunity of forming an exact opinion, but I think not.

No. I do not think there is any connection.

I have never seen any.

46. Habitual excessive use, though extremely rare, does produce noxious effects, and a man's constitution may be ruined by it. This is as regards his physical condition; but whether the mental state is otherwise affected than that it is somewhat dull, I cannot from experience say; of its moral effects I cannot judge.

49. Of this I know nothing, and have not heard of such use.

[Questions 45, 46 and 49 answered by Medical Officer.]

51. The men in this battery use these drugs to so small an extent that it is impossible for their characters to be affected by them.

53. I have had no experience of excessive indulgence.

No.

54. No.

55. I am of opinion that if these drugs were given in excess complete stupefaction would ensue. No such case, however, has ever come under my personal observation.

Answer No. [illegible]

20. (a) *Combatants* . . . 1,[illegible]

(b) *Non-combatants* . . . [illegible]

(c) *Authorised camp followers* . . . [illegible]

The men of this corps do not smoke ganja or charas, nor do they eat or drink bhang.

[illegible]

I am consequently unable to answer any of these questions.

45. I do not know.

I do not know.

I do not know.

I do not know.

I do not know.

I was in medical charge of the Madras Lunatic Asylum for five years, and during that time I saw numerous cases of insanity supposed to be caused by the abuse of ganja, chiefly amongst sepoys.

It produces temporary acute mania, often with suicidal and homicidal tendencies. I should say the drug was the exciting cause. Typical symptoms: excitement, delirium, dilated pupils, sleep.

The symptoms are re-induced by the use of the drug.

I have seen re-admissions amongst individuals addicted to its use. They confessed to the use of the drug.

I do not know.

I do not know of any evidence.

I know nothing about the use of the drug except as stated above.

46. I can tell nothing of the effects of the drugs, as I have no knowledge of what would be the moderate or excessive use of them.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

Answer No. 127.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	435
Sikhs	335
Dogras	111
Brahmins	2
Dhanak	1
Christian	1
TOTAL	885

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	32
Hindus	28
TOTAL	60

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	34
Muhammadans	31
TOTAL	65

It is believed that about 35 Hindus and 25 Mussalmans smoke charas, ganja is not used, and that about 20 Sikhs drink bhang.

25. Increasing.

28. About one pice in weight of charas daily, the cost varying according to the market rates.

32. At the festival of Nimami Ekashti bhang is supposed to be consumed by the Sikhs.

33. In moderation the use is not held in disrepute.

39. Smoking is more injurious than other methods of consumption.

41. Only when used medicinally.

42. The moderate use of any of these drugs is not considered to be injurious provided the consumer does not become addicted to the habit.

43. Yes.

44. (1) The immediate effect of a moderate quantity is that of an appetiser.

(2) It does refresh.

(3) It stimulates the appetite.

(4) This effect lasts for about two hours.

(5) After this period (two hours) if no food be taken, a feeling of exhaustion and giddiness ensues; but if food be taken soon after no unpleasant results follow.

(6) To those accustomed to its use as an appetiser the want of it causes loss of appetite.

45. (1) The moderate use produces some bad effects, as shown in (4) and (5).

(2) It predisposes to some chest affections, such as asthma and bronchitis.

(3) To habitual consumers it becomes necessary as an appetiser.

(4) In habitual consumers, it tends to produce asthma and bronchitis in old age.

(5) It tends to impair activity, both physical and mental.

I have no experience of its having produced insanity, and believe that its moderate use does not do so in those who have no predisposition to mental disease.

In military practice I have seen no cases of bad effects resulting from its use. In civil practice I have seen one case,—a youth aged about 20, who was brought into a jail for restraint and observation. His friend said he had become very violent and threatening, the result of over-indulgence in smoking charas. I could get no information as to the amount he used to smoke or the length of time he had been addicted to it.

He was markedly wanting in cranial development. Beyond being morose and untruthful when questioned about himself, he had no symptoms of any kind, and was released after ten days' detention. I heard nothing more of him.

46. Not having any experience of the habitual excessive use of any of these drugs, I am unable to discuss the question.

49. No, and their use is said to act as an aphrodisiac.

51. They are largely consumed among the criminal classes.

53. Not necessarily so; occasionally it may act in this manner.

54. Not in my experience, but it is believed that the uses of these drugs for the purposes of acts of violence are resorted to amongst certain classes.

55. If they did, the effect would be much less than if a strong narcotic was used.

Answer No. 128.

20, (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	214
Tamils	130
Telugus	207
Canarese	10
Pariahs	28
Brahmins	4
Rajputs	11
Mahrattis	3
Uriya	1
Indo-Britons	6
Native Christians	72
Other castes	31
TOTAL	717

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Tamil	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	12
Tamils	6
Telugus	4
Other castes	7
TOTAL	29

Number in each caste or class who would smoke ganja *if allowed.*

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	14
Tamils	13
Telugus	7
Brahmins } Rajputs }	2
Other castes	9
TOTAL	45

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	2

Nothing is known of charas in the regiment.

24. The same numbers would drink bhang, *if permitted,* as would smoke ganja. None of them would eat bhang.

25. The use of charas seems not to be known in the regiment.

Use of ganja and bhang on the decrease. Reasons—(1) The older sepoys, who chiefly use them, are gradually taking their pensions and the recruits do not use them. (2) They are difficult to get in Burma and sixteen times more costly than in India. (3). They can only be used on the sly, for their use is strictly forbidden regimentally, along with all other intoxicants or stupefiers.

28. Ganja—Average allowance per diem about 1 tola, probable value 2 pies.

Bhang.—One tola bhang mixed with water, with milk, sugar, black pepper, khus khus added, makes a drink for 4 men; cost 3 annas. They would drink this *in the hot weather* for coolness, if allowed, which they are not.

32. Social custom. Said to increase the appetite and promote digestion; would be used on the sly by men before engaging in the "Talim-khana," as a stimulant.

Religious custom. Would be used by a few Muhammadans and Rajputs at the Mohurrum and Holi festivals respectively, in order to simulate the habit of "fakirs," who use them at such times.

33. I do
Native Arm
not more in
plants a ganja tree and
use, is worshipped. No woman may go near a ganja tree; if she do, the flower, they say, dies, and the flower is the drug.

They do not appear to worship the plant itself.

39. Hemp plant is not smoked.

41. No. Destroys the intellect and makes people lazy and indolent, although stimulating at first. *Vide* answer to question 32.

42. No. Absolutely harmful, because moderate use impossible; habit increases and man becomes its slave.

43. Yes.

44. Refreshing Soon produces intoxication and causes hunger. Wants to be perpetually eating, from faintness.

Want of it produces longing and uneasiness.

45. I am unable to answer this question, as no case of habitual moderate use has come under my observation during my service.

46. I am unable to discuss this question as no *case of habitual excessive use has come under my* observation.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. No.

No connection.

53. Have not seen any cases in this regiment.

No.

54. Ganja might be used for this; bhang makes cowardice and trembling.

55. No evidence.

Answer No. 129.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	427
Afridis	237
Dogras and Hindus	113
Panjabi Muhammadans	117
Hindustani "	15
TOTAL	909

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

None.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	5
Dogras and Hindus	33
Panjabi Muhammadans	15
Mehtars	10
TOTAL	63

Sikhs	*Nil.*	
Dogras	2	(daily)
Pathans	6	(3 daily)
Panjabi Muhammadans	*Nil.*	

24. Sikh . . . 1 (drinks daily.)

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease.

28. The average allowance of each drug daily is 1 tola, the cost being 1 anna.

32. Sikhs are not permitted by their religion to smoke; there is no social or religious custom affecting the use of bhang by them.

Mussalmans are not permitted by their religion to drink bhang.

There is no social or religious custom affecting the use of ganja or charas by either Mussalmans or Dogras.

33. (1) It is generally regarded as a luxury, and is used by the consumers chiefly as a stimulant.

(2) There is no strong feeling regarding the use of any of these drugs in the native army.

(3) *Nil.*

(4) No custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Smoking charas is considered the most injurious preparation of the hemp plant. The chief reason being that it affects the brain to a greater extent than any other preparation.

41. It is not considered to affect a moderate consumer either for bad or good.

42. I consider moderate use harmless.

My reasons for above are from no medical knowledge, but from experience.

43. Quite inoffensive.

44. (1) It is refreshing.

(2) Does not intoxicate.

(3) It allays hunger, in so far as it is sometimes used as a substitute for food.

(4) About three hours.

(5) No after-effects.

(6) As a rule it requires to be left off by degrees.

45. No effect.

No.

Charas produces loss of appetite; ganja and bhang do not do so.

Ganja and charas do not cause asthma, and dysentery; it produces coughing.

The use of all may tend to make a man lazy.

No.

No.

It is believed so, but not from moderate use.

Not known from experience.

Not known from experience.

Unknown from experience.

Unacquainted with any case.

46. I have never seen a case of excessive use since I have been in the service.

49. No.

51. Unknown from experience.

53. It is believed so.

None.

54. It is believed to be the case.

55. It is believed so.

Complete stupefaction can be produced, especially by charas.

Answer No. 150.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	434
Tamils	66
Telugus, N. D.	92
,, S. D.	86
Other castes	141
TOTAL	819

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadan	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	9
Telugus, N. D.	1
,, S. D.	4
Other castes	2
TOTAL	16

There are no smokers of charas in the regiment, and probably only about 2 per cent. of smokers of ganja, but it is very difficult to ascertain the number, as they keep it a secret.

24. I do not think that any one in the regiment consumes bhang. Men who do are generally Brahmins or Rajputs or wrestlers.

25. As far as I can ascertain, it is on the decrease. I am unable to give any reasons, as it is so very rarely that these matters come to my notice, the use of these drugs being practically *nil* in this presidency.

28. I cannot say.

32. I do not think there are any of these customs in this presidency. I have certainly never come across any in the service.

33. As far as I can ascertain, people rather look askance at the consumers of these drugs in this presidency, and their use is considered as disreputable in the native army.

39. I believe that smoking is the least injurious form in which it is taken, but I am unable to give any reason for saying so.

41. I should not think so.

42. I should not consider them to be harmless, but I am unable to give any reason for saying so.

43. Yes.

44. The effects are intoxication and creation of appetite, so that a consumer requires much nourishment. The effects last from about 1 hour when smoked, to about 12 when drunk.

The after-effects are generally lassitude and hunger.

45. The habitual use of ganja, even in moderate quantities, produces noxious effects—physical, mental and moral. It causes excitement followed by depression, and induces loss of appetite and emaciation. Its deprivation causes diarrhœa and dysentery. It acts as an aphrodisiac and causes excitement, thus inducing habits of immorality. Mental and nervous depression follow the excitement first produced, the intellect is obscured and

enfeebled, and it is the predisposing cause of mania and melancholia.

Patients do not confess ordinarily to the use of the drug.

X at 28 began smoking ganja for first time in 1891. Since then smokes morning and evening. He was an exceptionally robust man, and is now emaciated and weak. He has tremors, sense of depression and timidity, aversion from being observed; his utterances are jerky and short. His intellect is so enfeebled and dull, the simplest conversation is trying. He is restless, hides his face when observed, has lost all self-respect, and is cruel to his family. His moral character is impaired. He suffers from insomnia and is unable to fix his attention. In many respects the case resembles that of an ordinary inebriate. He is abject and miserable as a case of alcoholism after a bout, but the pulse is stronger, and there does not appear to be the same tendency to fatty degeneration.

46. An excessive dose of ganja causes great excitement and intoxication. The individual speal

sical weakness, deadened intellect and wreck moral character, with probable insanity.

49. No.

51. It is said that the longing of the habitu consumers leads them to theft for the purpose obtaining the means of buying the drug.

53. I could not say.

54. No.

55. I do not know, having never come acro characters of this sort.

Answer No. 131.

20. (a) *Combatants* 108
Muhammadans . . . 125
Hindus 17
(b) *Non-combatants* . . . 18
(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 72

Only 1 Muhammadan known to smoke ganja.

24. Rajputs 4
Brahmins 1

25. Decrease.

The native officers state that in their opinion the use is not so general as it was.

28. About 2 pies worth.

32. At Hindu marriage festivals it is largely consumed.

Muhammadan fakirs use it freely at their festivals—such as the Muharram and other Oorooses.

33. (a) As hurtful to mind and body, but yet habit supersedes this.

(b) Yes, the practice is said to make soldiers very indolent.

(c) I am unable to say.

(d) Yes, on the last day of the Holi festival the Rajputs and Mahrattas worship bhang.

sidered more who become o be less as regards smokers

41. Said to be in no way beneficial in very moderate use.

42. Moderate use cannot be said to be beneficial, as it affects the nervous system generally.

43. No.

44. Makes him dull and absent-minded.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) The effects from smoking last two hour whereas in drinking four and upwards.

(g) Generally severe headache, and the consume becomes more or less stupefied.

(h) Yes.

45. I have had no experience in this matter a on is tha injurious he smoking lung com at the us the mora t, on the other hand, it may be argued that people with these proclivities resort to drugs.

I have seen a considerable number of insanes in this country, many of whom confessed to the use of these drugs, in some shape or other, but I certainly could not say that the mental derangement in any case was solely due to this custom. I am of opinion that the use of drugs predisposes to insanity of a temporary nature as a rule, and de cipally on account of their stimulant and aphrodisiac properties

46. The excessive use is most injurious, and may result in mania with homicidal or suicidal tendencies.

49. Yes.

51. Yes.

Unable to say.

53. No.

No.

54. No.

55. No.

I cannot say.

Answer No. 132.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	298
Hindus	409
Mahrattas	13
Rajputs	16
Brahmans	5
Christians	68
TOTAL	809

(b) *Non-combatants* . . 4

(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 14

Number unknown.

24. Unknown.

25. On decrease.

28. Cost about 9 pies.

32. Nil.

33. Consumption regarded as bad.

Practice regarded as bad. The use of any form of narcotic is generally in disrepute, on account of ill-effects it produces when taken in excess.

Hemp plant not worshipped by any sects of people.

39. Smoking less injurious than eating or drinking, as smoking does not produce any ill-effects afterwards, as it does when it is drunk or eaten.

41. The moderate use will not be beneficial if continued long.

42. Moderate use would not be harmless if long continued, as it will eventually lead to a state of dyspepsia and general bad health.

43. No.

44. All stimulating.

It is refreshing for the time being. It does not produce intoxication: after-effects are depressant and a state of stupidity. Yes.

45. Habitual moderate use makes a man physically, mentally and morally weak. It does impair constitution, as it weakens it from a state of chronic dyspepsia and loss of appetite being brought on by it. This dyspeptic state brings on an attack of dysentery, bronchitis or asthma. It does impair moral sense. Induces laziness and leads to habits of debauchery. It deadens intellect by prolonged use and produces insanity, acting as an exciting cause. It produces insanity of the type of violent mania, more or less temporary. Symptoms liable to be re-induced when the use of drug recommenced. Typical symptoms being exhilaration of spirit and unsteadiness of gait. Unknown. There does not seem to be any connection between insanity and use of hemp. No evidence to indicate that insanity often tends to indulgence in the use of hemp drugs.

No cases occurred in this regiment.

46. Habitual excessive use of any of these drugs will produce states abovementioned in worse form.

49. The use of these drugs is primarily to act as an aphrodisiac, leading to a habit afterwards.

51. Unknown.

Answer No. 133.

20. (a) *Combatants* . . . 832

(b) *Non-combatants* . . . 2

(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 16

From enquiries, the numbers are as mentioned below:—

Ganja—	
Muhammadans	13
Hindus	7
Charas—	
Muhammadan	1
Hindus	*Nil.*

24. The numbers given me by the native officers commanding companies are—

Muhammadans	2
Hindus	5
Rajput	1

I should say that these numbers are below the mark.

25. The use of these drugs has decreased of late years, owing to the dearness of the ordinary necessaries of life.

28. For moderate consumers the average cost per man per day is for—

Ganja	3 pies.
Bhang	1 anna.
Charas	1 „

32. The Rajputs use bhang and ganja in the Holi festival and the Hindus use ganja in their worship, but I am unable to give any account of such customs.

33. The consumption of these drugs is regarded as more or less disreputable according to the amount indulged in, though there is no objection to a moderate consumer in the Native Army. Their disinclination to state whether they use these drugs shows that they are ashamed of it. Excessive use renders a man lazy and dull-minded and an indifferent soldier. If his physical and mental deterioration were known to be due to his own imprudence, the sepoy is liable to a reduction of pension.

39. Smoking is said to be more injurious than drinking or eating any preparation of the hemp plant.

41. They have a temporary exhilarating effect, but are of no benefit to the consumer.

42. Moderate use may be harmless for a time, but it sooner or later destroys the nervous system.

43. Yes.

44. (i) Exhilaration.

(ii) and (iii) Yes.

(iv) No.

(v) Yes.

(vi) five or six hours, unless a confirmed user.

(vii) They have an intoxicating effect followed by sleep. The after-effect is nervous debility.

(viii) Yes.

45. Causes mental weakness and nervous debility.

Causes confusion of ideas, nervous debility and muscular weakness.

Impairs digestion and causes morbid appetite.

Tends to induce asthma.

Impairs moral sense and induces laziness.

Impairs intellect, and in some cases produces insanity.

The exciting cause.

Acute mania.

Yes, may be reinduced by use of the drug

None.

No.

Have not met such cases.

None.

No records kept of such cases, so unable to comply.

46. No records of such cases kept.

49. Yes.

51. (i) Not in the regiment.

(ii) Absence without leave and desertion are often said by the native soldier to be in consequence of his having become insensible and wandered off somewhere, till perhaps days after he came to his senses again, and found himself in a strange place. I should say this state might be induced by the consumption of these drugs.

53. (i) Not in my experience.

(ii) No.

54. No. I have never met with a case in any regiment that I have served in.

55. Have never met with such a case during my service.

Answer No. 134.

20. Total strength on the 1st January 1894—252.

(a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	125
Sikhs and Hindus	127
(b) *Non-combatants*	60
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	20

None of the caste or class smoke ganja and charas respectively.

24. None of the caste or class drink bhang, but sometimes used by Sikhs for drinking.

25. The use of bhang if the men be not interfered with is on increase. But I have issued strict orders not to use it.

28. The average cost of bhang is 3 pies, but ganja and charas cost 4 annas or more to the habitual consumers.

[illegible]

by (Shiva) Adam.

[illegible]

The practice is deprecated by native officers, as it makes men lazy and stupid; taken in excess causes intoxication. Never worshipped.

39. The smoking of any other preparation of the hemp plant is somewhat more injurious than eating and drinking, as smoking promotes phthisis and asthma and other lung diseases.

41. No.

42. The [illegible] less harmful; [illegible] ate consume[illegible] soon become unfit for service in the army.

43. Yes.

[illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] allay [illegible] and headache, etc, and the want of subsequent gratification produces a craving for the same.

45. I have never had any opportunity of watching the effects of these drugs, and whether they really cause any of the diseases, or impairment of any of the functions mentioned, I am unable to state.

I have no evidence to furnish on these points.

46. I have not knowingly met any person in the habit of taking these drugs to excess.

49. No.

51. There was only one habitual consumer of bhang who was a Sikh and has been discharged for bad character.

53. Yes.

No.

54. I cannot say, as I have had no experience in the matter.

55. I believe so.

Yes.

Answer No. 135.

20. Total strength	842
(a) *Combatants*	825
(b) *Non-combatants*	2
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	15

In class (a) about 70, class (b) *nil*, class (c) about 3, take ganja. No one takes charas.

24. In class (a)—About 30,

" " (b)—*Nil*.

It is not eaten by any.

25. Very greatly on the decrease: formerly about 50 per. cent. of the men used drugs, now about 12 to 15 per. cent. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the men in the ranks are much younger than in former days. The men of over 30 years' service used to employ these drugs as a stimulant to enable them to do their work.

28. Of ganja about 1 tola, of bhang ¼ tola, the cost being from 2 to 4 annas per tola of ganja.

32. I cannot find any to exist.

33. (i) That the consumption of ganja is beneficial to those who require stimulants to enable them to work; that of bhang is the opposite.

(ii) The custom is not approved. This seems to be a general opinion on the subject.

(iii) I can attribute no reason.

(iv) I cannot ascertain any such custom.

39. Smoking is the better way of using the hemp drug: the effect is quicker, therefore less is used.

41. To use the words of the native officers, the moderate use of these drugs is three-fourths good and one-fourth bad, or three men benefit when one does not.

42. *Vide* answer to question 41.

43. No.

44. It is refreshing.

If taken in excess, it produces intoxication.

Ganja allays hunger, but bhang does not.

Bhang produces hunger.

The last two questions are answered together. If the drug is not obtainable, the habitual consumer becomes lazy and more or less incapable of work.

45. I have not had sufficient experience of persons who I know to use these drugs habitually to give evidence of any value with respect to the point.

I cannot say.

Probably when in moderate *increased* doses.

Bhang is supposed to increase the appetite in small doses.

I cannot say.

I do not know.

I have seen so very little of the effects of any of these drugs that I can give no opinion.

The same.

No entries in the Medical History sheets.

46. I have not seen a case in which the excessive use of ganja or bhang has been proved. Many people appear to use the drug to excess occasionally, but not often habitually.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. In some cases.

51. About 25 per. cent.

The use has apparently no connection with crime in general or specially.

53. No.

54. There does not appear to be any such custom.

55. Not in its prime state: if used for this purpose, dhatura is mixed with it.

No.

Answer No. 136.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindus	7

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	13

I am unable to give an opinion.

24 and 25. I am unable to give an opinion.

28 and 32. Not known.

33. I am unable to give an opinion.

39 and 41. Not known.

42 and 43. I am unable to give an opinion.

44. Not known.

45 and 46. I am unable to give an opinion.

49. Not known.

51 and 53. I am unable to give an opinion.

54 and 55. Not known.

Answer No. 137.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	419
Panjab Muhammadans	203
Hindustanis	195
TOTAL	817

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	20
Panjab Muhammadans	9
Hindustanis	11
Sweepers	8
TOTAL	48
GRAND TOTAL	867

Smoke ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustanis	20

24. Drink bhang—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	40
Hindustanis	20

25. In Burma, owing to difficulty of supply and existing prohibitory Government orders regarding possession of these drugs, the habit is decreasing and is only practised "*sub rosá.*"

28. Ganja—About 6 pies worth.

Charas—Not consumed at all.

Bhang—About 6 pice worth.

32. Among Sikhs, the moderate consumption of bhang appears to be countenanced, if not actually encouraged in the grunth.

The use of ganja, charas and bhang appears to be prohibited among Muhammadans in the Koran.

Among Hindus ganja and bhang are commonly used during the Holi.

33. The moderate use of these drugs does not appear to carry any stigma, but the excessive use of any or all of them is distinctly regarded with disfavour among native soldiers.

Generally speaking the habitual use of any or all of these drugs may be said to be unfavourably regarded owing to the danger of excess.

The reason for this is that an habitual excessive consumer cannot be regarded as mentally or morally a reliable man.

The smoking of charas is in my opinion the worst and most disreputable form of indulgence owing to its production of perhaps a more violent, sudden and certain mental disturbance than is produced by the other uses of the drug.

41. The moderate use of bhang is said to increase appetite.

No doubt these drugs have their medicinal and legitimate uses.

Indian hemp is of great value in cases of obstinate malarial fever, though not usually prescribed by English physicians.

42. Strictly moderate use may be harmless as regards constitutional effects.

I have no instance of incapacity for service produced by moderate use.

43. Yes, apparently so.

44. More soporific or intoxicant than refreshing Does not allay hunger Bhang in moderation creates appetite. Effects of slight indulgence lasts for two or three hours. The effects of a large dose might be apparent for 24 hours Moderate use produces only insignificant after-effects. A larger dose results in headache and dizziness Occasional use produces no constitutional craving; habitual use does.

45 I regret that, during my short sojourn in India and Burma, I have not seen sufficient cases of the effects of these drugs, nor been able to follow them long enough to be able to give an opinion that would be of any value. There are no records on the subject in this hospital.

46. *Vide* reply to question 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. The preparations of Indian hemp are said to act as aphrodisiacs and are undoubtedly so used. Generally so, I imagine, at the time of the Holi.

51. I cannot say for certain.

The use of these drugs would undoubtedly predispose to acts of violence if the dose were regulated with this result in view. Generally the use of these drugs would weaken self-control, favour illusions and distort the moral perceptions.

53. Probably. I know of no cases of the nature described.

54. Yes, the dose being regulated with the object in view.

55. Yes, this is a common practice among criminals.

Complete stupefaction can be so induced.

Answer No. 138.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Maghi Sikhs	677
Other Sikhs	193
Muhammadans	15
Hindu	1
TOTAL	886

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	2
Hindu	1
TOTAL	3

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Maghi Sikhs	20
Muhammadans	18
Hindus	15
TOTAL	53

No combatants smoke it. Two camp followers smoke, of whom 1 is a Muhammadan and 1 is a *Hindu.*

24. (*a*) None eat bhang.

(*b*) Twenty-seven combatants (Maghi and other Sikhs) drink bhang, as also do 4 camp followers, of whom 2 are Maghi Sikhs 1 Muhammadan and 1 Hindu: one of these (the Hindu) both drinks bhang and smokes ganja.

25. On the decrease. Due to education and a general moral improvement when subject to military discipline.

28. It is said to be about 1 pice a day.

32. Habit is gradually acquired, and not due to any customs, social or religious.

It is usually taken in the following form—

Almonds	4 or 5 seeds.
Melon seeds	4 or 5 „
Pepper	1 masha.
Milk	3 chittacks.
Sugar	½ „
Bhang	½ tola.

33. The use of ganja and charas is condemned as harmful the opinion is that the men are better without it, as taken in excess often leads to homicidal mania.

In this regiment bhang is drunk, as Sikhs cannot smoke the drugs neither can they worship it, as it would be an act of idolatry prohibited by their canons.

39. The men in this regiment cannot smoke, and no opinion can be offered.

41. Yes, in small doses.

42. In moderation it is said to be harmless, and those who take it say that it acts as a stomachic stimulant.

43. Yes.

44.

bhang

produc...

excess. In large quantities it deadens hunger, but in small quantities it often acts as a tonic and creates appetite until satisfied with food. There are no after-effects of any consequence except drowsiness

and disinclination to movement; the want of subsequent gratification is only felt for a few days.

45. Yes, physically, mentally, and therefore morally.

It depends on the constitution of the consumer.

Yes, it injures the digestion.

Not within my experience.

Yes, it does.

I consider it deadens the intellect.

I have had the experience of only one case in which it was the exciting cause. The case was not sufficiently advanced to give me that experience to answer the remainder of the questions.

No man has suffered in this regiment since 1873, and his medical history sheet is not forthcoming.

46. Its habitual excessive use is decidedly harmful.

49. Among natives it is supposed to have this action.

51. Yes.

Tends to the commission of crime in a state of temporary insanity, which is of a homicidal nature, as the nerves are specially excited and fortified.

53. Yes.

No.

54. Yes.

55. Yes, I believe so.

Yes, I am told it can.

Answer No. 139.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	332
Dogras	220
Muhammadans	355
Christians	4
TOTAL	911

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1
Muhammadans	2
TOTAL	3

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	12
Hindus	17
Muhammadans	16
Other classes	11
TOTAL	56

Four Dogras smoke charas. Neither ganja nor bhang is taken in this regiment.

24. None.

25. On the decrease, because all the older soldiers who used to take it have left the regiment and the young men have not taken to these drugs.

28. Nobody uses them in this regiment as a *daily* consumption: those who do use them do so about twice a week.

32. Among the men composing this regiment, there are no social or religious customs that I am aware of which entail the use of these drugs.

33. (*a*) As a bad habit.

(*b*) The opinion of the native officers is against the use of these drugs.

(*c*) and (*d*) Because the native officers say any man addicted to these drugs is a useless man on service or in his fields at his home.

(*e*) None known by any one in this regiment.

39. (*a*) Smoking is more harmful than eating or drinking any preparation.

(*b*) Because by smoking the senses are much more quickly overpowered.

41. No, unless the te porary raising of spirits followed by stupor and forgetfulness can be considered a benefit to men who are depressed or homesick.

42. Ganja and charas are always bad, as they make a man thin: they produce dulness of vision by affecting the brain, and make a man more liable to chest diseases.

Bhang only makes a man idle and stupid, but otherwise is not harmful, if only taken in moderation.

43. Yes; but when actually smoking charas, the smell is offensive to non-smokers.

44. Charas and ganja make any one stupefied at once, and his eyes become red.

(*a*) Bhang takes half an hour after being taken before it takes any effect. The effect lasts about three hours.

(*b*) Charas and ganja act as a stimulant; bhang is not.

(*c*) All these drugs produce intoxication if taken in sufficient quantities.

(*d*) They allay hunger.

(*e*) Bhang causes an appetite; charas and ganja do not.

(*f*) Bhang has an effect for about four hours.

(*g*) All these drugs cause heavy sleep and great dulness of the senses on waking up.

(*h*) Yes.

45. It induces mental and moral deterioration, and weakens the power of self-control.

Eventually impairs the constitution by inducing chronic diseases.

It induces indigestion: at first stimulates then impairs the appetite.

Causes dysentery when regularly drunk as bhang, and asthma and bronchitis when smoked as charas or ganja; impairs the moral sense, and generally leaves the habitual indulger in a condition of lassitude and irritability.

When used, its first action is to cause pleasurable excitement. Sometimes very violent, at times with uncontrollable fits of laughter and accompanied by grandiose ideas; later it induces deep sleep, from which the person can scarcely be roused. Eventually predisposes to insanity, the type being that of acute mania, followed by melancholia.

Have not had sufficient opportunity of forming an opinion.

There was one case of acute mania in the person of a Sikh sepoy who habitually indulged in bhang. There was wild excitement with violent move-

... and restlessness; he had a great idea of

...

that once insanity is induced, unless the person can be kept under constant control it is sure to be permanent

46. ...
or gar ...
noted, ...

moral and physical, and generally ends in hopeles insanity.

49. Yes, by those that take them.

51. There are none in this regiment.

53. I have no means of judging.

54. Not ...

55. (a) ...
formed) a ... e
or drink, or ...

(b) Yes, ...

Answer No. 140.

20. Total strength of the regiment . 912

(a) *Combatants—*

Muhammadans of Panjab and Hazara	342
Trans-Indus Pathans	114
Sikhs, Jat, of Punjab; " others of "	342
Dogras and hillmen	114
TOTAL	912

(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 138

No one in the regiment smokes ganja, but amongst Muhammadans 3 sepoys (Khattaks) smoke charas regularly. There are also some others who take it very occasionally.

24. No one in the regiment eats bhang. In the hot weather 30 to 40 per cent. of the Sikhs ... of bhang. ... smoke charas ...

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease, because it is being realised that the use of them is inconsistent with the proper discharge of a soldier's duty. *Those who are at all given to the habit are gradually leaving the regiment*, the men as a body see that they are certain to get into trouble through the habit.

28. Charas is generally smoked from one hukka by sever... taking it in turns. There would be abou... of the ... would ... expendi... cipally, therefore, depend ... he joined one of these smoking parties.

32. I have not been able to discover any customs, social or religious, in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. The consumption of each of these drugs is generally regarded as highly injurious. In the native army there is a very decided opinion that even a moderate consumption of these drugs is injurious. The use of the narcotic in any form is in disrepute, because its *ill-effects, in the way of causing neglect of duty and madness, if the drug* ... well known. ... there is any ... ng the hemp plant.

3... of cha... ...ting or drinking ... ing, because with the two former the fumes of the burning drug act directly on the brain, whereas with bhang the drug is largely diluted with water, and has to be absorbed into the blood through the stomach before it can act on the brain.

41. Even the moderate use of charas, ganja, or bhang is looked on by natives generally as by no means beneficial.

42. The moderate use of any of these drugs is not harmless either to the body or to the mind. It creates a state of semi-unconsciousness, during which a man is liable to all the ills that beset a man intoxicated by alcohol.

43. Even moderate consumers, after they have been accustomed to take the drug habitually, are apt to become offensive and abusive to their neighbours.

...

refreshing, as most drinks are. A feeling of ... by intoxi... ... hungry, his ... make him feel more so. The drug is generally considered to create appetite. A man who is not an habitual ... the effects of the drug ...

45. The moderate ... does not produce any noxious effects—physical, mental or moral.

No, it does not.

No, it causes increase of appetite.

No, it does not.

It induces some laziness of habits.

It does not deaden the intellect or produce insanity.

I have no knowledge of alleged insanity from use of the drug.

Am acquainted with no cases of use of the drug

...

deadens the intellect, and, I am informed, acts as an exciting cause of insanity in persons otherwise predisposed. Have no experience of any cases of insanity directly or indirectly attributed to the use of the drug in any form.

... aphrodi... however, ...

51. The use of these drugs has a tendency to make a man insubordinate and quarrelsome, and gradually leads him on, unless he is checked in his downward course, to commit offences of the gravest

nature. I do not know whether any large proportion of bad characters are habitual consumers of any of these drugs, but the probabilities are that a large proportion of bad characters could trace their first step in crime to the use of the drug.

53. In some cases it certainly does so. I know a case which occurred less than a year ago in the Kurram Valley, in which it led to temporary homicidal frenzy. This case did not actually occur in the regiment, but I know of some cases which have occurred in the regiment in previous years, which have led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. Opinions seem to differ on this point.

55. Yes, more especially by means of "majum," the narcotic product of the hemp plant, which would generally be given to the victim mixed with sweetmeats. Complete stupefaction can be induced by the drug in this form without admixture, as also by the drug in the form of ganja, charas, or bhang.

Personally I know very little of these drugs. The above replies have been compiled from enquiries amongst all ranks and classes of the regiment.

Answer No. 141.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	342
Panjabi Muhammadans	114
Dogras	114
Pathans	228
Afridis	114
TOTAL	912

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Sikh	1
Hindu	1
Muhammadans	5
TOTAL	7

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	7
Hindus	26
Muhammadans	21
TOTAL	54

Cannot be given. Very few, if any, men in this regiment, and none openly.

24. A few Sikhs drink bhang as a cooling drink, but the number cannot be stated.

25. Not on the increase.

28. I cannot say.

32. Not known.

33. Generally regarded unfavourably, and similar opinion exists in the native army; in which a man known to be addicted to drugs would not be considered a good soldier.

I know of no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. So far as I know, charas and ganja are smoked; bhang eaten or drunk. The smoking of charas and ganja is considered more injurious than the use of bhang, as a small quantity intoxicates, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to use it in moderation.

41. See replies to 33 and 39.

42. The moderate use of bhang, either as a cooling drink or as an appetiser, may be harmless, but native opinion seems adverse to its use.

43. Ganja and charas-smokers are occasionally offensive; moderate consumers of bhang are not.

44. The immediate effect of charas and ganja is to intoxicate and is not refreshing, though these drugs may allay hunger. Bhang is said to create an appetite. Cannot say what the after-effects are.

45. Not that I know of any, as I believe there is no man or follower in the regiment who uses these drugs habitually.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

I never noticed in any case in the regiment since July 1886 to this date.

46. No instances have ever come to my notice.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. Bad characters are often habitual consumers of ganja and charas. I cannot state its connection with crime.

53. No.

54. Charas is said to be sometimes used, but not bhang, which is said to make a man nervous.

55. Ganja and charas are said to be used to stupefy intended victims. Stupefaction could be caused without admixture, but they are generally *mixed with tobacco*.

Majum is also said to be used occasionally mixed with sweetmeats.

Answer No. 142.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindus	565
Muhammadans	281
Native Christians	4

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	24
Muhammadans	8

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	12
Muhammadans	16
Native Christian	1
TOTAL	911

Ganja-smokers—

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Hindus	68
Muhammadans	8
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindus	2
TOTAL	78

Charas is not in use in this regiment.

24. (*a*) Bhang is not eaten by any one in this regiment.

(*b*) Bhang is drunk by—]

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Hindus	4
Muhammadan	1
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindu	1

age cost of ganja per diem is 6 pice and that of bhang varies from 2 pice to 3 pice per diem.

32. With regard to the consumption of these drugs, the only custom known to exist is at the Shivratri festival, where a large bowl of an infusion of one of these drugs is placed in the middle

very indifferently regarded, and no opinion seems to exist in the native army in regard to the practice. It cannot be said that the use of any form of narcotic is generally held in disrepute. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant, but its

41. No.

42. The moderate use of this drug is harmless.

43. Moderate consumers are inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate use of these drugs is to stimulate the brain and nervous system.

The moderate use of these drugs does not produce intoxication; it does not allay but creates appetite. The effect lasts three or four hours. There are no after-effects with moderate use. The want of subsequent gratification produces slight longing and uneasiness.

45. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) No.

46. (*a*) The habitual excessive smoking of ganja produces noxious effects, physical, mental and moral.

(*b*) It impairs the constitution by making the sepoy prematurely old and producing loss of flesh.

(*d*) It does not cause dysentery or bronchitis, but is a common cause of asthma.

(*e*) It induces laziness and habits of immorality: excessive indulgence increases the sexual appetite.

(*f*) Only one case of insanity in which excessive indulgence in the drugs was the exciting cause had come under my notice. The type of insanity was melancholia, and was permanent; he had become prematurely old and had lost flesh considerably; he did not confess to the use of the drug.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Yes, bhang is used as an aphrodisiac.

51. Yes, a large proportion of bad characters are habitual consumers of these drugs

The consumption in large quantities induces to commit crime in general, but not of a special character.

53. The excessive indulgence in these drugs does, I believe, incite to unpremeditated crime, but I cannot quote any particular case where it has led to homicidal frenzy

54. These drugs are used by persons to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence.

55 Persons intending to commit crime in

Answer No. 143.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

High caste Hindus	222
Low caste "	378
Muhammadans	260
Christians	5
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
High caste Hindu	1
Low caste Hindus	23
Muhammadans	14
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Low caste Hindus	21
Muhammadans	4

(*a*) Combatants—A good many high caste Hindus smoke in moderation.

(*b*) Non-combatants—None.

(*c*) Authorised camp followers—None.

24. To the best of my knowledge, none.

25. I am informed that the use of these drugs is on the decrease.

My informant was unable to give me any reason.

28. A habitual moderate consumer's ganja allowance is about ¼th of a tola, cost 1 pice.

32 It is reported that fakirs take these drugs to concentrate their mind on prayer and meditation.

No account was given to me.

33. The consumption of all these drugs is considered a bad habit; this is the opinion of the native officers and non-commissioned officers I have consulted.

Bhang-consuming is more in disrepute than ganja-smoking.

I am told that formerly the Hindus used to worship the hemp plant, the same as they do the *tulsi* plant now.

39. They say that smoking is the least injurious form of taking the ganja plant. I cannot give any reasons for this.

41. The moderate use of ganja allays fatigue.

42. I should consider the use of all form of these drugs to be bad.

I can give no reasons, except that it has been so reported to me.

43. Moderate consumers are perfectly inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. In a moderate degree ganja is refreshing. Too much produces a sort of intoxication.

Does not allay hunger.

Produces appetite.

Want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

45. Produces noxious effects on the body, mind and morals.

Yes, indirectly by inducing lazy habits.

No; on the contrary, increases appetite.

Yes, bronchial affections.

Yes, induces laziness and is an aphrodisiac on first using drug.

Yes, produces insanity, as an exciting cause and deadens the intellect always.

Temporary insanity results from moderate use of these drugs, and the symptoms may be re-induced by use of drug after liberation from restraint. No typical symptoms.

Yes, the use of the drug is often begun to drown pain or mental anxiety, and I have no evidence to show that a person of weak intellect may begin the habit by reason of his mental deficiency.

No account can be given, as hemp-users are not allowed in this regiment—*vide* Contingent Orders.

46. Both the mind and body are practically ruined, and no dependence can be placed in such a user of these drugs.

There is loss of appetite, and of sexual desire, and asthma is often present. The user of the drug to an excessive extent sits alone, does no work, sings or mutters to himself, and as the habit is at this stage rarely given up, he so goes on to the end, a burden to his relatives and a nuisance to society.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Yes, in moderate doses, particularly bhang.

51. An habitual ganja-consumer is usually considered a bad character.

53. Yes, at times.

I know of no case in question.

54. I have heard so. They smoke ganja or drink bhang.

55. Not known.

Stupefaction can be induced by ganja.

Answer No. 144.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	852
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	23
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	20
TOTAL	895

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Brahmins	51
Rajputs	208
Other Hindus	316
Muhammadans	273
Christians	4
TOTAL	852

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Other Hindus	14
Muhammadans	9
TOTAL	23

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Other Hindus	16
Muhammadans	4
TOTAL	20

Smoke ganja—

In class (*a*) Combatants	37
(*b*) Non-combatants	*Nil.*
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	1
TOTAL	38

Ganja-smokers—

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Rajputs	13
Other Hindus	16
Muhammadans	8
TOTAL	37

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers.*—	
Other Hindu	1
TOTAL	1

Summary of above—

Brahmins	51	of whom none smoke ganja.	
Rajputs	209	of whom 13	"
Other Hindus	346	of whom 17	"
Muhammadans	286	of whom 8	"
Christians	4	of whom 0	"
	895	38	

Charas is not smoked at all by any of the above classes in the regiment.

24. (*a*) There are no eaters of bhang.

(*b*) One man only drinks bhang (a Brahmin).

25. The consumption remains about the same.

The above opinion is formed on enquiries made from the medical officer, native officers and others. Charas is not consumed by any man in the regiment.

28. From ⅛ to ¼ anna per diem. Consumption about ¼ tola daily.

32. I know of none.

33. The consumption of these drugs is considered generally to be bad for the health in the long run by the natives.

It is customary on the Shivratri festival for ganja-smokers to repair to the temple of Mahadeo and there smoke ganja.

39. Smoking is the most injurious form of consumption, as it gets sooner into the system.

41. It is not beneficial.

42. The moderate use for the time being is apparently harmless, but habitual consumers bear the appearance of premature age after years of consumption (*personal observation*).

43. Yes.

44. (1) Refreshing and non-intoxicant, if taken in small quantities.

(2) Supposed both to allay hunger when food is not procurable, and also to act as an appetiser.

(3) The effect lasts for two or three hours.

(4) No.

(5) Abstinence to a confirmed smoker is keenly felt.

45. *(1) I cannot call to my mind any cases* where the habitual moderate use proved injurious.

(2) It deadens the sensations of hunger.

(3) Natives say it causes asthma. I do not know of its bringing on dysentery or bronchitis.

(4) No.

(5) It does produce insanity, when used in large quantities, mania and dementia. In regimental [illegible] e mania [illegible] violent [illegible] at other times their language is *obscene*.

Fakirs and devotees usually *acknowledge* the use of the drug; *sepoys rarely, unless they* desire discharge.

The latter portion of the questions can only be properly answered by the medical officer of an asylum.

46. *The habitual* use of these drugs in excess is bad for body and mind: it causes furious delirium of a homicidal variety, and after a while the person becomes broken down, insane or prematurely aged.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical *Officer.*]

49. Occasionally used as an *aphrodisiac.*

51 The regiment does not contain bad characters in a sufficient quantity to enable a reply to this question being made with any certainty.

53. Incites to "running amuck."

(1) No.

54 Yes.

55. *I* am unable to reply to this question.

Answer No. 145.

20. (*a*) *Combatants—*

Sikhs	551
Muhammadans (remainder)	165
TOTAL	716
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	12
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	298

(*a*) *Combatants—*

About 10 or 12 troopers smoke ganja.

(*b*) *Non-combatants—*

Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers—*

About 3 or 4 syces smoke ganja.

24. Nearly all the Sikhs *drink* bhang—about 165.

25. The use of ganja is on the decrease, probably owing to the increased consumption of spirit.

Charas is not used in the regiment.

Bhang—All the Sikhs drink bhang; its use is on the decrease owing to expense.

28. Ganja—About one tola can be procured for one pie.

Bhang—A moderate consumer would drink about 4 annas worth, which is the cost when made up ready for drinking.

32. Children are given a small amount of bhang at the time of circumcision.

The Sikhs drink bhang on all their feast days.

The Muhammadans never use it or any other drink on these occasions.

33. The consumption of bhang is looked upon with much favour by the Sikhs, as it enables them to undergo the vicissitudes of change of climate without harm, also to undergo privations, and as an appetiser.

The Muhammadans are against the use of all intoxicants; they are prohibited in the Koran.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Smoking the hemp plant is more injurious than eating or drinking preparations of the hemp plant, as the former acts on the nerves very quickly.

41. The effects of charas are not known.

Ganja is an appetiser in small quantities.

The moderate use of bhang is found most beneficial.

42. See 41.

43. Yes, they are inoffensive.

44. Charas is unknown.

Ganja is very refreshing; it excites, but not intoxicates. It does not allay hunger, but creates an appetite. The effect of using one "masha" of ganja lasts about fourteen minutes. Men feel stronger after consuming it, but a desire is created for more after consumption.

Bhang is very refreshing, and *in moderate* quantities tends to clear the intellect and promote digestion; it allays hunger. The effect of bhang lasts about six hours. Taken in moderation, no injurious after-effects are produced. *It* does not create a desire to take more or uneasiness.

4 [illegible]
duc [illegible]
and [illegible]
regim[illegible]

I have not seen a case.

I have never known such results.

I have never known these diseases produced.

I have never known such results produced.

The only case which has come before me was that of a young recruit who was apparently under the influence of a large dose. He had not been in the habit of using the drugs. He was in a state of acute dementia. He recovered from this. He eventually deserted.

I have had no experience of insanity caused by the use of hemp.

46. I have had no experience of the habitual excessive use of the drugs.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Ganja taken in small quantities probably. Yes.

Bhang, no.

51. Bad characters often are consumers of ganja, but the consumption of it is believed to have no connection with crime of any special character.

53. Ganja might do so, but no special case is known.

54. Ganja is used for this purpose.

55. Bhang could be used for this purpose, but not ganja.

Bhang can complete stupefaction by itself without admixture.

Answer No. 146.

20.

Total strength	. . . .	730
Muhammadans	. . . .	338
Hindus	. . . . .	145
Sikhs	. . . . .	114
Dhairs (syces)	. . . .	133
	TOTAL . .	730
(*a*) *Combatants*	. . .	543
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. . .	14
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	173

Three Dhairs (syces) smoke ganja.

24. One Sikh drinks bhang.

25. Decrease.

No reason noticeable, unless it is that liquor ("saindi" and "daru") has become more common, is cheap, and readily procured locally; also those addicted to these drugs are generally avoided by respectable persons. Idlers and those having a sedentary occupation seem to take to or consume these drugs. In the cavalry service there are very few so situated.

28. These drugs not being consumed by the men of the regiment, information on these points cannot be given. Enquiries made. The cost is said to be for ganja one pice per diem, for charas 4 annas per diem, for bhang 1 anna per diem; daily allowance about ½ of a seer.

32. None noticeable as prevailing; if any, it would be social.

(33). (1) With disfavour.

(2) None in the regiment; in the army favourable, if not practised to an excess.

(3) *Vide* answer to question 25.

(4) Not worshipped by any sects in the regiment or in this part of India.

39. No experience or knowledge on this point.

41. Said to be not beneficial in any way, as moderate use leads generally to excess.

42. Harmful under all conditions both for body and mind, unless used as a medicine under professional advice. Moderation cannot be observed by those ignorant of its ultimate effects.

43. Said to be inoffensive. Some object to the smell of the smoke.

44. (1) Is said to stimulate the consumer in his work or occupation.

(2), (3) and (4) Yes.

(5) No.

(6) One hour.

(7) Lassitude.

(8) Yes.

45. No.

No.

No; moderate doses increase the appetite.

No.

No.

I have not met with any cases of insanity produced by the moderate use of ganja.

46. Excessive use of these drugs produces noxious effects and impairs the constitution, induces bronchitis, dysentery and asthma and leads to lazy and immoral habits, in some cases producing insanity. No cases of the latter have come under my immediate observation, nor are any recorded in the Medical History Sheets of the regiment.

49. Yes, said to be resorted to when power and desire begin to fail from age or excess. This practice is not known to exist amongst men of the regiment.

51. (1) None in the regiment.

(2) Cannot say; no records or experience; a large portion of bad characters are said to be habitual consumers of these drugs. Speaking generally, but not with reference to those connected with the regiments.

53. Cannot say. No experience of persons addicted to these drugs.

(2) No, never heard of a case.

54 and 55. Cannot say, not having any experience of persons addicted to these drugs.

General Observation.

The use of these drugs does not appear to be common amongst the people of this part of India. As will be read above, its use is almost unknown amongst those connected with the regiment. Undersigned has little or no knowledge or experience of the life and habits of persons who are addicted to the use of these drugs. Both in the regiment and native community with which undersigned has been associated during his 18 years residence in India he has not come across, to the best of his knowledge, persons who use these drugs, therefore the value of the above answers to questions cannot be taken as being worth much, as they have been compiled from information obtained chiefly from the native officers of the regiment.

The men of the regiment, as a rule, are not addicted to the use of any drugs, even as moderate

consumers, for fear of being known as such, and taking to the habit of consuming the drug to an excess to the detriment of their health and the chance of forfeiting their pension or a portion of it as being men addicted to drugs and who have injured their health thereby.

Answer No. 147.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Native Christians	5
Muhammadans	275
Brahmins	21
Rajputs	203
Mahrattas	5
Hindustani Hindus	118
Telingas	6
Inferior other castes	166
TOTAL	799

(*b*) *Non-combatants*	18
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	15

Smoke ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	11
Rajputs	32
Hindustani Hindus	12
Inferior and other castes	3

Smoke charas—

Muhammadans	1

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—
Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—
Nil.

24. Drink bhang—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Brahmins	3
Hindustani Hindus	2

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—
Nil.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—
Nil.

25. Rather on the increase

Can give no reason.

28 Two pice worth in weight and cost.

32. No customs, social or religious.

33. As harmless if taken moderately, not disgraceful if not exceeded in. Exhilarates in the same way as drinking spirits up. To a certain point: use of this narcotic not in disrepute. No custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

I believe the effect to be the same whether the plant be smoked or swallowed, the injurious effect depending rather on the quantity smoked or swallowed.

Am inclined on the whole to think that smoking is the more injurious method, as the drug acts sooner when inhaled.

41. No beneficial effects.

42. Harmless if used in moderation, for the reason that I have not perceived any ill-effects on the use of it.

43. No.

44. Slightly exhilarating: the general opinion is that it is refreshing, produces intoxication if exceeded in; does not allay hunger; rather increases it; effect lasts about 15 minutes; apt to produce slackness; want of subsequent gratification does not produce longing or uneasiness.

45 (*a*). I have not observed any noxious effects from the moderate use of these drugs.

(*b*) Taken in moderation, I believe no appreciable effect on the constitution is noted.

(*c*) I have not noticed any injury to the digestion or loss of appetite from a moderate use of these drugs

(*d*) I have not known these drugs to cause dysentery, but I am inclined to think that even a moderate use in some cases causes asthma

(*e*) I do not think that a moderate indulgence in these drugs impairs the moral sense or induces laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery.

(*f*) With reference to the subject of insanity as ... record of admissions on account of an indulgence in these drugs, I am therefore unable to supply information on this point.

46 I have observed that an excessive dose of these drugs induces mental excitement and narco- ... asthma. Repeated narcotism through an excessive use of these drugs must, I believe, in many cases end in insanity

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer]

49. I think that these drugs act thus in some cases, when taken to produce sexual excitement.

51 No, not that can be traced. None with any special crime.

53. No, with the exception of bhang

No.

54. Yes, in the same way as a man might drink spirits.

55 Yes.

Yes, complete stupefaction if not accustomed to it.

Answer No. 149.

20. (*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 13

Tindal	1
Lascars	8
Bhistis	4

None of these men smoke either ganja or charas

24. *Nil.*

Under the above circumstances I am unable to give any reliable information with respect to the following questions.

Answer No. 150.

20. Strength 214

Muhammadans	57
Hindus	142
Christians	15
TOTAL	214

(*a*) *Combatants*	163
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	45
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	6

None.

24. (*a*) and (*b*) None.

25, 28, 32, 33, 39 and 41. Not known.

42. *Vide* preceding.

43 and 44. Not known.

45. Have not had sufficient experience of the effect of moderate use of the drug to give an opinion.

I certainly think there is evidence to indicate that insanity may often tend to indulgence in the use of these drugs.

46. (*a*) The habitual excessive use of these drugs produces noxious effects, physical, mental and moral.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) and (*d*) Not known.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) May produce insanity. In cases known to me these drugs were the exciting cause of insanity from mania. No experience as to remainder of questions.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not known.

51. *Vide* preceding.

53, 54 and 55. Not known.

Answer No. 151.

Extract from a letter from Commanding Officer, dated 22nd February 1894.

I regret to say that, under the existing circumstances, it is not convenient to answer the questions seriatim.

I may, however, mention that the total Military force of the State is composed of 285 men, rank and file, of whom 71 are Hindustanis, 60 Gurkhas, 59 Tipperas and Manipuris, 64 Mussalmans, 11 Bengalis, 12 Christians and 8 Assamis. Of these, 9 Gurkhas and 10 Hindustanis are said to smoke ganja and 4 Hindustanis drink bhang. The daily cost of ganja to each smoker is said to be about 6 pies in average.

The use of ganja or bhang does not appear to be on the increase. The public opinion is not in favour of ganja-smoking or bhang-drinking, particularly the former. Ganja is generally held to be more injurious to health and intellect than bhang; but moderate consumers of both of these drugs, however, are generally known to be inoffensive to their neighbours.

Charas or any other preparation of ganja does not appear to be in use here.

Answer No. 152.

20. The total strength of the regiment is 625 men. The number of each caste or class is given below :—

(a) *Combatants—*

Rajputs	246
Muhammadans	255
Brahmins	32
Khanazad	38
Rahbari	13
Jats	4
Mali	8
Kayasth	2
Katal	1
Gujars	12
Barber	1
Mahajan	1
Minas	8
Ahirs	4
TOTAL	625

(b) *Non-combatants—*
Nil.

(c) *Authorised camp followers—*

Brahmins	15
Dhoonsars	2
Mussalmans	10
Hajams (barbers)	10
Sakkas (bhisti)	30
Najars (carpenters)	2
Khanazads	2
Kombars	4
Ahirs	4
Malis	6
Mina	1
Jats	2
Gujars	2
Lohars	2
Rahbari	1
Dhobis	17
Mochis	3
Chamars	3
Khakrabs (sweepers)	22
Balai chakars	105
Chamar chakars	105
Dhanuka chakars	105
Sakligar	2
TOTAL	455

None smoke ganja or charas.

24. Five per cent. of each caste or class with the exception of Muhammadans drink bhang. None eat it.

25. Ganja and charas are not used at all. The use of bhang is on the decrease, as under existing military regulations, the use of all and any intoxicating drugs is prohibited.

29. The average allowance of bhang per diem to habitual moderate consumers is ½ a chittack, cost 3 pies. Ganja and charas are not used.

32. Bhang is generally used as a drink on the occasion of Holi festival as a social custom, and on Shibratri (the worshipping day of the God "Mahadeo") as a religious custom

39 The smoking of any preparation of plant is the more injurious form of consur than drinking or eating the same, becau former affects the brain and the nervous s directly, while the latter only indirectly.

41. The moderate use of charas, ganja or is not considered beneficial in its effects.

42. Yes, the moderate use of any of these is considered harmful, as it would tend to w the nervous and digestive system of the body

43 Yes.

44. The immediate effect of the moderate these drugs on the habitual consumer is refre creates appetite, produces sensation and int tion. Its effect lasts six or eight hours. Th

45. The habitual moderate use of ganj charas produces noxious effects.

It does impair the constitution.

It injures the digestion and causes loss of tite. It causes dysentery, bronchitis and as It [illegible] the moral sense and induces la an[illegible] de[illegible] pr[illegible] it be di[illegible] of tr[illegible] rary, the sympt[illegible] the drug after liberation from restraint.

The typical symptoms are sleeplessness, dul and uneasiness of mind.

Insanes who have no recorded ganja his sometimes confess to the use of the drug.

I am of opinion that in cases known to me [illegible] suffering from [illegible] between insanity and the [illegible] the information required [illegible] statement from my [illegible] Hospital Assistant in charge [illegible] Military Hospitals.

46. The habitual [illegible] drugs would produce [illegible] in cases of persons [illegible] but with greater [illegible]

49. Ganja and charas [illegible]

Answer No. 153.

20. The total strength of the infantry regiment is 1,027 men and is composed of the following:—

(a) *Combatants*—

Rajputs	239
Brahmins	167
Khatri	1
Jats	34
Muhammadans	212
Ahirs	113
Khanazads	29
Gujar	155
Minas	54
Mals	9
Swami	1
Kayasth	1
Barber (Bais)	7
Kalal	1
Naiks	3
Christian	1
TOTAL	1,027

(b) *Non-combatants—Nil.*

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Brahmins	18
Khatris	2
Kayasth	1
Mahajan	1
Barbers	15
Rajput	1
Bhistis	12
Mussalman Khalasi	1
Carpenter	1
Mistri	1
Washermen	16
Mochi	1
Mali	1
Kahar	4
Sweepers	13
TOTAL	89

Three per cent. in each class smoke charas. Ganja is not manufactured here.

24. Nine per cent. in each class drink bhang. No one eats it.

25. The use of ganja and bhang is on the decrease, as their use is strictly forbidden under military regulations in force here. Ganja is not produced here.

28. The average allowance of bhang and charas per diem to habitual moderate consumers is shown below:—

Bhang—1½ drams, cost 1 pie.

Charas—3 mashas, cost 6 pies.

Ganja is not produced here.

32. There are no customs, social or religious, in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. The consumption of each of these drugs is generally regarded as a defect in the moral character, and the use of any form of the narcotic is generally in disrepute. No one in the regiment worships the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant in any way is a more injurious form of consumption than drinking, because the former affects the lungs and causes bronchitis and asthma.

41. No.

42. Even the moderate use of any of these drugs is considered harmful, because it affects the physical constitution and intellect.

43. Yes.

[Questions 44, 45 and 46 are answered by the Hospital Assistant.]

49. No.

51. Yes, a large proportion of bad characters are habitual consumers of charas and ganja. They are generally thieves and pickpockets.

53, 54 and 55. No.

Answer No. 154.

20. (a) *Combatants* (all ranks) . 763

Mahrattas	309
Muhammadans	108
Hindustanis of Upper India	110
Parwaris	102
Mochis	11
Sikhs	50
Christians	9
Jews	8
Madras Hindus	5
Rajputana „	51
TOTAL	763

(b) *Non-combatants* . 20

(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 14

The use of these drugs is prohibited.

24. The consumption of bhang, either by eating or drinking the drug, is forbidden in the regiment, and I believe the prohibition is strictly observed. An attempt to evade the order has never been known.

25. As they are not used in the regiment, I am unable to say either way.

28. Having no consumers in the regiment, there is no information obtainable on which I could make a calculation.

32. I know of none, the drugs being forbidden in the regiment.

33. As very objectionable.

Yes, that it is objectionable as likely to be injurious to health.

I know of none.

39. Having had no experience of the consumption of the drug, I cannot say.

41. I cannot say, having had no experience of these drugs.

42. Have no knowledge of the drugs.

43 and 44. I cannot say, having had no experience of the drugs.

45 Not to my knowledge

Not to my knowledge.

Yes, frequently.

No, beneficial in most cases.

Most likely it does so.

Yes

Have not met a case in which insanity could be in any way attributed to the use of these [illegible]

[illegible] ity induced [illegible] rugs.

No information traceable.

46. Have seen no cases of excessive use of these drugs.

49. I cannot say, having had no experience of the drugs.

51. It is said that men intending to commit crimes do take the drug, but I have no certain knowledge of this.

53. I have not come across a case of this kind.

54. They are said to be used for the purpose.

55. Have no knowledge of this.

Answer No. 155.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	. . .	*Nil.*
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. . .	9
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	30

I cannot say.

24. I am unable to say.

25. I do not know.

28. I have no means of finding out.

32. I have never heard of any such customs.

33. I cannot say.

39. I have no experience of this subject.

41. I have never tried, so cannot say.

42. I do not know.

43. I cannot say.

44. I have never tried.

45 The medical officer in charge has had no experience of any cases of the use of these drugs.

[Answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I do not know

51. I have no means of judging.

53. I am unable to say.

No.

54. I have no idea.

55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 156.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Gurkhas	662
Garhwalis	26
Assam Tharwahs	107
Dogras	3
Kumaonis	25
Hindustani Muhammadans	4
Other Hindus	4
TOTAL	831

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Gurkhas	8
Hindustanis	3
Assam Tharwahs	1
TOTAL	12

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindustanis	24
Burman	1
TOTAL	25

None—not allowed in regiment, which is in Burma.

Am informed very small consumption in Nepal. Larger consumption in Assam

24. None—not allowed in Burma or Madras army serving in Burma.

Am informed very small consumption in Nepal. Larger consumption in Assam.

25. I am informed that the use of these drugs is decreasing owing *to the more ready sale of spi*rituous liquors now-a-days.

Others inform me that the use is on the increase, as one man tells another.

28. Not known

32 Generally consumed in company

33. The custom in the Madras army is prohi- [illegible]

39. Not known, but am told that drinking it is more intoxicating, and perhaps less injurious.

41 Am informed it is not beneficial

43. Am informed they are inoffensive.

44 I cannot find an habitual consumer to answer this.

45. No *experience of the* habitual *moderate* use of these drugs.

46. Produces noxious effects, physical, mental and moral. Constitution impaired; digestion interfered *with injuriously; does* not necessarily *cause* dysentery or asthma. Bronchitis produced in some cases. Does impair the moral sense. Produces insanity. Acute *mania temporary; if drug* persisted in permanent. Insanes do not confess to a ganja history.

Clause (7) Cannot say; no cases in regiment to record.

49. Cannot say.

51. I do not know.

53. Am informed it has not this effect.

No.

54. Am informed the use would not [illegible] to commit a crime (premeditated).

55. Have heard that persons have [illegible] [illegible] with some kind of drug of the [illegible] ganja, and have heard that the drug [illegible] [illegible] was a mixture.

Answer No. 157.

23. (*a*) *Combatants*—662.

Muhammadans—	
From N.-W. Provinces .	68
Panjab and Rajputana . .	150
Dekkan	49
Hindus—	
Brahmins	80
Rajputs	64
Mahrattas	60
Jats, Gujars, Ahirs . .	92
Sikhs	89
Christians	8
Jews	2
TOTAL .	662

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—21.

Mussulmans	9
Brahman	1
Mahrattas	2
Bedars	2
Sweepers	6
Jews	1
TOTAL .	21

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—387.

Mussulmans	46
Kolis	150
Mahars	70
Mahrattas	20
Dhankas	40
Hajjams	14
Mochis	9
Dhobis	8
Sutar	1
Sweepers	8
Others	21
TOTAL .	387

I cannot discover that any of them smoke ganja or charas: it is likely that some do, but all deny it.

24. No certain evidence; all deny.

25. Said to be entirely given up; bhang is said to have been used in Afghanistan during the war.

28. The native officers think that ½lb prepared bhang would be a fair daily allowance and would cost 1 or 2 pies.

32. At the festival of Shivrari, which occurs end of January or early in February, many classes of Hindus drink bhang in commemoration of the marriage of the God Shiv (Mahadeo), who on this occasion gave men the drink bhang for the first time.

33. Viewed with indifference.

Worship of hemp plant not known.

39. The general opinion of the men in the regiment is that drinking bhang in moderation is not injurious, but that smoking ganja is injurious; affects nerves, lungs, liver and heart.

41. The moderate use of bhang is said to act as a tonic.

42. Moderate use of bhang harmless.

Ganja never good.

Native opinion in the regiment.

43. Ganja-smokers are said to be quarrelsome.

44. Bhang is said to be cheering and promotes appetite. Effect lasts one or two hours. No after-effects.

Ganja allays hunger, produces thirst, and tends to stupefy: effect lasts three or four hours.

Probably there is a craving for a repetition of the dose.

45. I cannot speak from practical knowledge of the effects of these drugs, as only once in the past five years has a man been brought to hospital suffering from them. Natives seem to consider that bhang taken in moderation increases the appetite and improves nutrition.

Ganja and charas, particularly when smoked, are said to impair digestion and cause wasting; chronic bronchitis is said to be caused by smoking these drugs.

(2) and (3) I have had no experience.

(4) No cases have occurred.

46. I have no experience of the habitual excessive use of the drug. The one case of excessive indulgence which came under my notice has not suffered since from any particular form of disease, his only admissions having been for injuries and temporary ailments.

51. I know of none.

53. Not met with any case.

54. I do not know.

55. Complete stupefaction not produced. Dhatura would be more likely to be used on the victim.

Answer No. 158.

23. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans . . .	148
Bombay Presidency Hindus .	487
Rajputana ,, .	89
Sikhs	29
Other Panjabi Hindus . .	9
Hindustani ,, . .	135
Christians . . .	10
Jews	4
TOTAL .	806

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans . .	10
Bombay Presidency Hindus .	26
Sikh	1
Hindustani Hindus . .	3
Christian	1
TOTAL .	41

Ganja-smokers—

Muhammadans	12
Bombay Presidency Hindus	5
Rajputana Hindus	4
Sikh	1
Hindustani Hindus	6
Christian	1
TOTAL	29

28. Ganja is smoked twice a day. Amount consumed is equal in weight to that of 2 pice, which sum is the cost also Of bhang about 2 tolas is consumed, cost about 2 pies.

I find any one ... or religious, ... of these drugs, ... lone to either smoke ganja or drink bhang, but always with one or two others.

33. With regard to the first three queries, I am informed that men who do not consume these drugs rather look down on those who do consume them, probably for the same reason that they look down upon consumers of intoxicating spirits

With regard to the fourth query, not that I know of.

39. The general opinion seems to be that the least injurious way of consuming these drugs is smoking. I am unable to give reasons

41. It is said to increase the appetite—in fact, to be a sort of tonic.

42. I can only state that it is the general opinion of the native officers that taken regularly in small quantities these drugs are harmless or almost so.

43. Not regular consumers.

44. (1) It acts as stimulant and appetiser.

(2) Drinking bhang is said to be refreshing.

(3) It does if taken in large quantities.

(4) It does not allay hunger.

(6) After the effect has passed off a consumer is apt to be somewhat apathetic and lazy.

(7) Regular consumers suffer if their supply is cut off.

Yes, in excess.

I believe so

I am informed that it causes bronchitis and asthma, also laryngitis.

Yes, in excess.

I have no definite experience of this drug producing insanity, but I have had men insane under my care whose disease has been attributed to the excess in use of these drugs. But no cases of insanity have been under me in this regiment.

Unknown.

46. I have no experience of these drugs in excess except as named in paragraph 45. Cases have been brought to me who suffered from bronchitis, asthma and laryngitis and which diseases were attributable to the use of these drugs, but it is difficult to know whether they were excessive smokers or drinkers of these drugs.

49. No, I believe not.

51. I am unable to say.

53. No.

I do not

54. I believe they are sometimes.

55. (1) I cannot say

(2) Yes particularly in the case of a person who is not a habitual consumer.

Answer No. 159.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	397
Hindus	128
Other classes	25
TOTAL	550

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1
Other classes	1
TOTAL	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussulmans	9
Hindus	3
Other classes	620
TOTAL	632

Fifteen Muhammadans and 9 Hindus smoke ganja; none charas.

24 None.

25. Decreasing apparently, as there are fewer known smokers in the regiments now than there were some years ago.

28. Three pies.

32. I know of none.

... arently ... it sol- ... d have

39. I do not know, nor has the Medical Officer any experience on this point. But consumers apparently only smoke

42. The Medical Officer of the regiment says that *speaking from a very limited experience* he is of opinion that *a regular*, though moderate, use of these drugs is harmful, in that it tends to moral and physical degeneration.

43. Yes Apparently so.

44. My native officers reply as follows:—

(1) Somewhat of an aphrodisiac

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(4) and (5) No.

(6) Depends on the amount consumed.

(7) No, not at once; but the nerves go in time.

(8) Yes.

45. Yes. Gradually moral and physical degeneration.

(a) Yes. But not markedly.

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Yes, so the Medical Officer says; but personally I think ganja consumption is possibly only a particular vice favoured by a man of naturally lax habit. If he did not consume ganja, he would probably drink bazar spirits.

(e) No experience.

(f) I have not any personal experience of any cases, but the Medical Officer tells me he knows of two men who have steadily gone from bad to worse and have become lazy indifferent soldiers, losing their nerve altogether.

46. No experience of excessive use. The Medical Officer says the abovementioned cases appeared to be only moderate consumers.

49. Apparently the occasional bazar smoker uses it with this idea.

51. One generally suspects a slovenly and indifferent soldier of using bhang or ganja, much in the same way I fancy that most of the crime amongst British soldiers is the accompaniment if not actually the result of drink. I have never met a case in which one could say the use of these drugs was the *cause* of the crime. Apparently when a native wishes to run "amuck" he primes himself for the occasion, but it does not follow that he had been an habitual consumer.

53. I do not know, nor does the Medical Officer, of any; but indulgence to excess in any intoxicant is liable to make a man violent, and if then angered he may commit violent and quite unpremeditated crime.

54. It appears so, though I have never myself seen any such case.

55. (a) This is a question that might well be referred to the police.

(b) Yes. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the reply to (a) of this question is also yes, but I have no experience myself.

Answer No. 160.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Jat Sikhs . . .	790
Other Sikhs . . .	49
Hindu . . .	1
Muhammadans . . .	13
Christians . . .	2
TOTAL .	855

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	3
Muhammadan . .	1
TOTAL .	4

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Other Sikhs . . .	16
Hindus	25
Muhammadans . .	2
Sweepers . . .	8
Mochis	2
TOTAL .	53

I cannot possibly say, but I am told none.

24. During the hot weather some men are said to drink bhang; correct numbers not ascertainable.

25. I cannot say.

28. One tola of bhang per diem, costing about one pie.

Bazar cost 3 seers per rupee.

32. I know of none.

33. Bhang is so little used in the regiment that I do not think that any decided opinion has been formed for or against it.

39. Smoking is absolutely prohibited among Sikhs in any form.

Smoking any preparation of the hemp plant is said to be more injurious, as it causes diseases of the chest by acting as an irritant to the air tubes.

41. Supposed to ward off cold and fatigue.

42. Moderate doses probably harmless, but there may be a tendency to increase the quantity taken.

43. So far as I can ascertain, yes.

44. Supposed to be refreshing. Produces intoxication. Does not allay hunger. Increases the appetite. Ganja and charas two hours. Bhang six hours. After-effects laziness. Produces longing and listlessness.

45. Smoking charas and ganja produces bronchitis and asthma.

Not to my knowledge.

Supposed to increase the appetite when taken as bhang.

Not dysentery, but does bronchitis and asthma.

It does.

It causes insanity. But I have had so little experience that I cannot answer this question fully.

No information available.

No cases in the regiment.

46. No experience.

49. All are said to be thus used.

51. They are said to usually consume it.

53 and 54. I cannot say.

55. Bhang is said to be thus used.

Complete stupefaction can be induced.

Answer No. 161.

20. Total strength 625 men, composed entirely of Muhammadans.

(a) *Combatants*	625
Pathans Border Tribes—	
Trans-frontier	156
Border tribes	224
Panjab Muhammadans	228
Hindustanis	12
Others	5
TOTAL	625
(b) *Non-combatants*	4
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	38
(d) *Regimental and private followers*	350
TOTAL	1,017

Some of the followers may smoke ganja or charas. None have come under my notice. The men of my regiment do not smoke these drugs.

24. Some of the followers may smoke ganja or charas. None have come under my notice. The men of my regiment do not smoke these drugs.

25. These drugs are not used by the class of men in my regiment, and I can afford no information therefore on these points.

28. See above reply.

32. None whatever among the classes of men in my regiment, as far as I know.

33. As these drugs are not used by the classes in this regiment, they naturally despise a man for using them. There are no sects in this regiment who worship the hemp plant as far as I know.

39. I am told smoking is the more injurious form, but I do not know, nor have any opportunity of judging.

41. I do not know. It may be beneficial in case of illness or insomnia if eaten in small quantities. So I am informed.

42 and 43. I have had no opportunity of forming an opinion.

44. See answers to questions already given.

If it were indulged in for any length of time I should expect it to produce loss of appetite and strength, both physical and mental. An occasional dose does not, however, derange digestion in the way that opium does, and it may give rise to a ravenous sensation that food will not appease. I know of no facts pointing to the use of these drugs as a cause of dysentery or bronchitis. Therapeutically it used to *arrest* spasmodic asthma in the form of cigarettes. It is said to increase sensual desire, but of this and its effect on the moral sense I have no opportunity of forming an opinion. The habitual use of them would probably induce laziness. I know of no cases where it has produced insanity.

In the only experience of the drug I have had, *viz.*, in medicine, I have found its action very uncertain and varying in different individuals, and occasionally even in the same individual at different times.

46. *Vide* answer to question 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49 and 51. I have no opportunity of forming any opinion.

53. It is said to do so.

54. Charas is said to be so used.

55. They are said to do so.

I cannot say.

Answer No. 162.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Jat Sikhs	42
Other Sikhs	12
Dogras and Hillmen	1
Other Hindus	1
Brahmins	14
Rajputs	623
Jats	2
Gujars, Ahirs, etc.	111
Gurkhas, Nepalis	34
Garhwali	1
Christians	7
Muhammadans	34
TOTAL	882

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	3

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Gujars, Ahirs, etc.	29
Muhammadans	10
TOTAL	39

Smoke ganja—

(a) *Combatants*—

Brahmins	6
Rajputs	18
Gujars, Ahirs, etc.	4
TOTAL	28

(b) *Non-combatants*—
Nil.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Gurgas and other Hindus	19

Smoke charas—

(a) *Combatants*—

Brahmins	5
Rajputs	45
Gujars, Ahirs, etc.	3
TOTAL	53

(b) *Non-combatants*—
Nil.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Gurgas and other Hindus	10

24 Drink bhang—

(a) *Combatants*—

Brahmins	7
Rajputs	42
Gujars, Ahirs, etc.	1
TOTAL	50

(b) *Non-combatants*—
Nil.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—
Nil.

Answer No. 164.

20. (*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Tindal	1
Lascars	8
TOTAL	9

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Bhistis	4
Sweepers	4
TOTAL	8

All smoke both more or less, when they have the money to do so, except Mussalmans.

24. All eat or drink the drug, especially in warm weather.

25. The witnesses cannot say properly. As far as I can understand from them, it is on the increase—all of these drugs.

28. Average cost of each of these drugs 3 pies per diem, but those who take one drug do not take the others.

32. Ganja is put in a pipe and smoked by two or three men as an offering to the deity During this time recourse is had to prayer. The witnesses know of no other custom with these drugs

33. The witnesses say that those of them, or rather natives in general who take these drugs, think it a good habit, *and those who do not, think* it a bad habit. They think that if a man uses a narcotic in excess he gets into disrepute, but the man who makes a moderate use of a drug does not get into bad repute. See answer to 32 for latter part of this question.

39. Smoking is less injurious because the drug is much stronger when eaten or drunk.

41. These drugs are beneficial as medicines.

They say that the moderate use is beneficial They believe that the moderate use of these drugs is a *preventive against* fever and *many other* diseases.

43. They think that they are offensive to non-smokers and non-eaters and drinkers. No *non-consumers* would remain in their vicinity.

44. It is refreshing. It does not produce intoxication It does not allay hunger. *It does* create appetite about one hour or one and a half hours after each time of using. There are no bad after-effects It does.

45. From the evidence of these men, it does not appear to produce physical, mental or moral noxious effects.

They consider it tends to improve the constitution, increases the appetite.

They state that ganja and *charas-smoking* has a tendency to produce these diseases, but bhang [illegible] drinking.

46. These men state that all these drugs, when taken in excess, produce bad effects, causing insanity, *atrophy* and *lowering* of the whole moral senses.

49 They say it is not an aphrodisiac.

51. None of these men are bad characters, and they to my knowledge have never committed more than a trivial military offence.

53 Most certainly.

No.

54. They say that they are

55. This is sometimes done.

It can.

Answer No. 165.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	29
Sikhs	2
Dogras	3
Brahmins	4
Nepalis	384
Hillmen	96
Other Hindus	33
Christians	13
TOTAL	564

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	2

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	3
Brahmins	1
Other Hindus	13
TOTAL	17

Nepalis . . 2, Hillmen . . 4, Other Hindus . . 5 } of the combatant class smoke ganja and charas.

24. None

25 On the decrease; reasons unknown.

28 Charas ½ tola for 9 pies daily; ganja ½ tola for 3 pies daily; nothing known about bhang.

32. No custom, social or religious, prevails with regard to the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. As there are so very few in this regiment, there is no general opinion in this regiment on these subjects.

No such custom among Gurkhas.

39 Smoking is more injurious than drinking [illegible]

41. No, none of these drugs are beneficial.

42. The *moderate use of these drugs is not* harmless, as it leads to excessive use.

43. Give no offence.

44. The immediate effects are —It is refreshing and produces intoxication; it allays hunger. But the use of bhang only creates hunger The after-effects increase lassitude. The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

45. I have had no personal experience of the effects of these drugs, and give my opinion based only on hearsay evidence.

(*a*) Does not produce noxious effect, except perhaps ganja and charas-smoking to lungs.

(*b*) Does not impair constitution.

(*c*) Does not injure digestion or cause loss of appetite.

(*d*) Does not cause dysentery. Smoking ganja and charas may produce asthma and bronchitis.

(*e*) Does not impair moral sense or *induce laziness* or habits of immorality or debauchery.

(*f*) Does not deaden the intellect or produce insanity.

(*g*) *See reply to (f).*

(*h*) See reply to (*f*).

No information traceable in any medical history sheets.

46. (*a*) Ganja and charas-smoking does produce noxious effects. Bhang-eating or drinking appears not to.

(*b*) Ganja and charas weaken the constitution and cause loss of flesh. Bhang tends to increase flesh and appears not to impair constitution. (Wrestlers use this drug freely.)

(*c*) Apparently does not injure digestion.

(*d*) Ganja and charas, but not bhang, will cause asthma and bronchitis.

(*e*) Ganja and charas impair the moral sense, induce laziness, but I believe do not induce habits of immorality or debauchery. Bhang to a less extent.

(*f*) Ganja and charas deaden the intellect. Bhang merely while its intoxicant effect lasts; I have known of no case where it has induced insanity.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

51. No case has ever occurred in this regiment in which the moderate use of drugs has caused crime.

53. No such case has ever come to my notice.

54. Not known.

55. Not known.

No.

Answer No. 166.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Rajputs	74
Brahmins	63
Ahirs	14
Marathas	16
Muhammadans	86
Christians	24
TOTAL	277
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	9
GRAND TOTAL	286

One Maratha sepoy smokes ganja, but very moderately.

24. None.

25. On the decrease.

I do not enlist a man given to hemp drugs, and the men are warned that if ganja or bhang is found in their possession, specially when on duty, they would be punished. When I took command of this force, seventeen years ago, I have had to get rid of some men given to ganja and bhang, as they were idle and untidy. I think it is not very safe to entrust fire-arms to men addicted to these drugs, as they easily get excited.

28. Two to 3 pies per diem.

32. Some of the followers of Shiva offer bhang on the Shivaratri day.

33. As prejudicial to health and reputation.

It is generally believed that the practice is bad.

It is generally considered that the use of these drugs brings ruin on the persons consuming them; hence is in disrepute.

I am not aware of any such custom.

39. I have no personal knowledge.

41. No.

42. No, the moderate use often leads to excess.

43. Some may be inoffensive, but others who easily get excited may be offensive to their neighbours. I have seen one man addicted to ganja who was very quarrelsome, and I had to get rid of him.

44. Slight intoxication.

It is said that bhang is refreshing.

Yes.

No. It is said that it increases hunger.

Also that it creates appetite.

One to two hours.

Yes. Sometimes makes a man stupid.

Yes.

45. No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

If at all predisposing.

Temporary dementia.

Yes, possibly.

General languor.

Cannot say.

Yes.

Yes.

None.

46. Habitual excessive use may produce noxious effects, both physical and mental, causing general debility, impaired appetite, laziness, more or less emaciation, and predisposition to insanity.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I have no personal knowledge.

51. I have no personal knowledge.

I have no personal knowledge.

53. I have no personal knowledge.

I do not know of any such case.

54. I do not know of any such case.

55. I do not know of any such case.

I think yes. I have once seen some 6 or 8 persons, who were not habitual consumers, having freely drunk bhang, were quite stupefied for about twenty-four hours.

Answer No. 167.

20. Total strength—

(a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	387
Hindus	358
Eurasians	15
Christians	61
Pariahs	13
TOTAL	834

(b) *Non-combatants*— *Nil.*

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	10
Hindus	3
Christian	1
Pariahs	2
TOTAL	16

7 Muhammadans and 7 Hindus are suspected of being ganja-smokers. None smoke charas.

24. 1 Mussulman eats bhang; 3 Mussalmans and 3 ... bhang.

25.
decrea...
watched, ...
themselves in a way as to render them ... severe punishments.

28. It is said 8 pies per diem per man is the daily cost.

32. No customs, religious or social, are known regarding the consumption of any of these drugs.

33 The consumption of any of these drugs is considered baneful.

It is thought in the native army that the ... drugs arose from
... in
... the
... way
...

Nothing is known of any custom or worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is considered a more injurious form than drinking or eating the same or any other preparation. A smoker of the hemp plant is more a slave to the practice than one who drinks or eats a preparation of it The effects are insidious, notwithstanding that the smoker is sure to suffer complications of the bronchial tubes and the lungs.

41. ...
as a dı...
paratic...
natives value ...

42 The moderate use of any of these drugs to the smoker is injurious.

But the moderate use of any of them as a drink or an edible is beneficial. Those going in for feats of strength, gymnastics, wrestling, etc, have recourse to it as a drink or an edible to set them up.

43. Moderate consumers except smokers are inoffensive to their neighbours Smokers become violent, uproarious and aggressive, ready to pick quarrels and take offence.

44 The immediate effect of the moderate use
...
tite The effect lasts about two hours. After-effects are depression and a longing for more. The want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness.

45. Yes Countenance becomes changed, the mind dreamy and forgetful, morals become lax.

The constitution is impaired The digestion is injured and appetite diminished.

Dysentery, bronchitis and asthma arise.

Impairs the moral sense; induces laziness; habits of immorality and debauchery are engendered. It deadens the intellect, irritates the brain, causing hallucinations and ends in insanity. It is the exciting rather than the predisposing cause of it. It produces insanity of a temporary nature. The symptoms may be re-introduced after liberation from restraint. Typical symptoms are distortion of vision and wild faces. Insanes who have no recorded ganja history do not confess to the use of ganja. A weakened intellect does not necessarily crave for ganja. Little can be traced from the medical history sheets of a regiment regarding ganja or any of its preparations, as few medical men have knowledge of its effects. I have closely studied the effects of ganja and can detect symptoms arising from it and can say that with the total withdrawal of the noxious drug the symptoms causing it disappear until re-introduced.

46 To produce all the ill-effects that the habitual moderate use of the drug occasions, only in a more virulent form.

49. Although it has aphrodisiac effects, yet it is not known to be practised as an aphrodisiac.

... large proportion of bad characters are
... of it
... want
... with
it, to theft, to enable ... the use of it drives to crimes of theft and violence of a homicidal nature if goaded on or if a thought arises that wrong must be avenged.

53. It is said to do so.

I know no case.

54. Sometimes.

55. Yes.

Yes.

Answer No. 168.

20.

(a) *Combatants*	23
(b) *Non-combatants*	*Nil.*
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	101
TOTAL	124

Cannot be ascertained.

24. Cannot be ascertained.

25. Decrease, as there are very few persons who smoke ganja and drink bhang among the followers, and this is used to a moderate scale

28. About 2 annas worth of ganja per mensem and bhang are used, and no charas consumed

32. There is no social or religious custom regarding this, as those who do not drink intoxicating liquors use these drugs.

33. The consumption is apparently regarded unfavourably.

I have not had enough intercourse with the native army to say.

I have heard of no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. There is no regimental medical officer to consult.

41. Can form no opinion.

42. The moderate use is said to be harmless.

43. They are said to be.

44. Said to be refreshing.

Ganja produces intoxication a few minutes after it is smoked; beyond this I can gather no information.

45 and 46. There is no regimental medical officer.

49. Not understood.

51. No such conclusions can be arrived at from among the natives of the battery.

53. There has been no serious crime, and consequently I cannot say.

54. As above.

55. Cases such as those referred to have never come within my experience.

Answer No. 169.

20. (a) *Combatants* . . . 623
(b) *Non-combatants* . . 4
(c) *Authorised camp followers* 367

TOTAL .	994

(a) *Combatants*—

Sikhs . . .	222
Dogras . .	69
Panjabi Muhammadans	167
Hindustani " .	15
Pathans . .	135
Hindus . .	15
TOTAL .	23

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindustani Muhammadans	2
Sikh . . .	1
Panjabi Hindu .	1
TOTAL .	4

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Panjabi Hindus .	74
" Muhammadans	156
Purbias . . .	102
Dogras . . .	35
TOTAL .	367

Of these practically all the Purbias smoke charas and 5 Pathans. Ganja is not used.

24. There are no habitual consumers of bhang, but in the hot weather

Sikhs	75
Dogras	10
Pathans . . .	10
Panjabi Hindus . . .	3

drink it occasionally mixed with "sardai."

25. The use of these drugs has decreased and there is no regular consumption of them. In the hot weather a few men occasionally drink bhang mixed with "sardai."

28. The average cost of charas is 9 pies per diem, and of bhang 6 pies per diem for an habitual moderate consumer.

32. None are known.

33. The consumption of these drugs is considered a bad habit in the native army, and opinion is against their use.

There is no custom known of the hemp drug being worshipped.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is more injurious than drinking or eating it.

41. No.

42. It is not necessarily harmful when taken in moderation.

43. Moderate consumers are not inoffensive.

44. They are refreshing for the time; they do produce intoxication; they do allay hunger; they do not create appetite; the effect lasts from five to six hours; their after-effects are lassitude and exhaustion.

45. The habitual moderate use of any of these drugs generally leads to physical decay. Small amounts at first stimulate the mental qualities, but later depress them and almost invariably lead to moral laxity.

The nervous system is impaired by these drugs.

They frequently lead to bronchitis and asthma, but not dysentery. They occasionally lead to insanity which takes the form of delusions of grandeur, etc. In the early stages the insanity is temporary, but later becomes of a permanent nature.

The drugs in question being the exciting cause of the former, but if the habit be continued they predispose to permanent insanity.

In the case of the temporary variety the symptoms may be reinduced by the resumption of the drug after release from restraint.

The most typical symptoms produced by the drugs are dilation of the pupils, delusions and excessive mental exaltation.

Insanes do confess to the use of the drug.

There is no doubt that the drug is resorted to by men suffering from mental anxiety.

46. As regards the habitual excessive use of the drugs, the chief symptoms are physically permanent thirst and sometimes hunger.

The mental powers are much enfeebled, the men remaining in a semi-conscious condition.

49. No.

51. It cannot be ascertained that any large proportion of bad characters are habitual consumers of these drugs.

Nor have they any connection with crime.

53. A man unaccustomed to these drugs might be incited to violence by excessive indulgence, but the habitual consumer would not be. No case of temporary homicidal frenzy is known.

54. No.

55. Yes, this is occasionally done Complete stupefaction can be produced on a person unaccustomed to the drugs, but dhatura is often used to strengthen them.

Answer No. 170.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . . . 881
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . 2
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 32

In the three classes about 200 smoke ganja, which is taken medicinally. Charas is scarcely now taken.

24. Bhang is not eaten in the regiment; there may be 40 at the most who drink bhang.

25. From information obtained from native officers, the use of these drugs is neither on the increase or decrease.

28. The average allowance of ganja or charas per man given to the drug is equal in weight to the lift of a pice. Price of 1 pice weight of ganja is 4 pice; of the same weight of charas, 3 pice; bhang is scarcely consumed.

32. The use of these drugs is not forbidden in any religious writings.

33. Those who exceed are looked down on, as habitual drunkards by Europeans. No opinion against moderate use; there is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant. But when partaking of ganja or charas a small portion is put aside as an offering to the God Mahadeo.

39. Smoking is less injurious than drinking, as a good deal of the strength of the drug is modified by being drawn through the water in the hukka.

41. Yes, it is supposed to alleviate pains in case of chill and extreme cold; generates heat.

42. See answer 41.

43. Yes.

44. No immediate effects. It is refreshing. No, not intoxicating. Allays hunger. Does create appetite. Effect lasts about two hours. No after-effects. No longing or uneasiness for a day or two.

45. As the men of the regiment do not use these drugs, I cannot say whether the habitual moderate use of these drugs would or would not produce the effects in question

46. My limited personal experience does not enable me to discuss the point in question.

49. No.

51. No. No connection with crime of any character in this regiment.

53. No excessive indulgence. No crime owing to consumption of these drugs in this regiment for thirty years.

54. See answer 53.

55. Not known in the regiment, but no doubt is practised.

Ganja or charas cannot be smoked without mixing with tobacco.

Answer No. 171.

20. (*a*) *Combatants—*

Mussalmans	51
Mahrattas	325
Mochis	17
Parwaris	50
Sikhs	43
Brahmins	56
Rajputs	98
Other Hindu classes	119
Christians	18

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . 13

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 19

Teli	1	Occasionally.
Kalwar	1	
Nao	1	
Mahratta	1	
Brahmins	2	
Camp followers	7	

24. (*a*) None

(*b*)

Brahmins	16	Occasionally, but 3 Brahmans do so regularly.
Sikhs	15	
Rajputs	30	
Mahrattas	2	

25. On the decrease. No reason to assign.

32. It is usual amongst the Pardesis to drink bhang during the Holi festival, but it is *not* obligatory.

It is also customary to offer it to friends in celebration of *special occasions*, such as promotions, etc.

33. It is not considered disreputable except when carried to excess There is no custom of worshipping the plant.

39. In the hot weather preparations of the hemp plant are drunk in water, milk, *etc*, and is [illegible] it is [illegible] smoking tobacco [illegible]

Smoking charas is considered rather injurious.

41. Yes, but charas has a stupefying effect.

42. In moderate use they are harmless.

43. Yes

44. Charas is said to impart a feeling of warmth, but to make the consumer drunk almost immediately.

Ganja promotes appetite a short time after smoking it.

Bhang has a cooling effect, allays thirst, and promotes appetite. The effects are said to last for several hours and no unpleasant after-effects are experienced.

Want of the drug does not produce longing or uneasiness to any great extent.

A man accustomed to smoke ganja could [illegible] the desire for it by smoking tobacco instead.

45. (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) No.

(*d*) Moderate use does not.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) and (*g*) I have no experience.

(*h*) I have had no cases.

46 I have no experience.

49. Ganja is sometimes used.

51. No. The effects are said to be soothing and not exciting.

53. Excessive indulgence stupefies. No.

54. No, but mixed with dhatura, it produces frenzy.

55. No cases are known.

When taken in considerable quantities it produces unconsciousness.

Answer No. 172.

20. (a) *Combatants*	. . .	1,095
(b) *Non-combatants*	. .	2
Brahmins	. . . . .	1,024
Other Hindus	. . . .	8
Jat	. . . . .	1
Rajput	. . . . .	1
Christians	. . .	5
Muhammadans	. . . .	58
Total	.	1,097
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	.	89

Four camp followers (kahars) smoke ganja. No men smoke charas.

24. Thirty sepoys (Brahmins) eat bhang; none drink it.

25. Bhang on the decrease, owing to its generally being taken with milk, and milk being more expensive than formerly. Ganja and charas on the increase, owing to their being less expensive, and thus those who cannot afford to buy bhang take charas and ganja in place of bhang.

28. Bhang from ½ to 1 tola, cost 3 to 6 pies. Ganja ¼ tola per diem, half to one anna. Charas 2 to 3 pice worth per diem.

32. It appears to be a social custom for Brahmins to take bhang on the festivals of the Holi and Shivratri, and other classes also take ganja and charas.

33. As regards my regiment, it is not considered wrong to take bhang, but taking ganja and charas is considered a bad habit, because they excite the brain and weaken the body. They do not worship the plant itself.

39. My regiment being a Brahmin corps, only take bhang. I am unable to answer this question.

41. The medical officer of the regiment states that it is injurious taking any of these drugs except medicinally, bhang being less harmful than the other two My native officers agree in the above opinion as regards ganja and charas, but consider that taking bhang in moderation is beneficial.

42. The medical officer's opinion is that all these drugs are harmful. The native officers only consider that ganja and charas is so because it excites the brain and weakens the body, bringing on insanity, dysentery, etc.

43. Yes.

44. First excitement, which later on is followed by a desire to sleep. Its effects seem to be refreshing. It does not allay hunger, but increases the desire for food; it produces slight intoxication; the effect lasts about four to eight hours; it produces longing and uneasiness.

45. There is no doubt that the habitual use of these drugs, particularly ganja and charas, will produce noxious effects, physical, mental and moral. Some of the men I examined to ascertain the effects of the drugs are living examples of the injurious effects resulting from the habitual moderate use of these drugs. Bhang seems to be less injurious than the other two. The constitution is decidedly impaired; the consumer becomes spiritless, emaciated and decrepit. Although its temporary effect is to produce appetite, yet it ultimately impairs digestion. Continual use of bhang is very likely to cause dysentery, and continued smoking of charas and ganja to cause bronchitis and asthma. The moral sense is dulled, and from its powerful aphrodisiac effect it is likely to lead to immorality and debauchery, but its ultimate effect is to produce impotence. It deadens the intellect and produces insanity. In the only case which came under my own immediate observation I considered it the predisposing and exciting cause. This was a case of acute mania and that of a temporary nature. The symptom of mania would certainly be likely to recur on liberation from restraint. I cannot say if there are any symptoms typical of mania resulting from use of these drugs.

46. In the case of habitual excessive use the symptoms as described in No. 45 are more pronounced and much more rapid in onset. This particularly with regard to insanity.

49. Yes.

51. Yes. And when not able to obtain them are ready for mischief produced by a craving for the drug.

53. Yes. I know of no case.

54. No.

55. Yes.

Yes, if taken in large doses.

Answer No. 173.

20. (a) *Combatants*	. . .	805
(b) *Non-combatants*	. .	16
(c) *Authorised camp followers*		8

The following smoke ganja:—

(a) *Combatants*—		
Rajputs	. . . .	2
Mussalmans	. . . .	2
Hindus	. . . . .	2
Tamils	. . . . .	3
Other castes	. .	2
Total	.	11
(b) *Non-combatants*—		
Hindus (Pakally)	. .	1
Total	.	1

No one in the regiment smokes charas.

24. No one eats bhang; 1 Hindu in class (a) drinks bhang.

25. The use of ganja and bhang is slightly on the decrease, as in the Madras presidency a kind of shame attaches to the use of these drugs.

28. In India the average allowance is about 2 tolas and the cost from 1 to 4 pies per diem

32. At certain feasts the Hindus, when making puja, bring these drugs with their other offerings of cheroots, liquor, etc

33 The consumption of these drugs is generally looked down upon in Madras, and the native army shares this opinion.

I attribute the sentiment holding these drugs in disrepute to the deleterious effect they have upon the men. In the Madras presidency there is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is more injurious than eating or drinking it, as it causes the body to become emaciated.

41. The moderate use is not beneficial in its effects

42. Moderate use is not harmless in that it leads to increased consumption.

43. Yes.

44 The immediate effect of the moderate use is stimulating. It is refreshing, when only a little is taken.

It does produce intoxication. It allays hunger, but at the same time the men who use these drugs are large feeders.

The effect lasts about four or five hours. The after-effects are thirst and weariness. If a man cannot get these drugs (when accustomed to them) his craving for them is great and causes considerable uneasiness.

45. The moderate use of these drugs is pernicious, in that it leads to excessive use as the dose is increased. At first no evil effects may be present, but even after continuous moderate use physical, mental and moral deterioration takes place. The constitution becomes impaired, the body loses flesh, and the muscles become wasted; the mind takes part in this degenerate change After continuous use the digestion becomes impaired. Have had no cases of dysentery, etc, traceable to the use of these preparations. After a time the moral sense ... [illegible] ...lination for ... y or debau... ier my care ... use of these ... qualified to ...

In one case known to me the effects caused by ... case that ... produced by it No information has been able to be traced by the medical history sheets.

46. Habitual excessive use produces deterioration, physical, mental and moral. The body wastes, the person becomes absent-minded, incapable of concentration, vacillating, and in some cases the mind gives way altogether and insanity supervenes. The moral sense is perverted. It causes atonic dyspepsia and loss of appetite. Have had no cases of dysentery, etc., traceable to this.

Have had no experience of insane cases traceable to the use of any of these drugs.

49. Native doctors do use bhang as an aphrodisiac.

51. (a) No.

(b) None.

53. The excessive indulgence in these drugs does not incite to unpremeditated crime, nor do I know of any case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. No

55. No, but complete stupefaction can be induced by ganja or bhang without admixture.

I do not refer to charas, as it is not used by any in the regiment, nor are its effects understood.

Answer No. 174.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Panjabi Mussalmans	58
Derajat "	47
Baluch "	19
Pathan "	106
Hindustani "	222
Sikh Hindus	160
Dogra "	1
Khatris "	3
Hindustani Hindus	3
TOTAL	619

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Panjabi Mussalmans	117
Baluch "	86
Pathan "	45
Hindustani "	120
Sikh Hindus	17
TOTAL	385

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Panjabi Mussalmans	14
Pathan "	4
Hindustani "	17
Sikh Hindus	7
TOTAL	42

Smoke charas—

(a) *Combatants*—

Baluch	2

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Baluch	4
Panjabi Mussalmans	1
Hindustani	1

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—
Nil.

Smoke ganja—
Nil.

24. (a) *Nil* in combatant class. *Nil* in non-combatant class (b) 2 Baluch in combatant class. 4 Baluch, 1 Panjabi Musalman, 1 Hindustani Musalman in non-combatant class.

25. On the decrease.

Because the men given to drugs, viz, the Baluch, have many of them been discharged.

28 Bhang, 1 chittak at 1 anna. Charas ½ tola at 2 annas.

32 There is no custom social or religious amongst either Hindus or Muhammadans.

33. There is no opinion in this regiment concerning the consumption of drugs.

It is only so far in disrepute that it is harm... to body and mind.

None whatever is known in this regiment.

39. No. Smoking, eating and drinking ... bad.

41. No A man may take of all three in moderation when tired and worn out; this will stimulate at first and then cause a deep sleep, but in the morning he will feel the evil effects. An habitual moderate use of these drugs is very rare. The longer a man takes them, the more often will he do so, increasing the amount.

42. No, the moderate use is harmful, as it becomes a habit not to be shaken off. The drugs also weaken the body by emaciation, and the senses become dull.

43. Moderate consumers are not as a rule offensive.

44. It acts as an almost immediate stimulant.

It is not refreshing.

It does not produce intoxication.

It does not allay hunger.

It does create appetite.

A man will feel the effects till the evening if he consumes in the morning, or till the morning if he consumes in the evening.

He will become lazy and slack.

If consumption is suddenly stopped, it is hurtful, and great longing will be entailed with uneasiness.

45. My experience is too limited to allow of my making any statements with regard to the questions asked.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Ditto.

From my experience as medical officer of Colaba Lunatic Asylum, I can say that I have seen cases of insanity arising from over-indulgence: in some it has been the exciting cause, in others it has been the predisposing cause of hitherto latent insanity: the insanity is generally mania with often homicidal tendencies—most often temporary in kind—may be reinduced by use of drug after liberation from restraint.

Yes, in many cases; but the insanity may not be in any way connected with indulgence in the drug.

I cannot say.

I have no evidence to this effect. I have never seen any cases in any regiment I have served with.

46. My experience of the use of the drug is all stated in question No. 45.

49. Yes, it is used most commonly as an aphrodisiac.

51. Yes, it inclines to crime. If a man wishes to commit a crime, he, as a rule, intoxicates himself with a drug preparatory to committing it.

53. Certainly excessive indulgence would have this effect, as a man's head is filled with a thousand thoughts and ideas after consumption of these drugs.

54. Yes.

55. Yes, this is frequently done. Yes, but as a rule majum is given.

Answer No. 175.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* 926
(*b*) *Non-combatants* 2
(*c*) *Authorised* (*public*) *camp followers* . . . 23

(*a*) Gurkhas are not addicted to smoking ganja and charas.

(*b*) The 2 non-combatants (Hospital Assistants) do not smoke either

(*c*) As regards the camp followers, I am unable to ascertain that any of them are ganja or charas-smokers.

24. They neither eat nor drink bhang, nor is there any necessity nor excuse for their doing so, as they are able to procure good wholesome rum from their own regimental canteen.

25. Certainly on the decrease as far as I can gather. Formerly there were a very few men who were given to charas-smoking, but apparently there are none now. Great pains have been taken to ascertain the truth upon this point, and I am satisfied that the information furnished to me is correct.

28. There being no habitual moderate consumers, this question cannot, of course, be answered.

32. There are none as far as Gurkhas are concerned.

33. The consumption of any of these drugs is, in Gurkha regiments, altogether disapproved of and discountenanced. The use of any form of the narcotic is generally held in disrepute amongst Gurkha soldiers, as being conducive to loss of brain and nerve power, waste of stamina and physique, and as being calculated to unfit a man's nerves for the strain and excitement of battle.

There is a very sacred Hindu shrine at Ambarnath in Kashmir, and men of the regiment who have visited it have been directed to present pieces of the hemp plant as part of their offerings to Shivji.

39. There being no regular consumers of the hemp plant in any form in this regiment, this question cannot be answered.

41. No, not in my opinion; and this seems to be the opinion of the native officers, who are altogether averse to its use in any shape or form.

42. It is my impression, as well as the general opinion amongst Gurkhas, that the use of any of these drugs is not beneficial, but, on the contrary, decidedly injurious, for the reasons given in my answer to question No. 33

43. I cannot answer this, as we have no experience to guide us.

44. Want of experience precludes answers to these queries.

45. I consider they have an injurious effect.

In many ways.

Most certainly.

Certainly predisposes to bronchitis.

Probably

It sharpens the intellect, but causes excitement, tending to delirium.

I have not observed that insanity occurs.

I cannot say; but doubtless persons deficient in moral control are liable to indulge in narcotics and stimulants.

I have no records, nor are any cases noted in the medical history sheets of this regiment, regarding men addicted to charas, bhang, etc.

46. I have had little personal experience, in reference to this point, and am unable to discuss the matter.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No; from what I have heard, they are supposed to have the opposite effect.

51. It is impossible, in the absence of any evidence, to answer this question.

53. There being no evidence forthcoming, no opinion can be formed by me. I do not know of any cases in this regiment, but I have often heard that excessive indulgence does lead to crime, and also tends to homicidal frenzy.

54. This I have also heard is the case, but we have no experience here to prove the truth or otherwise of this theory.

55. During a long residence in India I have often heard and read of such cases, but cannot bring any forward in proof or corroboration of the same from personal experience in the regiment under my command.

Answer No. 176.

the slightest possible personal acquaintance with these drugs) and on statements made by native and non-commissioned officers.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Hindustani Muhammdan	620
Hindustani Hindus	7
TOTAL	627

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans		25
Hindus, *viz.*,—		50
Brahmans	6	
Baniyas	30	
Karaths	3	
Kahars	1	
Ahirs	3	
Lodhis	2	
Koris	3	
Kachis	2	
TOTAL		75

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans		219
Hindus, viz.,—		200
Kahars	6	
Rajputs	4	
Chamars	70	
Dhanaks	17	
Koris	56	
Ahirs	5	
Gurarya	1	
Kachi	1	
Mehtars	40	
TOTAL		419

Of the above, those that smoke ganja are:—

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans	2
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Muhammadan	1
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Hindus—	
Chamars	3
Koris	4
Ahirs	2
Rararya	1
Kachi	1
TOTAL	14

Those that smoke charas are:—

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans	5
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Muhammadan	1
Hindus—	
Ahir	1
Kori	1
(*c*) *Camp followers*—	
Muhammadans	2
Hindus—	
Kahar	1
Chamar	1
Koris	3
Mehtar	1
TOTAL	16

24. Those that—

(*a*) Eat bhang—	
Nil.	
(*b*) Drink bhang—	
Combatants—	
Muhammadans	2
Non-combatants—	
Nil.	
Authorised camp followers—	
Hindu Kori	1
	3

25. On the increase.

28. Average allowance—3 mashas ($\frac{1}{12}$ of a tola-1 masha) per diem. Average cost—9 pies a day (all alike they say).

32. Among Muhammadans absolutely *nil*, their use being forbidden by the Koran.

drugs are consumed.

33. (1) Unfavourably.

(2) and (3) Among the Muhammadan portion, regarded with aversion.

Ditto.

(4) The teachings of the Koran among Muhammadans.

(5) Among Brahmans residing in the east of India (Benares, for example) it is worshipped and offered to Mahadeo.

39. Ganja and charas, I am told, are always smoked.

Bhang very seldom smoked, and when smoked is thought to be more (instead of less) injurious than drinking or eating it.

stupefying and, as my native officers express it, as "drying up (khuskkerta) the body."

41. Only if given medicinally.

42. It is not thought to be harmless, and is considered to be quite unnecessary.

The medical officer thinks it would tend to have a detrimental action on the brain, and my native officers add, on the heart also.

43. No; because if deprived of the stimulant they would become morose and quarrelsome for want of it, and if unable to get it owing to poverty, would probably steal from their neighbours anything saleable and thus afford the requisite means.

44. On the habitual consumer—

(1) A sense of comfort.
(2) It is refreshing.
(3) Slight intoxication.
(4) Does not allay hunger.
(5) It increases the appetite.
(6) One or two hours.
(7) No after-effects with ganja and charas. Bhang produces after-effects, such as lassitude, etc.
(8) It does produce longing and uneasiness.

The medical officer states that medicinal doses simply tend to produce soothing sleep.

45. I have absolutely no practical experienc[e] cannot give a definite reply in detail to t[he] questions, but my opinion is that the habi[tual] use, even though moderate, would be in[juri]ous.

46. I should say that habitual excessive us[e of] these drugs would certainly tend to produce [in]sanity.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Med[ical] Officer.]

49. No, it is not; in fact, the use of th[e drug] coupled with insufficient food, has the oppo[site] effect.

51. (1) Yes as a rule.

(2) None with crime in general, but it [is] especially used when men meditate crimes [of] bloodshed and violence.

53. (1) It does.

(2) No personal experience of such, but h[ave] read cases reported in the newspapers.

54. See second reply to question 51.

55. Yes, sometimes to partially stupefy the[m] but generally mixed with "dhatura."

Complete stupefaction cannot be induced wit[h]out admixture with other drugs (so the nati[ve] officers say).

Answer No. 177.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	449
Hindus—	
Dogras	238
Sikhs	214
TOTAL	901

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	2
Hindu—	
Dogra	1
Sikh	1
TOTAL	4

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sweepers	8
Muhammadans	20
Hindus—	
Dogras	17
Sikhs	2
TOTAL	47

Ganja—*Nil.*

Charas—Muhammadans about 2½ per cent.

24. *Nil.*

25. The use is on the decrease, probably owing to scarcity of money and increased cost of living, also owing to the spread of education.

28. Ganja, charas, and bhang.—There are not sufficient data to enable me to give even approximately the average allowance and cost of these drugs to habitual moderate consumers. Moreover they are never taken by solitary individuals, but are shared between several persons.

32. Among Muhammadans, especially Pathans, all alcohol and intoxicating drugs are forbidden by their religion, and I know nothing of any customs social or religious, among the Hindus in regard to the consumption of these drugs.

33. There is a distinct opinion against the us[e] of these drugs, as they are held to render a ma[n] useless and irresponsible.

I know of no custom connected with the worship of this plant.

39. No. It appears that smoking is more injurious than other forms of consumption. This reply is based on information derived from the native officers.

41. No, it is in no way beneficial, though there seems to be some idea of drugs of this sort acting as a tonic.

42. No, quite harmless; but there is no doubt that it is possible to take them in moderation, and, unlike opium, the habitual consumer, unless excessive, does not suffer from deprivation.

43. Moderate consumers are inoffensive, and no notice, outside the regiment, would be taken of the fact of their being consumers.

44. In severe cold it is stated to have the effect of producing warmth. It produces intoxication, allays hunger for a short time—about one hour only. The effect of the intoxication lasts for about twelve hours, but varies according as the consumer is habitual or otherwise.

There appear to be no after-effects beyond headache and a parched mouth. No uneasiness is experienced by the want of subsequent gratification.

45. I have served with Pathans, Sikhs, Dogras, Gurkhas, Panjabi Mussalmans and Madras soldiers, and as I have come across but one case of a man suffering from the effects of ganja, I do not consider myself entitled to answer the several questions noted in the margin.

46. In the course of twenty-one years I have seen but one native soldier suffering from the excessive use of these drugs.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. The first portion of this question cannot be replied to from information at my disposal.

The use of the drug appears to have no connection with crime in any way. it tends to induce cowardice, which would be against the committing of such crime as theft, murder, assault.

I know of a case of a pensioned sepoy violently assaulting another man with stones while under the influence of charas He was under the mistaken impression that the other man wished to kill him.

53. A confirmed charas-drinker, when deprived without apparently any great provocation. The man was a charas-smoker. The only other case I know of has been mentioned in my reply to question 54.

54 No.

55. (1) Yes, robberies and other crimes are undoubtedly committed on victims who have previously been stupefied with this drug.

(2) Yes.

Answer No. 178.

20. The total strength of natives attached to my battery is—

(a) *Combatants*	7
(b) *Non-combatants*	23
(c) *Authorized camp followers*	120

None.

24. None will allow that they do so.

25. Not known.

28. Cannot find out.

32. On the Holi, Gurriah, Muharram, Bakraid, and Mandi Cass they use these drugs.

33. Cannot find out.

39. Cannot discover.

41. No. It does harm.

42. They say that even so little does harm.

43. No.

44 A man becomes idle and cannot do his work.

It also makes him drunk for as long as his money lasts

It is not refreshing, nor does it allay hunger

No after-effects.

49. Cannot discover.

51. (a) It is surmised that those who use them do so about equally—good and bad characters.

(b) Not known.

53. No, not particularly.

54. No.

55. (a) and (b) No.

Answer No. 179.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	263
Tamils	133
Telugus	338
Christians	56
TOTAL	790

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	4
Tamils	3
Telugus	7
TOTAL	14

The smoking of ganja is prohibited, and it is only done secretly.

Charas is not smoked

24. (a) and (b) not known; the consumption is small, and taken secretly.

25 The consumption of ganja is on the decrease.

Bhang is not much consumed, and charas not at all.

The decrease is mainly due to the increased consumption of alcohol

28. Ganja—6 pies per diem

Bhang drink—3 pies per diem, mixed with milk, sugar, etc.

Charas—Not much taken, cannot be estimated.

32. It is the custom of religious mendicants to drink a *sherbet* made up of bhang, sugar and water during the Kumadagnam festival. It is generally supplied to them, and it is supposed to increase their powers of contemplation.

33 Regarded with total indifference. The general opinion is that the consumption is injurious.

The consumption of ganja and bhang may be said to be in disrepute, as it is always secret

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39 I do not know.

41 Charas—Not taken.

Ganja—Beneficial, taken in cases of men suffering from malarial fevers

Bhang—I do not know.

42. Harmless

No evil effects being noticeable.

43. Yes, quite.

44. Moderate use

Bhang drunk—Restorative, does not produce intoxication.

Bhang eat—Increases hunger.

Ganja—Refreshing; quiets the nerves; acts as a sedative.

Charas—Not taken.

45. None that I know of.

No.

No.

I think they are useful in bronchitis and asthmatic affections.

No.

No.

46. I have not seen any case of habitual excessive use of any of the drugs.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. No.

There is no connection.

53. I do not know.

I know of no cases.

54. No case has come under my personal observation.

55. I do not know.

Answer No. 180.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Mussalman	1
Rajput	1
Parwaris and Pardesis	6
TOTAL	8

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	5
Hindus (various)	24
TOTAL	29

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	4
Rajput	1
Other Hindus	83
TOTAL	88

In the *Combatants*—None.

„ *Non-combatants*	5
Fakir	1
Pardesis	2
Dekkhan Hindus (Mahrattas)	2
TOTAL	5

„ *Authorised camp followers*—

(Composing all Pardesis) . . 4

All the above smoke ganja, but do not use bhang or charas in any form.

24 None of either.

25 On the decrease in the battery, I hope, as if I know of any man who is affected by it or takes these drugs in any excess, I at once discharge him if a syce.

28. About 12 annas a month.

32. Ganja and bhang are the most usual drugs in the offerings by Hindus to Siva, and worshippers at the shrine of Siva usually, I am told, also take these drugs.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the social customs of my syces nor sufficiently acquainted with their domestic habits to give a reply to this question.

33. Ultimately harmful; temporarily strengthening.

Opinion as above.

To the accepted idea that if used it is an increasing habit until constant excess is attained.

I cannot say for certain; but I believe on certain occasions certain classes of Hindu women led away by imagination reverence the plant.

39. I do not know.

41. I cannot say that it might not in certain rare instances.

42 No, I do not consider the use harmless, as usually it leads to excess.

43. I can neither give nor obtain any definite opinion on this point.

44. I do not know, and I have twice sent it to the Medical Officer, who says this question need not be answered by him and therefore has not done it.

45. The habitual *moderate* use of these drugs is harmful to the mental faculties.

I cannot say

Yes.

The old men who generally use these drugs are asthmatic, but I am not in a position to definitely state whether their asthma is traceable to the use of these drugs.

Yes.

The moderate use deadens the intellect, but I am not aware of its producing insanity.

Vide above.

I am not able to trace information on the subject from the medical history sheets of the regiment.

46. There can be no doubt that the excessive use of these drugs is injurious to physical, mental and moral faculties.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I believe ganja and bhang are

51. I have no experience and can elicit no opinion.

The excessive use of these drugs has the same connection with crime as drink in excess has, and is more lasting in its effects and more violent.

53. I do not know, and am unable to ascertain anything definite.

54. It is believed so.

55. It is believed so.

I believe so.

Answer No. 181.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	235
Hindus	236
Sikhs	136
TOTAL	607

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Muhammadans	19
Hindus	20
TOTAL	39

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	152
Hindus	348
TOTAL	500

It is difficult to arrive at the actual numbers, as none will confess to the fact. The camp followers smoke it, especially in cold climates.

24. Sikhs generally eat bhang on the occasion of the Pooran Mashi festival.

25. A far as I can ascertain, it is on the decrease, epecially among the *higher classes.*

28. About 1 masha (⅛ oz.), cost about 1 pice.

32. On the day of the *Pooran Mashi the Sikhs* take it. This festival occurs at the end of each month.

34. The Muhammadans do not approve of the custom; the Hindus see no harm in it. In former days the *Hindus* used *to* worship the hemp plant at the Shivratri festival, but, as far as I can ascertain, the custom is dying out.

39. The smoking of charas and ganja is considered more injurious than drinking; the reason being that it *rises quicker to* the brain and affects the head.

41. Taken moderately in a very cold climate, seems to be beneficial, as the natives have an idea it warms the blood.

[illegible]

[illegible] Nothing [illegible] during the 33 years I have been in India.

44. It refreshes and stimulates for a time.

Taken in excess it produces intoxication.

[illegible]

of bhang lasts longer, depending [illegible] the amount taken

To habitual consumers it does produce a longing for it.

45. This depends a good deal on what is implied by the term "moderate use," but I consider that in the great majority of cases in which hemp drugs are taken, no noxious effects result.

In such cases it does not impair the constitution

It is a well-known fact that it improves the appetite.

It is said by those who use it, to relieve chronic bronchitis.

I do not think it impairs the moral sense. Kahars who smoke it regularly seem to me to work better than the others, and it renders them less susceptible to cold, hence they smoke it more in *cold* weather.

I have *never* heard of its producing insanity, but I know that persons suffering from disease or mental anxiety are in the habit of taking it to soothe their misery

No cases of admission for the effects of hemp-taking occur in the records of the regiment

The Sikhs take it very moderately on their festivals and in the hot weather, when they say it acts as a *refrigerant.*

46 I consider that all manner of noxious effects might arise from the excessive use of these drugs.

49 The natives consider it decreases the power. It is taken by some fakirs for the above reason

51. No experience.

53. In large quantities it certainly does have this effect. I *cannot call to mind* any case of homicidal frenzy, but I have always heard that a man previous to running "amuck" plies himself with bhang.

54. Yes, by fanatics, as noted above.

55. I have heard that dacoits use these drugs *to* stupefy their victims.

I am unable to find out anything about the latter portion of the question.

Answer No. 182.

20. Strength of the regiment —

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Non-commissioned officers and men	625
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Public followers	14
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	487
TOTAL	1,126

(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Jats	588
Christians	2
Muhammadans	23
Lohari	1
Brahmins	4
Rajputs	7
TOTAL	625

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Muhammadans	9
Brahmins	4
Sweeper	1
TOTAL	14

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Muhammadans	50
Sweepers	24
Barbers	14
Dhobis	8
Muhammadans / Sikligars	8
Banyas	32
Brahmins	20
Kahars	3
Koticks	12
Chamars, etc.	316
TOTAL	487

Smoke—

(*a*) Combatants	4
(*c*) Authorised camp followers	11

24 None eat or drink it.

25. *Use* of all on decrease.

28. 1 tola per diem, 2¼ annas.

32. No customs of this description among the Jats.

33. Entirely disapproved of generally. There are no such festivals known.

39. Smoking is thought to be less injurious than eating or drinking.

41. It is a bad habit and not beneficial like the moderate use of opium.

42. I have known no cases of injury *to health* by the use of any such drugs.

43. Quite.

44. In five minutes after smoking it produces slight intoxication, lasting about ¼th of an hour.

It does allay hunger.

Does not create appetite.

No after-effects.

After the habit is formed, the want is felt.

45. Yes, the continued use produces noxious effects, both physically, mentally and morally.

Yes.

Yes.

Causes bronchitis and asthma.

Yes. Induces habits of immorality.

I have seen a case of insanity following the use of charas; and charas seemed the exciting cause. The insanity was mania. This case recovered under restraint.

My experience in this is very limited, never having seen a case in my regimental work.

46. The excessive use of the drug is noxious; causes immorality and debauchery and also insanity.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I cannot say.

51. There are no bad characters in the regiment.

53. No case has ever come under my notice during 27 years' service in India.

54. Not that I am aware of.

55. I cannot say.

Answer No. 183.

20. (*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	3
Muhammadans	5
Brahmin	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	4
Sweepers of no caste	8

None.

24. None.

25. Not used by the lascars or followers.

28. I cannot say.

32. I have no knowledge of any custom in connection with the use of these drugs.

33 and 39. I cannot say.

41. I can obtain no evidence on this point.

42. I cannot say.

43. There are no consumers amongst the lascars and followers.

44, 49, 51, 53, 54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 184.

20.

Strength of regiment	757
(*a*) *Combatants*—	
Rajputana Hindus	269
Hindustani "	129
Marathas	147
Sikhs and Panjabi Hindus	15
Hindu, low castes	58
Mussalmans of all India	123
Jews	4
Christians	12
TOTAL	757
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Bhistis	8
Lascars	5
TOTAL	13
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Sweepers	8
Smoke ganja—	
Rajputs	10
Mussalmans	4
Marathas	6
Hindustani Hindus	15
Parwari	1

24. Eat and drink bhang—

Hindustani Brahmins	5

25. Is gradually increasing.

28. Half tola of ganja, costs 3 pies. Is cheaper in Cutch than most places.

Men purchase for ½ anna, and the amount they obtain (bhang) lasts one month.

32. It is only a religious custom amongst gosavis and bairagis, and is used to keep their minds fixed on religious subjects.

Men meet together to smoke ganja and talk about "Jamat" matters.

33. It is not thought honourable to smoke ganja, and this is the opinion of the majority of native soldiers.

People who smoke ganja become lazy and careless regarding their duty, work, etc., and this is not thought to be right.

There is no such thing as the worship of the hemp plant, but when people are smoking they often recite odes in honour of Mahadev and to their Gods.

39. Smoking is more injurious than either eating or drinking any preparation of these drugs.

It induces asthma and other lung diseases, and men become attenuated.

41. Yes.

42. *Vide* reply to 41.

43. Yes.

44. It produces an immediate power of thinking deeply on things which have happened.

In a way, but leads to great thirst.

No.

As long as one smokes one does not feel hunger, but after smoking one gets hungry.

Men who are new at it get hungry very much quicker than those who are old hands at the habit.

Ganja—three hours.

Bhang — All day.

No.

45 Dulls these faculties.

Not to any appreciable extent.

Slightly.

No.

Yes; to some extent.

I have no experience on these points.

46. Would produce all the bad effects enumerated in question 45, and even induce insanity.

49. No. On the contrary, it affects men entirely the other way, making them "useless"

51 I do not think so.

It makes men lazy and inclined to reply when chided about anything. I know of no connection with crime in this regiment.

never have thought had he remained free from its influence.

It is believed to have this effect, but I know of no personal case.

54. No; I think not in the generality of cases, except in the case of "Ghazis."

55 This is not done. Men wishing to do this would employ some other drugs or poison, such as opium or dhatura

No, not unless mixed with some other stupefying drug.

I know very little about these drugs myself, never having studied the subject, and the above information has been obtained from my Native officers principally.

Answer No. 185.

20. Strength of the regiment—

(a) *Combatants*—	625
Hindustani Muhammadans	203
" Rajputs	97
" Brahmins	11
" Jats	193
" Ahirs	12
" Nai and Kahar	2
Total Hindustanis	518
Afghans	2
Panjabi Muhammadans	29
" Sikhs	46
" Dogras	27
Brahmins	3
Total Panjabis	107
(b) *Non-combatants*	312
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	40
(a) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans	2
(b) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindus	37
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Muhammadans	7

24. Drink bhang.

Combatants—	
Sikhs, Panjab	3
Hindustani Muhammadans	2
Dogras, Panjab	2
Non-combatants—	
Hindus	10
Authorised camp followers—	
Hindus	4

25. On the decrease.

Reason not known.

28. Three pies per day.

32. None.

33. Moderate consumption of these drugs is regarded in much the same way as moderate consumption of alcohol by Europeans.

None.

39. In moderation, neither the smoking, drinking, eating nor drinking hemp preparations are injurious. In excess the one is as bad as the other

41 I consider that the moderate use of either preparation may be beneficial in its effects, and undoubtedly is of great value to the indigent

That this actually is the case, I can assert from knowledge.

42. I have already stated that under the ordinary conditions of life of the poor cooly the moderate use is beneficial, for the reasons already stated,

43. Entirely

44 It allays fatigue, produces a feeling of rest and comfort, promotes sleep, allays hunger.

In moderation, produces no intoxication, nor does it injuriously affect appetite, though it lessens exhaustion from want of food

No longing or uneasiness results from the want of this drug, provided exhaustion is not felt from other causes such as want of proper food, or excessive toil, inducing fatigue.

Very often a man can obtain his modicum of ganja when he cannot obtain food.

45. Certainly not.

No.

No, on the contrary.

No; frequently relieves both asthma and bronchitis.

No.

I have never seen a case in which any intellectual deterioration or mental disease could be certainly attributed to the moderate use of any of these drugs.

Speaking generally in the absence of special knowledge, I am of opinion that these drugs are of as great value in moderation in cases of mental anxiety and worry as are alcohol and tobacco, and possibly as harmful as alcohol and tobacco if used to excess.

46. There can be no question that the *excessive* use of these drugs is as injurious as the excessive use of alcohol or tobacco.

49. The preparations of Indian hemp are undoubtedly useful as *stimulants in cases of defective* virile power. Consequently they are so used in medicine.

Answer No. 188.

20. (a) *Combatants*—903.

Native Officers	15	All Muhammadans.
Havaldars	40	1 Hindu and 39 Muhammadans.
Naiks	40	All Muhammadans
Drummers	13	1 Muhammadan and 12 Christians.
Sepoys	795	11 Hindus and 784 Muhammadans.
TOTAL	903	(12 Hindus, 12 Christians, 879 Muhammadans

(b) *Non-combatants*—
Hospital assistants—1 Hindu and 3 Mahummadans.

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	46
Mahummadans	49
TOTAL	95

[illegible]

but not charas.

24. No Muhammadan or Christian either eats or drinks bhang.

Of the 59 Hindus the majority drink bhang, but none eat it

25 Charas is not used at all by any one. The use of ganja and bhang is stationary, and those who use it are moderate consumers.

I can give no reasons, but base my reply on enquiries I have made and personal observation

28 A little less than a tola, and about a quarter of an anna.

32 (1) *Social customs.*—On the investiture of the sacred thread and marriage, it is customary to present bhang to all caste men present, in moderate quantities

(2) *Religious customs*—On the Hindu festival "Shivratri," the preparation of bhang is offered to the God Shiv, and then drunk by the votaries. On the "Holi" festival the same procedure is adopted.

33. The moderate use of ganja and bhang is favourably regarded in the Native Army by the Hindus The use of charas is in disrepute, because it stupefies a man's intellect.

The sect of Hindus called Shaivas worship the hemp plant always, and there is a Sanskrit "sloke" in praise of the hemp plant, which is called "Vijya," meaning giving victory

39. Smoking charas is the most injurious of the uses of the hemp plant. Smoking ganja and drinking bhang in moderation are not injurious. Drinking bhang is the less injurious form of using the drug.

From enquiries made

41. Yes, except charas; it wards off cold and fatigue, and maintains health

42 The moderate use of ganja and bhang is beneficial and harmless.

43. Quite so.

44 Is refreshing.

Does not produce intoxication

Does not allay hunger.

Creates appetite

Effect lasts about three hours

No after-effects.

Does produce longing at prescribed times, that is to say, a man wants to take it regularly at the same time

45. I have had no experience whatever of the effects produced by use in moderation of hemp drugs. Since I have had medical charge of this regiment no cases of illness of any kind traceable to the habitual use of hemp drugs have come under my notice, and I am not aware that there are any habitual consumers of hemp in this regiment.

46 No case has come under my observation of the habitual use in excess of hemp drugs

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical *Officer*]

49. No.

51 Men who smoke charas are often vagrants and bad characters

Has no connection with crime, that I am aware of

53. Not that I am aware of. I know of no case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54 Not that I am aware of, no case having come under me during my experience in the native army.

55. Not that I am aware of. From enquiry I find that complete stupefaction can be induced by the drug without admixture.

51. No.

If an habitual consumer cannot, for instance, obtain money to purchase the drug, the want of it may cause him to steal money from his neighbours to obtain it.

No crime prevalent in this regiment.

53. No. No cases have ever come under my notice.

No

54. It is presumed to be so generally, but no instances have ever come under my notice tending to prove the correctness or otherwise of this presumption.

55. I can obtain no evidence on this subject, as nothing of the sort has ever occurred in this regiment.

Answer No. 190.

20. Strength of regiment—305.

(a) *Combatants*—

Rajputs	107
Muhammadans	67
Miscellaneous	22
TOTAL	196

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Rajputs	90
Muhammadans	14
Miscellaneous	5
TOTAL	109

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	121
Muhammadans	40
TOTAL	161

3 Rajputs and 1 from miscellaneous sect smoke ganja.

25. The use is neither on the increase nor on the decrease.

The use of any of these drugs is not looked upon with favour, and no new additions to the number of consumers are therefore found.

28. One pice

32. There is neither religious nor social custom prevailing in the regiment that requires the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. Generally with some contempt.

There is certainly, and it is that they care for their respect and like to remain master of their actions.

The experience of persons conducting themselves in a disreputable way when under the influence of any of the narcotics.

Worship of the hemp plant is not at all known here.

39. I have no personal knowledge.

41. It keeps a man in good spirit and removes indigestion and very useful in cold season.

43. They are inoffensive.

44. It shakes off the laziness and brings activity.

Yes, only to the habitual consumer.

Yes, to those who are not in the habit.

No.

Yes.

One hour.

No.

No.

45. No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

No.

If at all predisposing.

Temporary dementia.

Yes, possibly.

General languor.

Cannot say.

Yes.

Yes.

None.

[Question 45 answered by Medical Officer.]

46. Habitual excessive use may produce noxious effects, both physical and mental, causing general debility, impaired appetite, laziness, more or less emaciation and predisposition to insanity.

49. Yes.

51 Yes

It has no connection with any crime in general or with crime of any special character, except only it deadens their better feelings.

53. No.

No.

54. No.

55 No instance has come to my knowledge.

No.

Answer No. 191.

20.

(a) *Combatants*	607
(b) *Non-combatants*	32
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	380
TOTAL	1,019

24. (a) Two

(b) *Nil.*

25. No fluctuation.

28. Bhang—99 grains per day @ 2¼ pies.
Charas—12 „ „ @ 6 „

32. There is no social or religious custom as regards charas or ganja. The use of bhang is a Hindu custom. The Sikh Guru Gobind Singh ordered Sikhs to drink it in time of war with a view to make them despise danger.

33. The moderate use [illegible] ...lly admitted, but if taken in [illegible] ...d are

decreases. The lungs are injured and digestion impaired.

41. Ganja is said to counteract the effects of bad water and unhealthy climate.

It is also said to enable greater fatigue to be undergone.

42. Used in moderation it does not appear to do much harm.

... sometimes, ... f the drug, ... of ... s;

It does not allay hunger, but creates appetite. *Intoxication from bhang lasts about six hours; from charas and ganja only an hour or two.* Heaviness and stupidity are the after-effects. If not procurable, it produces a sense of longing and uneasiness.

... en ... is- ... a ... t;

but there is little doubt that some are addicted to its use.

Used in moderation it apparently does not impair the constitution, nor injure the digestion, nor produce any decided evil effects, physical or mental, as cases have not come directly under my observation.

It does not cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma.

It does produce insanity and seems to be the

... temporary insanity have also been attributed to the use of some narcotic drug, probably ganja.

There are no typical symptoms. Sepoys will never confess to the use of the drug at any time Type of insanity produced. Two were cases of acute mania marked by excitement. They were noisy, troublesome and violent, abusive, talked or sang incessantly, filthy habits and suffered from hallucinations and delusions.

The third case was at first noisy, troublesome and abusive, and subsequently passed into a state of melancholia, became listless, taciturn and quiet. Was also broken down and emaciated.

46. Produces insanity occasionally Makes them quarrelsome, troublesome and a nuisance to their neighbours. Often become bad characters. Breaks down the constitution, become weak, thin and

of the drug.

49 Yes, occasionally.

51. Those who are addicted to ganja often become bad characters.

Often taken intentionally by those intending to commit a crime.

53. Excessive indulgence is apt to deprive a man of all consciousness of his actions, and in some cases might lead to unpremeditated crime.

54. Frequently taken for this purpose.

55. Such cases are frequent.

Yes

Answer No. 193.

20. The corps is purely local, entirely recruited within the state from three classes only.

(a) *Combatants*	400
Konkan Muhammadans	167
Mahrattas	180
Native Christians	53
(b) *Non-combatants*	*Nil*
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	4

None smoke charas, and there are no regular daily consumers of ganja but 12 men in the ... 3 Konkani ... the habit of ...

24. None; the habit is unknown in the corps.

25. It has very greatly decreased as compared with former times. It is among the old men only that the habit has survived. The reason seems a little difficult to arrive at, but it is said that the habit was acquired in former times, when the men of this corps came more frequently in contact with regular regiments, in the ranks of which were many men from Upper India Of later years such contact has ceased. The habit is not of the country, and the younger men have not taken to it It will probably die out entirely in a year or so

28. There are no habitual daily consumers, but the Native Officers say that a paisa worth would last any of the men in the regiment who indulge in it for four days.

32. There are no such customs among the men of the corps The dozen men who occasionally indulge in the habit are said to do so more or less secretly, and the indulgence is not connected with any custom, social or religious.

33 (a) It is regarded with disapproval, the feeling in the corps is against it

(b) There is an idea that the smoking of ganja has a weakening effect on the brain.

(c) The Indian hemp, *cannabis Indica or cannabis sativa*, is not indigenous to this part of the country, and there is no custom of worshipping it known in the corps

39. Neither drinking nor eating being practised in the corps, the comparison cannot be made.

41. The opinion seems to be that it is not beneficial, but it is said to be soothing in irritation and

that it cannot but be harmful.

43. The men in the corps who occasionally indulge in the habit are said to be quite inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. Ganja —It is said to be refreshing, taken in excess intoxicating, but not in moderation It does not allay hunger; on the contrary with most it incites appetite. The effect lasts from two to three hours, taken in the very moderate way that it is in this corps; it appears to have no after-effects, and occasional indulgence does not apparently produce uneasiness or a longing for more.

45. There is no habitual use in the corps. The use is occasional and confined to the smoking of ganja, and the Medical Officer says that he has observed no noxious effects, physical, mental or moral, from it He has seen no case in which it has

impaired the constitution, injured the digestion or caused loss of appetite. He is not aware of any case of dysentery, bronchitis or asthma in the corps which could be attributed to this cause. It has not been observed to impair the moral sense or to induce habits of laziness, immorality or debauchery.

In eighteen years there has only been one case of insanity in the corps, and in that case there was no history or suspicion of the use of ganja or any hemp drug.

46. There is no habitual excessive use in the corps.

49. It is not known in the corps.

51. (a) No. None.

(b) None.

53. (a) There is no case known in the corps.

(b) No.

54. Not as far as is known in the corps.

55. No instances are known in the corps.

Answer No. 194.

20. (a) *Combatants* . . .	514
(b) *Non-combatants* . . .	5
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	56

Smoke ganja.—

Pardesis	11
Rajputana men	6
Parwaris	2
Moochi	1
Muhammadans	12
Concani Mahrattas . . .	7
Dekkhani Mahrata . . .	1

None smoke charas.

24. (a) None eat bhang.

(b) six Pardesis.

Three men from Rajputana drink bhang.

25. On the decrease in every company. It used to be eaten; is now only smoked. The prices of these drugs have gone up.

28. One to 3 annas a day among the Muhammadans and 3 pies a day among the Mahrattas.

32. Ganja, charas and bhang are forbidden by the Muhammadan religion; there is, however, no such prohibition amongst the Mahrattas.

There appear no religious customs, but once a year the God Mahadeo has offerings made it of ganja and bhang.

33. A man who takes any of these drugs is not in any way looked down upon amongst Mahrattas. But with Muhammadans he is considered untrustworthy.

There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant among either caste.

39. The smoking of ganja or bhang is as injurious as drinking them.

41. I do not think so.

42. If moderately used, both castes consider ganja and bhang do no harm.

43. Yes.

44. Ganja and bhang are refreshing and appetising. If the supply is stopped, the appetite fails, and the person is distressed and uneasy.

45. In sixteen years Indian experience, both in military and civil practice, I have occasionally suspected the Indian hemp habit; but could never obtain conclusive evidence.

Any evidence of mine, therefore would be only second-hand or hearsay.

Have not suspected any one in this regiment for years.

46. No first-hand evidence to produce.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I do not know.

51. No.

There are no bad characters in the regiment. Though 2 men went mad some time ago from once indulging in these drugs, one has recovered and has given up taking them.

53. I dare say it would, but I have known of no such case.

54. Not as far as can be ascertained.

55. Do not know of any such case.

dyne, antispasmodic, and nervine stimulant, they are useful for the relief of painful affections.

43. Yes.

44 The immediate effect is stimulant, raising ... ...lation,

It does not produce intoxication.

It does not allay hunger, but arouses appetite.

The effects last only a few hours.

There are scarcely any after-effects.

The want of subsequent gratification produces longing.

45. No.

No.

No.

No; on the contrary, it alleviates these affections

No.

No; I have already stated that it sharpens the intellect, and I have not met with any case where it has caused insanity.

46. The habitual excessive use of the drug is undoubtedly injurious, physically, mentally and morally; it predisposes to insanity in a form

...cal symptoms are not violent outbreaks, as in the case of alcohol, but a placid self-complacent vanity combined with inordinate self-esteem, the victim considering himself to be the wisest, the most beautiful, the healthiest, and the best of mankind. I have no knowledge of a case in which a person having no record of ganja history has confessed to the use of the drug.

49. Yes, occasionally.

51. A large proportion of bad characters in this regiment are habitual smokers of this drug.

No particular instance of the use of these drugs can be traced as regards crimes; but ganja-smokers, being always under its influence, are very ready to quarrel.

53. In very rare cases excessive smoking leads to unpremeditated crime.

No.

54. No.

55. No.

Complete stupefaction can be obtained by an excessive use of ganja

Answer No. 196.

20 Total strength—836.

(a) *Combatants*—

Rajputs	698
Muhammadans	52
Sikhs and other Hindus	86
TOTAL	836

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	10
Muhammadans	22
TOTAL	32

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	30

Twenty men smoke ganja and charas also They belong to class (a) Rajputs.

24. (a) Rajputs	8
(b) Rajputs	20

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease. Men are better educated now than they were in former days.

28. Bhang—½ a tola, worth ¼ a pie at Lucknow.

Ganja—⅛ of a tola, worth six pies.

Charas—⅛ of a tola, worth six pies, but the price of these drugs varies.

32. I know of none.

33. It is regarded as a bad habit. There is no special opinion in the Native Army on this subject.

... using these

that I know of.

39. No, it is more injurious, because when it is eaten or drunk it is at first carefully cleansed, and then water and some sweet is generally mixed with it, which makes the stuff a little cooler.

41. Yes, that of bhang only.

42. With the exception of bhang, it is not harmless, but the contrary.

For reasons see answer No. 33.

43. Inoffensive.

44. There is no immediate effect.

Yes, it is refreshing.

It does not produce intoxication.

Yes, it does allay hunger for a short time.

Yes, it does create appetite

The effect lasts for about two hours

Yes, a person feels uneasy.

Yes it does produce uneasiness

45 Yes, all three

Yes, induces debility.

At first increases appetite, afterwards impairs

Causes bronchitis and asthma.

Yes.

Yes, and produces insanity.

No.

Mania, permanent

Yes, sometimes.

Yes, has been sufficiently considered.

Yes, it may.

46. Excessive use of these drugs produces similar noxious effects.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Yes, all three forms of the drug, but chiefly charas.

51. No

No special connection between habitual crime and drugs so far as I know.

53. Yes, as a rule

No.

54. Premeditated acts of violence are often committed by persons who have fortified themselves with ganja.

55. Yes, but generally mix something else with the bhang or ganja.

Complete stupefaction by means of bhang or ganja could only be arrived at by taking excessive doses.

This information, except question signed by Medical Officer, I have gathered from the native rank.

Answer No. 197.

20. Total strength of regiment 968—

(*a*) *Combatants*	909
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	5
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	54
Jats	31
Mazbis	627
Ramdasis	106
Lobanas	91
Panjabi Hindus	41
„ Mussalmans	24
Hindustani Hindus	27
„ Mussalmans	9
Christians	2
Sweepers	10

Undermentioned are smoking ganja and charas in the regiment

Hindustani Hindus	7
„ Mussalman	1
Christian	1

24. Undermentioned are drinking bhang in the regiment.

Jat	1
Mazbis	9
Ramdasis	2
Other Hindus	2

25. The number, as far as can be ascertained, is not on the increase.

28. Bhang 1 pie and ganja and charas 3 pies per diem.

32. No customs known, either social or religious.

33. The use of bhang in moderation is not considered bad, while the use of ganja and charas is generally considered as deleterious to health.

No custom of worshipping the hemp plant is known.

39. Drinking bhang is considered as less injurious, and it is stated that it does not take away the appetite, while the taking of ganja and charas does.

41. The answer to above question also applies to this.

42. No experience, there being so few cases in the regiment, and all these take it in moderation, and appear not to suffer. No cases having ever come to my notice.

43. No.

44. Bhang.—It produces a temporary exhilaration, lasting about two hours, a larger dose produces intoxication. Does not allay hunger, but creates appetite.

No after-effects.

Charas.—Produces intoxication, readily takes away appetite, and affects the general health, producing weakness.

Ganja.—Has the same effect as charas.

45. I have seen no effect from the use of bhang, and my only experience of charas-smoking is from doolie-bearers: such men are generally thin, debilitated and nervous; liable to break down if called upon for extra hard duty.

It causes, I believe, loss of appetite.

It does not cause dysentery as far as I know, but I believe bronchitis and emphysema are common. These doolie-bearers inhale the charas smoke freely, and then strain themselves coughing.

No experience about moral sense or debauchery; they are lazy, but not more than an ordinary native.

It does deaden the intellect, but I have had no experience of insanity produced by it, never having had to treat a case.

No experience.

No cases observed.

46. No experience further than that recorded opposite question 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not known.

51. Nothing has come under my notice

53. No experience in excessive indulgence.

54. Nothing known.

55. (1) Nothing known.

(2) Complete stupefaction can be produced by all three drugs.

Answer No. 198.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	912
Sikhs	228
Dogras	228
Pathans	342
Panjabis	114
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	2
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	116

No accurate information forthcoming.

24. Can get no accurate information.

25. Soldiers do not indulge in drugs much.

28. No allowance authorised.

32. No custom, social or religious, known in regard to consumption of any of these drugs.

33. Can get little or no opinion from the native officers of the regiment.

39. Not known.

41. Not considered beneficial.

42. Yes.

43. Believed to be so.

44. Can get no satisfactory reply on these points.

45. I have not noticed any bad effects in this regiment from the moderate use.

Not the moderate use.

Not in my experience.

Not in my experience.

I think that it probably impairs the moral sense if used for a long time, *particularly charas.*

I have not known it produce insanity.

I have met with no such cases.

Nil.

46. Impairs the mental condition.

Impairs the physique.

Charas particularly.

I have never known it produce insanity.

49 and 51. Not to my knowledge.

53. Cannot say, as excessive indulgence is not practised in the regiment.

54 and 55. Not known.

Answer No. 199.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—569.

Mahrattas	46
Rajputs	47
Bunjawara	1
Indo-Britons	22
Mussalmans	453
TOTAL	569

Of these only 3 Mahrattas, 4 Rajputs, 6 Mussalmans, smoke ganja occasionally.

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 525

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . . 691

This includes families of combatants.

21. (*a*) Nil.

(*b*) Three Rajputs drink bhang occasionally on holidays.

25. No one takes charas. The use of ganja and bhang are on the decrease, owing to poverty of those who take it.

28. *Average allowance less than a tola per diem,* cost per diem 1 pie.

32. The consumption of the drugs has nothing *to do with religious matters.*

Three or 4 r
drink for the
then mixes it
spices, and then the men drink the concoction.

33. The consumption of bhang and ganja is not approved of by respectable natives.

in Burma, or when they march about a camp, and the water is not good Mussalman law forbids the use of intoxicating drinks, and hence Mussalmans disapprove of bhang. No one in the regiment worships the hemp plant.

39. All methods are considered equally bad.

41. That such use of ganja and bhang might be beneficial is an opinion not held by many.

42. The moderate use of ganja and bhang leads men into low society and certainly does the *consumers no good,* and possibly does them harm; the practice is not approved by respectable natives.

43. No.

44. The immediate effect does not appear to refresh a habitual consumer.

It produces a drowsy sensation. It makes the consumer hungry, when he is roused or rouses himself. The effect of sleepiness lasts about fifteen minutes in case of smoking, and in case of drinking lasts about four hours But one smoke or drink does not induce a desire for further smoking or drinking.

45. In my opinion habitual moderate use would produce *noxious effects physically,* mentally and morally.

Weakens physical and brain power.

Causes loss of appetite.

No.

To some extent, even in habitual *moderate use*

I have personally seen no case of insanity as a result of the use of the drugs.

None to my knowledge.

None known to me in the regiment.

46. Excessive use of the drugs is detrimental to the physical, mental and moral conditions of these persons

49. No.

51. In this regiment the smokers or drinkers of bhang are among the respectable men, not among the men of bad character.

53 and 54. No.

55. No.

Complete stupefaction can apparently be induced by bhang or ganja unmixed if taken in excess.

Answer No. 200.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . . . 7

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 31

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . . 233

None. The *followers attached to the battery are* a class who practically do not use Indian hemp drugs in any form.

24. None.

25. Unable to give any *information on this* point.

28. Have been informed that two pice worth constitutes the average habitual moderate use of the drugs.

32. Unable to give the required information.

bu
who happen to be
state that absolutely no custom prevails of worshipping the hemp plant, and that preference is given to the use of bhang.

39. Bhang is said to *be the only preparation* ... used as a *drink,* the other ... in an earthenware or ...

41. Those who use the drug assert that the moderate use is extremely beneficial.

42. Can not say whether harmless or otherwise.

43. So I have been given to understand.

44. Exhilarating, refreshing, intoxicating to a slight degree; it does not allay hunger, but creates an appetite; effect lasts from half to two hours; as alcohol produces a longing by want of subsequent gratification, so with these drugs.

45. Less deleterious in its effects than the habitual moderate use of alcohol.

No.

No.

Useful in asthma and bowel ailments; does not produce these affections, and is of no avail in bronchitis.

Apparently not.

No. Ganja is the powdered leaf made into flat cakes with water, not used internally, but smoked in a pipe. Bhang, used as a drink, is a mixture of ganja, cocoanut-water, kuskus (poppy-seeds), sugar, milk and spice.

Charas is a mixture of ganja with tobacco.

Am not acquainted with any.

46. The habitual excessive use would impair health, retard digestion, lessen the mental faculties, produce laziness, immorality and debauchery, and develop latent diseases, just as the excessive use of spirit-drinking would.

49. Yes. Bhang is said to be frequently used for that purpose.

51. No.

53. Have read and heard of instances where sepoys have run amuck or revenged an imaginary grievance after premeditation and the use of bhang.

54. Occasionally.

55. Am informed that complete stupefaction without admixture is never induced.

Answer No. 201.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	228
Pathans	228
Sikhs	342
Dogras	114
Hindus	32
TOTAL	944

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadans	19
Hindus	37*

* This includes 11 sweepers.

None openly, but about 12 or 15 men are believed to consume both ganja or charas occasionally on the sly.

24. None to my knowledge.

25. I am unable to say.

28. I do not know as it is not used by any openly.

32. I know of none.

33. It is repudiated by all ranks.

It is in disrepute, because the use of any of these drugs makes a man irresponsible.

None of the regiment worship the hemp plant.

39. I am unable to say.

41. I am informed by the native officers and others that no benefits are derived.

42. I do not think the moderate use harmless, as those who indulge even moderately very soon use it to excess.

43. I am not aware of any case in which they have been offensive.

44. It is said to be refreshing when one is tired.

Produces intoxication, does not allay hunger; but increases appetite.

The effects last from two to three hours.

45. It produces all three.

Not markedly.

No. It increases appetite.

I have not observed it causes dysentery, but it does cause bronchitis and asthma.

Yes.

I have known and treated numerous cases of insanity produced by it. It seemed the predisposing cause. I have noticed that stopping the drug causes the insanity to disappear for once or twice, but if the habit be resumed, the insanity becomes incurable.

The ganja lunatic is generally in a very good humour with himself and others.

I do not know whether insanes confess or not, but my impression is that I remember such to be the case.

I have a case now where there is no history of anxiety or insanity previous to the use of the ganja.

I have never known a ganja lunatic in the sepoy ranks within my own practice.

46. Excessive use, I believe, will almost certainly result in lunacy.

49. I do not know, nor do the natives admit it.

51. None to my knowledge.

53. I cannot say from personal observation. Do not know of any case in which it has led to homicidal frenzy.

54. I cannot say for certain, but I believe it is so used.

55. Bhang is sometimes given for this purpose.

Jats—about 10 per cent in the hot weather drink bhang.

Dogras—About 10 per cent. in the hot weather drink bhang.

Muhammadans—*Nil.*

25 The use of ganja and charas does not exist in the regiment. The proportion of men who use bhang in the hot weather does not seem either to be on the increase or decrease, neither does the quantity taken appear to be more or less than formerly.

28. The average allowance of bhang is about one masha (or $\frac{1}{12}$ of a tola) a day.

The cost of bhang is infinitesimal,—about half an anna a month.

to the

the con-

No religious customs are known with regard to ganja or charas. With regard to bhang, there is a religious custom of pounding its leaves and using it with water in the worship of Shiva.

33. The consumption of ganja and charas is considered highly injurious. They are said to have a bad effect on the brain. The consumption of bhang is supposed to be very beneficial as an appetizer in the hot weather. It is also supposed to remove the bad effects of unwholesome water, but must only be taken in very small quantities. Ganja and charas are in disrepute for the reasons given above. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant known

39. Ganja and charas are never eaten or drunk, and are only used in smoking. Bhang is never used in smoking.

41. See answer 33.

42. The consumption of ganja and charas is injurious even if only taken in small quantities (see answer 33). The moderate use of bhang is beneficial.

43. The *moderate consumers* of ganja and charas are offensive to their neighbours. The moderate consumers of bhang are not offensive to their neighbours

44. The immediate effect of smoking ganja and charas is that they cause coughing, and make the person often quarrelsome. They are not refreshing. They do produce intoxication. They only allay hunger in making the person stupid. They do not create appetite. The *immediate effects* last one or two hours. The after-effect is similar to that of alcohol The want of subsequent gratification does produce a *longing for it and uneasiness.* These effects do not result from the use of bhang

45. Invariably both physical, mental and moral.

Yes. All functions are grdually impaired.

Yes, digestion is so much injured that pain always occurs after taking food. Appetite much impaired

Dysentery slightly, bronchitis and asthma very frequently.

Yes, hemp-consumers lose their moral sense, become lazy, immoral and debauched. This applies *especially to ganja and charas, less so to bhang.*

It is generally credited with deadening the intellect and eventually producing insanity of an idiotic type. This result occurs sooner from ganja and charas than from bhang.

I have had no experience of insanity attributable to consumption of these drugs.

No such cases known to me.

use of the drugs.

able to this question

49. Bhang is stimulating as an aphrodisiac, but not ganja or charas.

51. All bad characters such as gamblers, *thieves, and prostitutes take ganja and charas.* The consumption of these is considered to be, to a great extent, the cause of crime, particularly of *theft and violence*

53 None of these drugs appear to incite to unpremeditated crime.

A Ressaldar-Major states that he knew a man who turned ghazi under the influence of charas at Kandahar, but does not know whether he had first determined on his act before he had taken charas

54. Yes, decidedly

55. Yes. This is frequently done with ganja and charas.

Complete stupefaction can be produced by either ganja, charas or bhang.

Answer No. 203.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* 838

(*b*) *Non-combatants* 13

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* . 58

(*b*) Non-combatants—3 smoke ganja.

24. *Nil.*

25. It is said not to be.

pains in the joints.

28. The ganja plant grows in the Shan States like *a weed, and there is considerable cultivation of it* among the Karens. I am told that the cost to a habitual moderate consumer up here does not exceed 5 annas per mensem.

32. I know of none.

33. I hear from my Sikh officers that large consumers are not thought much of, and immoderate users are supposed to become stupid.

By Am Hindus have a custom of making offerings of the drug to the image of Mahadeo, who they say ordered them to use it.

the least stupefying effect.

their use

ger and

42. I have seen a great many habitual moderate consumers, they appeared well, and the Medical Officer reports that within his experience they nearly always had sound constitutions.

43. Yes.

44. It is said to be refreshing and invigorating; it allays hunger, causes a pleasant warmth to permeate the body and enables the consumer to withstand prolonged exertion. The effects last for about two hours, after which there is a reaction

and a slight feeling of lassitude and drowsiness. The subsequent want produces slight uneasiness.

I have twice personally smoked ganja in small quantities to test its effect, and am bound to say without results, comfortable or otherwise.

45. I am not aware of it. The men I have seen are of sound constitution, physically, mentally and morally: the latter of course according to the status of the consumers.

No.

No.

No.

It induces laziness, but not habits of immorality, unless the consumption is excessive or the consumer unused to the drug.

I know of no cases.

46. I have noticed that men who use these drugs to excess are often thin and wasted, with a drowsy, stupid look, and have heard that they become mad. I have not seen a case.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by M Officer.]

49. Bhang is said to be: and ganja is some put into sweetmeats for this purpose. Med speaking, I believe, *cannabis indica* is prescril prevent too rapid ejaculation, and it is probat attain this result, so desired by natives of] that it is used.

51. I cannot say, as there are no habitua characters in the regiment under my commanc

53. I do not know of any case.

54. I have heard so as a tradition, but no has come under my observation.

55. I have heard that fakirs and bairagis in the habit of giving them to their devotees.

I believe dhatura is added to cause stupe tion.

Answer No. 204.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	.	21
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	.	*Nil.*
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	73
TOTAL	.	94

Smoke ganja—

Hindus	10
Kari caste	3
Lohar	1
Bhisti	1
TOTAL	15

24. One Lohar drinks bhang.

25. Is on the increase.

The force of example.

28. Ganja would cost about 1 pice.

32. Know of none.

33. The use of the narcotic is in disrepute, due occasionally to its being partaken of to excess.

39. The form of smoking is considered most injurious, causing chest affections.

41. Yes. If given in small quantities to yo children to allay puerile pains, *e. g.*, teething.

(2) To adults for diarrhœa, and allaying pa of hunger.

(3) Often used beneficially if applied external

42. Moderate use appears to be harmless.

Have not noticed any ill-effects.

43. Yes.

44. It is refreshing.

Seldom produces intoxication.

Creates appetite.

Effects last from one to two hours.

There are no after-effects.

In the case of opium-eating the want of subs quent gratification produces longing.

45. Not having any experience, being only few months in the country, of the consumption o the products of Indian hemp amongst natives, I an unable to answer the queries set forth per margin.

[Question 45 answered by Medical Officer.]

49, 51, 53 and 54. No.

55. Yes, occasionally.

Answer No. 205.

20. Total strength of regiment thus—

(*a*) *Combatants*—		
Sikhs	.	311
Panjabi Muhammadans	.	311
Hindustanis	.	208
TOTAL	.	830
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—		
Sikhs	.	16
Panjabi Muhammadans	.	19
Hindustanis	.	8
Sweepers	.	10
TOTAL	.	53

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers—Nil.*

Ganja—	
Combatant	1
Non-combatant	1
Charas—	
Combatant	1
Non-combatant	1

24. (*a*) *Nil.*

(*b*) Sikhs. Not daily, but on big feast days and similar occasions once or twice a year about 50 per cent. drink it.

25. The general opinion of the native officers is that the use of these drugs is on the decrease, as liquor or spirits are now much more readily obtained than formerly.

28. Charas—8 annas per month = 2 annas per diem, three or four days a month.

Ganja—8 annas per month = 2 annas per diem three or four days in month.

Bhang—1 rupee per month = 6 pies daily.

32. On occasions of joy or merry-making these drugs are sometimes taken in the same way that drink is taken by Europeans.

33. Amongst the Sikhs no smoking of any kind is allowed, hence any drugs which require a pipe are prohibited: consumption not considered by Sikhs and Hindustanis, in moderation, wrong.

Not if taken with milk or melon-seeds, etc.

No.

39. The usual custom is to drink or eat it and not to smoke, hence no reply can be given to this question.

41. Yes.

42. It is considered beneficial.

43. Yes.

44. It is refreshing and not intoxicating, but stimulates and invigorates.

It does not allay hunger, but creates appetite

It acts as a tonic and is used as such, having no after-effects.

The want of subsequent gratification is only felt by immoderate consumers.

45. No evil effect.

No.

No.

No.

No.

(a) No.

(b) Exciting, I think (immoderate use).

(c) Temporary mania.

(d) Yes, by excessive use.

(e) Symptoms of mania vary.

(f) Not aware.

I am unable to answer this question.

Cannot at this distance of time do so.

Only one case occurred in this regiment since its formation.

Not clearly traceable to the use of these drugs.

46. The excessive use of these drugs undoubtedly causes mania of a temporary kind. As regards the other effects on the digestion, etc, I cannot speak. While Superintendent of the Madras and Waltair Lunatic Asylums for a lengthened period, I saw several—not many—cases of mania caused by the use of these drugs in an excessive form.

49. No

51. No.

None.

53. Yes.

No.

54. Yes, this is general opinion, and that it gives consumer artificial courage.

55. Yes.

Yes

Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer, and in reply to the other questions I have freely consulted my native officers and non-commissioned officers.

Answer No. 206.

20. R 11 Unit—

Pathans	2	
Hindus	3	
Sheik	1	
Jumdars	15	
TOTAL	21	Native drivers.

None smoke ganja.

Smokes charas	1 (Sheik)	
R 12 Unit.—		
Hindu	5	
Mussalmans	16	
TOTAL	21	Native drivers.

Two Hindus smoke ganja or charas, whichever they can get.

24. None.

25. Stationary.

28. About one pice.

32. None known.

33. Regarded with indifference.

No.

39. Not known.

41. The men do not seem to think smoking charas has any beneficial effects.

42 Yes The smoker does his work just as well as other men who do not smoke.

43. No.

44. *Smoking of charas*—

It is refreshing.

Does not produce intoxication.

Allays hunger.

Does not increase appetite.

No after-effects.

The want of subsequent gratification produces no uneasiness to a moderate smoker.

45 and 46. I regret I am unable to comply with your request. I have no experience whatever in the use of these drugs by natives, having only recently arrived in the country and not being in charge of native troops, therefore any evidence I could give outside what is written in books might only be misleading to the Commission.

[Answered by Medical Officer.]

51. No. } Charas
No connection. }

53. No. } Charas.
No. }

54. No (charas).

55. No (charas).

I have no knowledge of the effect of these drugs myself, my answers being entirely founded on questions put to the only two men under my command who take the drugs

Answer No. 207.

20. Total strength—850.

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	373
Hindus	401
Christians	59
TOTAL	833

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	7
Hindus	9
Christians	8
TOTAL	24

Four Muhammadans and 1 Hindu admit and are known to smoke ganja.

Charas appears unknown.

24. I can hear of none who eat bhang, but 1 Mussalman and 1 Rajput drink it.

25. Decreasing; I believe owing to introduction of cheap liquor from Europe.

28. About one anna a week, as far as I can ascertain.

32. I know of none such.

33. (*a*) I cannot say.

(*b*) It is very hard to get any one to admit habitual consumption of any drug, so I presume the habit is regarded with disfavour.

(*c*) As above.

(*d*) I cannot say.

(*e*) Not admittedly.

39. I have no idea.

41. The natives believe so.

42. Moderate indulgence in these drugs does not come to the notice of superior officers. It is only when excessive use has produced a species of intoxication or mania that the habit comes to light.

43. Quite so. Personally I believe that natives do not actually distinguish between the various drugs which are sold to them for consumption. Also that the same drug is sold under different names in every Indian bazar, so that natives take the various concoctions actually unconsciously, only knowing that they produce sleep or vitality, or, in fact, enjoyment of some sort.

44. (*a*) I do not know.

(*b*) Said to be refreshing.

(*c*) If taken in excess.

(*d*) and (*e*) Said to do so.

(*f*) About a couple of hours.

(*g*) Pleasant languor.

(*h*) Only in some cases of long standing.

45. From enquiries from 5 men who were brought up, 2 denied using either bhang, ganja or charas; the other 3—one is a moderate consumer of bhang in syrup; uses it once in three or four days; another uses ganja in curd once a week; the third uses bhang in syrup four times daily. They are all well-nourished men, and do not, as a rule, report sick.

Does not impair constitution in any way. It allays hunger and promotes appetite in an hour or so; apparently does not injure digestion.

No; it does not appear to cause dysentery, asthma or bronchitis. Does not appear to have impaired the moral sense or induced laziness or habits of immorality or debauchery.

In one case of insanity, it was said that the patient indulged in ganja; and it was evidently the excitive cause of the insanity; at first the insanity was maniacal in type, and was apparently temporary; the symptoms were re-induced when the patient returned to the lines and probably indulged again in the use of the drug. Latterly, the symptoms became permanent, and the patient had to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for further treatment for dementia. There were no typical symptoms. This man admitted using ganja and tobacco, but whether the statement can be relied on is doubtful.

I have not had sufficient opportunities to express an opinion on the second last paragraph.

The only case that came under my observation is recorded above. Even in this case no reliable information could be obtained as to whether the man was addicted to the use of ganja or not. The native officer who first afforded the information on being questioned said he heard it from somebody in the lines. It was difficult to ascertain the true facts of the case.

46. Have not had any cases under my observation of the habitual excessive use of these drugs, except the ones recorded in answer to No. 45.

49. I believe they are so taken.

51. (*a*) No.

(*b*) None.

53. (*a*) Quite possible, as is the case, I suppose, with all intoxicants.

(*b*) I knew of a case in Sind some years ago.

54. I cannot say, but such is the general belief.

55. (*a*) I have no experience, but have read of such cases.

(*b*) I do not know.

Answer No. 208.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	830
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	4
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	15
TOTAL	849

Smoke ganja—

Hindus,	30
Mussalmans	20

Charas—
None

24. (*a*) None.

(*b*) None, except one or two, perhaps, very rarely.

25. Decreasing.

Because facilities for obtaining liquor are increasing, and the latter is preferred where a choice exists.

28. One-sixth tola, costs 2 pies.

32. None.

38. Practice generally looked down on and condemned, because it is supposed to deaden the senses.

None worship the plant.

39. Smoking is considered more injurious, because, the natives say, it has more effect on the liver and internal organs.

41. No practical benefit, except to stop dysentery or diarrhœa. In such cases opium is preferred.

42. Moderate consumption does harm. *Vide* answer to question No. 33.

43. Certainly.

44. At first, for very short time, exhilarating, like *opium*. *Thereafter noxious.*

Creates, does not allay hunger.

Effect lasts three to four hours. Want of subsequent gratification creates uneasiness.

45. Its moderate use for a period of years decidedly impairs mental, moral and physical strength, and in the order named, mental failure being first noticed.

The digestion does not appear to be much affected.

It does not cause dysentery, but seems to cause chest affections. Asthma can, however, frequently be relieved by smoking ganja.

It is us[illegible]
inertia and [illegible]
be strong [illegible]
mental equ[illegible]
The symptoms are of those characteristic of dementia rather than of mania. Those cases I have heard of have been permanent.

Persons of naturally weak intellect do not indulge in ganja as a rule. One sepoy used the drug for at least two years. He then became insane and has been so since.

A sepoy used the drug for one year, and became insane. He is still so and quite dumb.

A sepoy, after seven or eight years' use of the drug, became violently insane, and committed murder and suicide. This is I believe, a rare thing for a ganja-eater to do.

46. In the course of a few months, the man became a complete mental and physical wreck, the former symptoms setting in first. Insanity or some intercurrent disease, frequently of the chest are very liable to occur.

49. Yes, ganja is used as an aphrodisiac, given by hakims, mixed up with other drugs in sweetmeats.

51. No connection ordinarily between bad character and the consumption of ganja.

Partly accountable for violent crime.

53. (*a*) Yes

(*b*) I know personally of one case of murder followed by murderer's suicide, in all probability due to the excessive consumption of ganja I was president of the court of inquest that drew this conclusion. Nearly all my native officers know of murders and attempts at it, attributable to same cause.

54 and 55. Yes.

Answer No. 209.

20. (*a*) *Combatants—*

Muhammadans	
Rangars	79
Panjabis	101
Hindustanis	101
Bombay presidency	164
Jew	1
Hindus.	
Marathas	86
Rajputs	25
Jats	12
Brahmins	26
Other Hindus	7
(*b*) *Non-combatants—*	
Jew	1
Maratha	1
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers—*	
Hindus (Dhur)	321
Muhammadans	53

Ganja is the cheapest form and that most used in this part of the country, other very little used Principally smoked by lower classes, but used by all.

Even approximate numbers cannot be given, as no men will own to the habit, it being regarded as a disgrace

"Ganjeri" or "ganja pinawalla" is a term of reproach.

25. From enquiries from those most competent to form an opinion, I consider it to be slightly on the increase.

28. Two pipes of ganja daily, costing 3 pice the two pipes, or about 8 annas a month. Bhang with sugar, etc., costs about 2 rupees a month. Charas is not sold here.

32. The Hindustani Hindus, I am informed, have *all* to take it by custom on the day of Shivratri, and also on the Basant Panchami, immediately before the Holi holidays Low-caste Hindus in the Dekkhan take it in the month of Sharayan (October) as a religio-social custom. They all sit round a guru, who preaches, and the chillum is passed round, to be taken or rejected at pleasure.

33. The drug itself, generally, is in disrepute, because it is recognised to be frequently harmful. Charas is regarded as the worst form of the narcotic. I am unable to ascertain whether the plant is worshipped or not on occasions.

39 Smoking is considered the more injurious form of consumption, and smoking charas the worst of all. It produces in old habitués chronic bronchitis, emphysema, dyspnœa and much wasting. During the sleep which follows the eyes are deeply congested A person under its influence, though apparently perfectly rational, will probably subsequently forget all orders given him when in that state. My reasons are derived from personal observations, and from the experiences of a confirmed ganja-smoker.

41. Yes, when taken for a temporary purpose medicinally, but not as in the case of a habit, moderately or otherwise.

42. I have known one single inhalation of ganja to produce insanity for many weeks in a recruit. The congestion of the eye till recovery occurs in habitual moderate ganja-smokers is a sufficient answer to any careful observer, the eye being the index to the state of the brain. It has the reputation of not only temporarily occasionally

affecting memory, but often of finally injuring his faculty and producing insanity.

43. They are generally inoffensive.

44. It produces noisy or quiet excitement, often sexual, and hallucinations, followed by sleep. It is refreshing at the time and is a great intoxicant. It both increases the appetite if food is taken, and it allays hunger after a little if the appetite is restrained. The effects last about one hour. Afterwards some dryness of the mouth is left in persons accustomed to it. There is a craving for gratification if the drug is not taken.

45. In my opinion it occasionally produces physical, mental and moral deterioration in all forms. It deteriorates the constitution in some cases. It causes loss of appetite if the usual stimulant is not taken.

It frequently causes bronchitis, and specially when inhaled.

It is used to encourage habits of immorality. A case of majum-poisoning came under my care in April 1893. *Deterioration of health will induce laziness.*

It occasionally induces insanity, and may be the exciting cause, or predisposing, as the case may be. It may produce temporary or permanent insanity. Temporary cases are excitable, as far as my experience goes.

I am not in a position to furnish reliable information on these points.

A case under my care occurred some years ago when a recruit was insane for many weeks from one single inhalation of ganja. No record is available. Ganja was the exciting cause.

A case was admitted on 2nd April 1889, of toxic insanity from bhang. The patient was excitable and violent, and had been insane ten years before. I have noted that there was a predisposing cause in this case.

A case was admitted 19th April 1887, due to ganja, but denied. The man was excitable and violent, and was ultimately sent to a lunatic asylum. He had previously shown symptoms of insanity in his former regiment.

46. The habitual excessive use of any of these drugs undoubtedly produces all the symptoms as shown in answers to paragraph 45 in a marked degree, where otherwise they may only be occasionally found.

49. Yes, commonly. Besides in the form of ganja it is used here in the form of sweetmeat called "majum," a compound of bhang, sugar, flower, butter and milk. A syce was admitted with accidental poisoning from this preparation in April 1893.

51. Yes, but no statistics are to hand.

53. Yes; presumably in the same way that alcoholic intoxicants do. I personally know of no case of homicidal frenzy.

54. Yes; it is well known that bhang is thus taken when a man is desirous of running "amuck." A case occurred in this regiment before or about 1870 on parade when a man attacked his European officers and was at once cut down by the other men.

55. Yes, this is a well-known fact also. Complete stupefaction can be induced by dangerous doses of the drug without admixture with other narcotics.

[Questions 28, 32, 33, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54 and 55 answered by Medical Officer.]

Answer No. 210.

20. (a) *Combatants* 625
(b) *Non-combatants* 347
(c) *Authorised camp followers* . 72

Muhammadans 1 per cent. and Hindus 2 per cent. smoke charas. None smoke ganja.

24. No one eats bhang; one per cent. drinks it in the winter, and ten per cent. drink it in the summer.

25. The use is on the decrease, and is very small now. My authority for this is the native officers of my regiment.

28. To habitual moderate consumers—

Ganja not procurable here.

Charas not used.

Bhang one tola, about 1 pie.

32. I am not aware of any.

33. Hindus do not look at it generally as very disreputable. The Muhammadans do, and the Sikhs never touch it. In the native army it is offensive, as tending to make a man lazy and stupid.

We have no knowledge of the worship of the hemp plant.

39. Smoking is considered the most injurious, as it has a greater effect on the brain.

41. No beneficial effect.

42. A moderate consumption does little or no harm.

43. They are generally inoffensive.

44. It refreshes first and then intoxicates, and makes habitual consumers fit for their work; it increases the appetite of beginners, but lessens that of habitual consumers for three hours after drinking bhang, and only for a short period after charas or ganja. Uneasiness and a craving for more.

45. Apparently not.

Not when taken in moderation, or when nutritious food is also taken.

It is said by consumers that it increases the appetite. It does not appear to cause indigestion, bronchitis, etc., when taken in moderation.

It probably does ultimately, as it is more or less a dissipated habit.

I have had no experience of cases of insanity produced, or said to be produced, by indulgence in any of these drugs.

For the reason given above, I am unable to express an opinion.

From cases of insanes or imbeciles observed, who indulged in these drugs, I consider that such evidence does exist.

One or two cases were fakirs. They drank bhang chiefly. They were stupid and lazy, but not markedly morally or physically weak.

Other cases, among servants, etc., were not observed to be either physically, mentally or morally affected. They chiefly smoked charas.

One case, addicted to both hemp drugs and opium, was observed to be markedly debilitated, to have a cough, and to be unfit for much exertion, mental or physical. No cases in the regiment have come under my notice.

46. Excessive use causes intoxication, frequently

with marked stupidity. It induces a bronchitic or asthmatic condition, with cough.

If good food is not taken, the constitution becomes distinctly impaired. The health of excessive consumers does ultimately suffer in any case. More or less moral deterioration results from excessive use.

(Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.)

49. Bhang is, but the other forms are not.

51. No. It is not supposed to have any connection with crime in general, or of a special character.

53. It does not incite crime nor violence.

I know of no case where it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. Yes. It is sometimes used for this purpose.

55. Yes, it is thus used, and complete stupefaction can be induced by means of a large dose.

Answer No. 211.

20.

	Classes.	a.						b.	c.								Remarks.
		Gurkha Officers	Havildars	Naiks.	Buglers	Riflemen.	Total	Hospital Assistants.	Lascars	Bazar establishment.	Cavalry servants	Mule drivers.	Kahars	Porters	Saddlers.	Total.	
Gurkha Castes	Brahmins	2	1	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thakur	4	3	1	...	24	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	This does not include 15 recruit boys below the age of 16.
	Chettri	3	8	3	...	13	26	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2	
	Magar	2	18	24	5	520	569	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	11	
	Gurung	3	1	4	2	172	182	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	
	Kawar	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Newar	1	2	1	...	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	Rai	1	2	1	1	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	
	Lama	...	1	1	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Khawas	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kami	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sooki	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damai	...	...	2	3	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Hindostanis		...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	10	26	4	31	9	1	[illegible]	
Jharwa		...	1	1	1	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	[illegible]	
Christians		...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans		...	1	...	...	5	6	3	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	9	
Total		16	40	40	15	789	900	6	5	10	32	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	

Charas is said to be not available in Shillong.

28. The amount of ganja smoked is about one tola per week per man, the cost of which is eight annas.

32. No social or religious custom as to the use of these drugs appears to exist as far as enquiries made can ascertain. Ganja and charas are said to be used medicinally, to alleviate stomach disorders. Men who perhaps have commenced in this manner contract the habit of using these drugs.

38. The habitual consumers of these drugs appear to be looked on rather contemptuously as slaves of a habit they cannot give up.

There does not however appear to be any very decided public opinion amongst the men against the users of these drugs.

The hemp plant itself does not appear to be an object of worship, but the leaves are placed as offerings during the worship of the God Mahadeb.

39. It is impossible to give reasons in replying to these questions, as the numbers of users of hemp drugs in this regiment are too few to make their habits very noticeable. I am dependent, therefore, in replying to these questions for the information afforded me by the Gurkha officers of the regiment, the regimental chowdhry and the baniyas of the establishment.

Smoking these preparations is said to be less injurious than drinking them or eating them.

41. Ganja smoked in cold places is said to produce warmth in the body, whereas drinking bhang is said to lower the temperature of the body.

41. The use of ganja is said to be good for stomachic disorders.

The use of the other two drugs is not supposed to be beneficial except in so far as they are narcotics.

42. The moderate use of ganja is said to be harmless in so far as it produces a feeling of warmth, but does not interfere with the smoker's working, nor is it said to produce any feeling of lassitude.

Charas is said to produce a cough in the user.

Neither charas nor bhang is used at all in this regiment.

43. Moderate consumers of ganja and charas are apparently harmless.

Drinkers of bhang are liable to become intoxicated and are thus liable to be offensive to their neighbours.

44. The moderate use of ganja is said to be refreshing, producing a pleasant sensation of easiness and happiness. It is said to be non-intoxicating, nor does it allay hunger, but rather increases the appetite.

The effects are said to last three hours.

There are said to be no after-effects except a craving for re-indulgence.

A habitual consumer deprived of his ganja cannot work effectually, and suffers greatly from the craving for his usual stimulant.

No replies as regards charas or bhang-consumers can be given, as none are available for questioning.

45. As I have not come into contact with persons addicted to excessive indulgence in hemp drugs, and have therefore had no personal experience of such cases, I am unable to record an opinion on the subject. I may state that in this regiment there are only 5 men who are ganja-smokers, and they only indulge in a moderate degree, and there is nothing in the physical appearance of any of them to indicate that they indulge in this habit, and their medical history sheets show that they have suffered from no unusual amount of sickness.

46. See paragraph 45.

49. The question cannot be answered as regards charas or bhang.

Ganja-smoking does not appear to be practised with the view of producing sexual excitement, but doubtless partially has that effect, being used as a stimulant.

51. No connection in particular is traceable between ganja-smoking and crime in general or crime of any particular character.

Four of the 5 men who are ganja-smokers in this regiment have clear defaulter sheets.

53. Not as far as is known to the persons whom I have consulted.

No cases of temporary homicidal frenzy from this cause have been known in this regiment.

54. No evidence on this point can be obtained in this regiment.

55. Ganja-smokers do not appear to become so stupefied as not to understand what takes place round them.

Complete unconsciousness is said to be not producible by ganja-smoking.

No answers can be given to these questions as regards bhang or charas.

Answer No. 212.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—807

Muhammadans	529
Hindus	258*
Christians	16
Jews	4
TOTAL	807

* Parwaris and michs.

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus	4

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—25

Hindus	21
Sweepers	4
	25

(1) Ganja is used by the following :—

Mussulman from	Hindustan	1
”	Deccan	3
”	Rajputana	1
”	Panjab	1
”	Gujarat	1

(2) Charas is used by no one.

24. (*a*) and (*b*) None.

25. On the decrease: most of those men who were in habit of using ganja have left the regiment.

28. One anna per diem. (In Bombay ganja is very expensive.)

32. It is contrary to religious laws of Muhammadans.

No social or religious custom with regard to use of drug is known of in the regiment.

33. It is not thought well of in the native army.

Smoking it is considered worse than eating it, owing to the smell it creates and to the stronger effect it causes.

[illegible]

strongly brought out.

41. Charas is believed to be never beneficial. It is injurious.

The other drugs have the effect of stimulating some people without injuring them when taken in moderation.

42. See answer to 41.

43. Ganja taken even in moderation causes an unpleasant smell.

44. It exhilarates at first, but only for a short time. It produces effects of intoxication; it does [illegible] ir [illegible] if [illegible]

45. No. Except it excites sexual organs

No.

No.

No.

No; but in small quantities it increases the appetite and therefore is largely used by the natives as an aphrodisiac.

It produces laziness.

The exciting cause of insanity; mania which is only temporary; but symptoms may be re-induced even by moderate doses I am informed; there is no typical symptom; all confess without pressure.

Amongst the women it is only taken by prostitutes, and that in moderation.

Weakened intellects are prone to fall victims.

There is no case in this hospital, but I have given my opinions from few cases I have seen elsewhere.

46. It causes insanity and is difficult to give up the habit; causes dysentery and diarrhœa and in old people more liable to cause chest complications; dyspepsia is caused by it, and after a time impotency makes its appearance; but if appetite continues good it may be taken for years as an aphrodisiac.

51. No.

None.

53. I know of no case in which the excessive indulgence in any of these drugs has incited to unpremeditated crime, or to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. I understand that bhang has been and is sometimes used by persons to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence

55 Complete stupefaction can be induced by these drugs, but I think that persons intending to commit crime would *use other drugs in preference.*

Answer No. 213.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	945
Hindustani Muhammadans	16
Panjab, including Hazara	21
Afridis	209
Yusafzai Pathans	14
Sikhs	461
Dogras	114
Hindustani Hindus	6
Christians	4
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	2
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	57

Ganja—*Nil.*

Charas—2 per cent. of the Afridis.

24 None eat bhang.

No men of the regiment drink bhang regularly, but about 10 per cent. of the Sikhs drink a small quantity on their days of festival, and then only very little.

25. Ganja is not used at all. Use of charas and bhang appears to be on the decrease in the regiment; this is ascribed to the greater amount of work leaving less time for indulgence.

28. The average cost of bhang is about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an anna per day and of charas about one anna per day for moderate habitual consumers.

32. Among the Sikhs it is a custom, sanctioned by their religion, to consume a small quantity daily when on active service.

33. The consumption of bhang is not regarded as disgraceful among the Sikhs, but consumers of charas are held in disrepute, due to the cough and spit, and disgraceful smell and irritability of [illegible]. Nothing is known of worshipping the [illegible]

39. Smoking charas appears to be more injurious than eating or drinking, but no cases can be quoted.

41. The moderate use of bhang is said to be beneficial, improving the appetite and rendering more labour possible The Sikhs resort to it when they have to undergo any great fatigue and say it enables them to do so to a greater extent than without it.

Charas does not seem to be beneficial.

42. Moderate use of bhang seems harmless. Moderate use of charas is said to be injurious, but no cases have ever come under my notice of ill-effects from either.

43 Moderate consumers of bhang are inoffensive to their neighbours. Moderate consumers of charas are irritable and noisy.

[illegible] refresh- [illegible] crease of [illegible] ect lasts [illegible] no after-effects in the habitual consumer, but in the case of those who take it occasionally, there is slight headache and constipation. There is stated to be no uneasiness if subsequent gratification is interfered with.

(*b*). Charas.—The immediate effect is [illegible]cation; it is refreshing to some extent; [illegible] appetite; it does not allay hunger. The [illegible] lasts about three hours. After-effects are [illegible] and weakness; the want of subsequent [illegible] produces uneasiness and disinclination [illegible] of any sort.

45. The habitual moderate use of [illegible] [illegible] to produce any noxious effects [illegible] come under my observation.

some of the Sikhs take it habitually, and that no case has been discovered in which ill-effects could be traced to its use seems to point to the above conclusion.

Of charas I have no experience. There is an impression among the men of the regiment that it is injurious, and there are very few users of it. I have been unable to discover any case in which injurious effects could be traced to its use. It is considered a disgrace to smoke charas, and men will not admit that they do so.

I have no evidence that these drugs impair the constitution, injure digestion or cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma or cause laziness or immorality.

No case of insanity has occurred in the regiment during my connection with it, and I have never seen a case of insanity due to the use of these drugs.

There is no trace of any information on these points in the medical history sheets of the regiment.

46. I have no experience of any cases who used these drugs excessively.

49. Bhang is said to be used as an aphrodisiac in the same way as opium, and to have a similar effect.

51. Statements made to me show that there is an impression that many bad characters smoke charas, but I can give no instances.

53. None have been brought to my notice; and the general impression is to the contrary.

54. No instances are known in the regiment.

55. No instances have occurred in this regiment.

I would like to add that during the seven years I have been in command of this regiment, no crime has been attributable to the use of any of these drugs.

Answer No. 214.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	249
Hindus	514
Native Christians	31
Other castes	39

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	8
Hindus	6
Native Christians	4
Other castes	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	16

Charas is not known amongst the regimental folk in Southern India; ganja is only smoked when bhang is not obtainable—for numbers see answer 24.

24. (*a*)

Mussalmans	13
Hindus	21
Christian	1

(*b*)

Mussalman	1
Hindus	7

25. The use of both ganja and bhang is on the decrease in the army, owing to the shorter service for pension and the increase of work demanded from the soldier.

28. About 6 pice a day will supply the moderate consumer with his daily dram.

32. As far as is known, it is not accepted in any religion, and in fact is forbidden under the general head of intoxicants.

33. Officially, no doubt, taking the cue from western prejudice, the opinion is against these drugs; but privately it is accepted as an indulgence which if not carried to excess, need cause no disability. Smoking ganja is looked on much in the way some Europeans do on cigarette-smoking, *i.e.*, ruins the chest and causes dyspepsia, which will lead to weakness and unfitness for work. Some Uriyas enlisted from Ganjam speak to the hemp plant being worshipped in parts of that district, but can give me no details or reasons beyond that it is considered a source of strength.

39. See above. Smoking decidedly is more injurious than eating or drinking in the same proportion. The inhalation alone would seem the reason.

41. Certainly. In cases of great fatigue, when past eating and almost drinking proper food, a small dose of bhang is most beneficial for a time. As in most things, the abuse and not the use of this drug does the harm.

42. See above.

43 Certainly not, any more than a man who drank beer or spirits in moderation or smoked tobacco.

44. (*a*) A feeling of rest.

(*b*) Scarcely refreshing, but reposeful.

(*c*) Certainly not.

(*d*) In the same way as any other stimulant.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) For an hour more or less.

(*g*) Not as far as can be seen.

(*h*) Certainly there is a craving when any habit is first disused.

45. The habitual moderate use of ganja for a time does not seem to me to impair the physical condition or appetite to any appreciable extent, though its prolonged use, at least in many cases, does cause loss of strength and mental inactivity. This may be partly due to the fact that ganja once indulged in, the tendency is to increase the dose. In any case a good deal seems to depend upon individual circumstances and to some extent upon idiosyncrasy. It does not cause dysentery, but does induce laziness of habits, and when first taken often has aphrodisiac properties, but I doubt if it leads to debauchery generally. In the few cases I have met with where, I believe, Indian hemp has been taken to excess, there was great excitement, the symptoms resembling mania, but subsided soon. In these cases, I believe, it has acted as an exciting cause, and that the symptoms could be re-induced, but have not actually observed this.

It would appear that a somewhat similar train of symptoms of a temporary nature sometimes follows when the supply is suddenly cut off. The tendency, I have noticed, is to deny the use of Indian hemp in any form when making inquiry as to its indulgence in suspected cases.

46. The habitual excessive use of ganja causes loss of strength, appetite, trembling nervousness and mental weakness.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not as far as I can learn.

takes to 'n nations often do and say what they should not.

53. Yes, generally to insubordination, but as far as I can learn, very seldom to homicidal frenzy. I know of no case.

54 Very seldom in Southern India

55. I do not think that this drug would be of much use without mixing with opium. An overdose would appear to be instant.

Answer No. 215.

20 (a) *Combatants*	. . .	932
(b) *Non-combatants*	. . .	4
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	.	78
TOTAL	.	1,014

Ganja is not in use. About 30 men smoke charas.

24. So far as can be ascertained, no classes eat or drink bhang.

25. There is said to be a decrease in the use of these drugs. No reason is known.

28. One ounce costs 8 annas. The average consumption is about 1 pice worth per man per diem.

32. I have not been able to find out that any exist.

33. Consumers are generally held in contempt, on account of the physical weakness caused by indulging in the use of these drugs.

No such custom exists, so far as can be ascertained.

39. Eating or smoking bhang is considered more injurious than drinking it.

Charas and ganja are not eaten or drunk, but smoked.

41. No.

42. The moderate use of them is not considered harmless.

It is said to produce cough and weakness.

43. Yes.

44. Charas produces intoxication. It is refreshing, but does not create or allay hunger.

The effects last about an hour when small amounts are taken.

After-effects, headache and constipation.

There is longing and uneasiness if more cannot be obtained.

45. None under my observation.

Not that I am aware of.

No.

No.

Certainly not; quite the reverse.

Not that I am aware of.

No.

No cases.

[Answered by Medical Officer.]

46. I have not met with habitual excessive users in the regiment.

49. Charas is so used.

51. None, so far as I am aware.

53. I have not met with a case of this kind.

The excessive use of these drugs is said to incite to violence.

54 and 55. No cases have come to my notice amongst Gurkhas.

N. B.—It is not easy to obtain trustworthy answers to questions of this kind. Amongst Gurkhas, consumers of hemp in any form are much looked down upon, and they therefore try and conceal the fact as much as possible, and are suspicious that they may get into trouble if they confess.

Answer No. 216.

20. (a) *Combatants*—		
Muhammadans	. . .	454
Hindus	. . .	451
TOTAL	.	905
(b) *Non-combatants*—		
Hospital Assistants (Hindus)		2
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—		
Sweepers	. . .	10
Muhammadans	. . .	44
Hindus	. . .	68
TOTAL	.	122

Three Muhammadan cooks smoke charas.

24. Twenty Sikhs.

25. On the decrease.

28. Three pies per diem.

32. *Nil.*

33. I do not know.

No.

39 Cannot say

41 and 42. No.

43. Yes.

44. Do not know

Not refreshing.

Produces intoxication. Does not allay hunger nor create appetite Effect lasts upwards of three hours Yes, there are after-effects. Produces *longing and uneasiness.*

45. Apparently not.

Cannot discover that they do when used in moderation.

They are said to cause insanity when used to excess. I have only come across one insane in this regiment: it was supposed that he became insane from being deprived of charas while at Jhandola.

some of the Sikhs take it habitually, and that no case has been discovered in which ill-effects could be traced to its use seems to point to the above conclusion.

Of charas I have no experience. There is an impression among the men of the regiment that it is injurious, and there are very few users of it. I have been unable to discover any case in which injurious effects could be traced to its use. It is considerered a disgrace to smoke charas, and men will not admit that they do so.

I have no evidence that these drugs impair the constitution, injure digestion or cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma or cause laziness or immorality.

No case of insanity has occurred in the regiment during my connection with it, and I have never seen a case of insanity due to the use of these drugs.

There is no trace of any information on these points in the medical history sheets of the regiment.

46. I have no experience of any cases who used these drugs excessively.

49. Bhang is said to be used as an aphrodisiac in the same way as opium, and to have a similar effect.

51. Statements made to me show that there is an impression that many bad characters smoke charas, but I can give no instances.

53. None have been brought to my notice; and the general impression is to the contrary.

54. No instances are known in the regiment.

55. No instances have occurred in this regiment.

I would like to add that during the seven years I have been in command of this regiment, no crime has been attributable to the use of any of these drugs.

Answer No. 214.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* –

Mussalmans	249
Hindus	514
Native Christians	31
Other castes	39

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	8
Hindus	6
Native Christians	4
Other castes	1

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	16

Charas is not known amongst the regimental folk in Southern India; ganja is only smoked when bhang is not obtainable—for numbers see answer 24.

24. (*a*)

Mussalmans	13
Hindus	21
Christian	1

(*b*)

Mussalman	1
Hindus	7

25. The use of both ganja and bhang is on the decrease in the army, owing to the shorter service for pension and the increase of work demanded from the soldier.

28. About 6 pice a day will supply the moderate consumer with his daily dram.

32. As far as is known, it is not accepted in any religion, and in fact is forbidden under the general head of intoxicants.

33. Officially, no doubt, taking the cue from western prejudice, the opinion is against these drugs; but privately it is accepted as an indulgence which if not carried to excess, need cause no disability. Smoking ganja is looked on much in the way some Europeans do on cigarette-smoking, *i.e.*, ruins the chest and causes dyspepsia, which will lead to weakness and unfitness for work. Some Uriyas enlisted from Ganjam speak to the hemp plant being worshipped in parts of that district, but can give me no details or reasons beyond that it is considered a source of strength.

39. See above. Smoking decidedly is more injurious than eating or drinking in the same proportion. The inhalation alone would seem the reason.

41. Certainly. In cases of great fatigue, when past eating and almost drinking proper food, a small dose of bhang is most beneficial for a time. As in most things, the abuse and not the use of this drug does the harm.

42. See above.

43 Certainly not, any more than a man who drank beer or spirits in moderation or smoked tobacco.

44. (*a*) A feeling of rest.

(*b*) Scarcely refreshing, but reposeful.

(*c*) Certainly not.

(*d*) In the same way as any other stimulant.

(*e*) No.

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(*g*) Not as far as can be seen.

(*h*) Certainly there is a craving when any habit is first disused.

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46. The habitual excessive use of ganja causes loss of strength, appetite, trembling nervousness and mental weakness.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Not as far as I can learn.

51 *No*; though a bad character often takes to over-indulgence in these drugs as Western nations take to drink, with the result that they often do and say what they should not.

53. Yes, generally to insubordination; but as far as I can learn, very seldom to homicidal frenzy. I know of no case

54 Very seldom in Southern India.

55. I do not think that this drug would be of much use without mixing with opium. An overdose would appear to be instant.

Answer No. 215.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*	. . .	932
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	. . .	4
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	.	78
TOTAL	.	1,014

Ganja is not in use. About 30 men smoke charas.

24 So far as can be ascertained, no classes eat or drink bhang.

25. There is said to be a decrease in the use of these drugs. No reason is known.

28. One ounce costs 8 annas. The average consumption is about 1 pice worth per man per diem.

32. I have not been able to find out that any exist.

33. Consumers are generally held in contempt, on account of the physical weakness caused by indulging in the use of these drugs.

No such custom exists, so far as can be ascertained.

39. Eating or smoking bhang is considered more injurious than drinking it.

Charas and ganja are not eaten or drunk, but smoked.

41. No.

42. The moderate use of them is not considered harmless.

It is said to produce cough and weakness.

43. Yes

44. Charas produces intoxication. It is refreshing, but does not create or allay hunger.

The effects last about an hour when small amounts are taken.

After-effects, headache and constipation.

There is longing and uneasiness if more cannot be obtained.

45. None under my observation.

Not that I am aware of.

No.

No.

Certainly not; quite the reverse

Not that I am aware of.

No.

No cases.

[Answered by Medical Officer.]

46 I have not met with habitual excessive users in the regiment.

49. Charas is so used.

51. None, so far as I am aware

53. I have not met with a case of this kind.

The excessive use of these drugs is said to incite to violence.

54 and 55. No cases have come to my notice amongst Gurkhas.

N. B.—It is not easy to obtain trustworthy answers to questions of this kind. Amongst Gurkhas, consumers of hemp in any form are much looked down upon, and they therefore try and conceal the fact as much as possible, and are suspicious that they may get into trouble if they confess.

Answer No. 216.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—	
Muhammadans . . .	454
Hindus	451
TOTAL .	905
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	
Hospital Assistants (Hindus)	2
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Sweepers	10
Muhammadans . . .	44
Hindus	68
TOTAL .	122

Three Muhammadan cooks smoke charas

24. Twenty Sikhs.

25 On the decrease.

28. Three pies per diem.

32. *Nil.*

33. I do not know.

No.

39. Cannot say.

41 and 42 No.

43 Yes.

44 Do not know.

Not refreshing.

Produces intoxication. Does not allay hunger nor create appetite. Effect lasts upwards of three hours. Yes, there are after-effects. Produces longing and uneasiness.

45. Apparently not.

Cannot discover that they do harm used in moderation.

They are said to cause insanity when used to excess. I have only come across one lunatic in this regiment: it was supposed that he became insane from being deprived of charas while at [illegible].

He recovered completely after three months' sick leave. No further experience of insanes.

46. Persons taking these drugs to excess are said to become quite unfit for work of any sort.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Such a question I am certainly not able to answer.

51. The bad characters, such as I understand by this question, are not allowed to be enlisted in the regiment.

53. I should think so.

No.

54. I fancy not.

55. I really know nothing about these things.

Answer No. 217.

20. Total strength—815

Muhammadans	316
Tamils	140
Telugus, South India	58
,, North Circars	183
Brahmins, Mahrattas and Rajputs	18
Nair	1
Canarese	1
Pariahs	11
Christians	50
Indo-Britons	22
Other castes	14
European	1
TOTAL	815
(*a*) *Combatants*	734
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	81
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	25

None in any class.

24. None in any class.

25. Neither.

28. Not known.

32. *Nil.*

33. I have not as yet noticed anything on the subject in my experience.

39. I have not as yet seen the using of the hemp plant in the form of any preparation.

41. I think not.

42. Cannot say.

43. Yes.

44. I do not know.

45. I believe it does not.

I believe not.

I believe not.

I believe not.

Not in moderate doses, but there is a tendency to indulge to excess.

In two cases of mania due to ganja that has been under my observation the symptoms were acute and ended in permanent melancholia. I believe it was the exciting cause only. In both cases the men were induced to take the drug as a relief in great family trouble. My experience in these cases has been small.

46. I have no experience of this.

49. I do not know.

51. Cannot say.

53, 54 and 55. I do not know.

Answer No. 218.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	528
Panjabi Muhammadans	211
Pathans	108

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Sikhs	*Nil*
Madrasis	2
Muhammadans	*Nil*

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	28
Muhammadans	16
Other castes	11

24. (*a*) Eat bhang—

Nil.

(*b*) Drink bhang—

Combatants	4
Non-combatants	*Nil.*
Camp followers	*Nil.*

25. These drugs I am told are only obtainable at present in very small quantities and with difficulty. As formerly they were absolutely unobtainable, the practice of using them may be said to have slightly increased of late years in this country.

28. In Bhamo an average consumption would appear to be as much charas as will weigh 4 annas, the cost of which is about four annas.

The other forms of hemp are not procurable in Bhamo.

32. I cannot hear of any.

33. The general opinion appears to be that *excessive* use brings the consumer into disrepute, but not otherwise.

I cannot hear of any such custom.

39. Smoking is apparently a more injurious mode of indulgence, owing to the effects being felt suddenly (in some cases even death having been produced), whilst in the other modes the effect is gradual.

41. Once the habit is contracted the effects of moderate consumption may be said to be beneficial, as without them the consumer suffers; but this is of course a relative good, and positively speaking it would seem not to be beneficial.

42. Harmful, because the habit once contracted causes a longing for the indulgence, and this indulgence would seem to lower the moral tone generally.

43. Yes.

44. As far as I can discover, all forms of the drug may as a medicine in case of cough, or as an alterative, prove of slight use.

They are refreshing.

Do not allay hunger.

Create appetite.

Longing and uneasiness are caused and in some cases sickness.

Effects last :—

Ganja } —about six hours.
Charas }

Bhang—fifteen to twenty hours.

45. Not having seen a case, I am not in a position to express an opinion.

I cannot say.

I am only aware that medicinally the drug is used for anæmia, or want of appetite. I do not know how far the prolonged use would affect the digestive powers. It is a useful remedy for diarrhœa and asthma in medicinal doses.

I cannot say.

I have not had cases of insanity under my care attributable to the use of ganja—hence am unable to express an opinion, though I am aware that toxic doses of Indian hemp would produce temporary insanity attended by disordered feelings of personalty, time or place, exaltation of feelings and hallucinations followed by muscular excitement and ulterior delirium.

I am unable to express an opinion.

46. Speaking medically, and not from knowledge of any case, I am inclined to believe that the excessive use of these drugs would tend to break down the constitution and weaken the mental faculties of any individual addicted to them.

49. No.

51. No.

No connection appears to be traced with crime.

Charas—Induces bravery.

Bhang— „ depression.

53. Is considered to incite men to revenge.

No.

54. Yes.

Ganja and charas induce bravery and in some cases indifference to the punishment following crime, and are said to be used to bring men to the necessary pitch.

55. Sometimes.

No.

53. Ganja appears to be the only drug which incites to crime, as it has the effect of making people quarrelsome. No particular case can be mentioned, but in all cases of men running amuck, they have generally had their wits about them.

54. Ganja may be used, but not the other drugs.

55. Bhang without admixture has the effect of stupefying. One whiff of charas or chandu is enough to stupefy a man at once, and might be used as suggested.

Answer No. 220.

20. Total strength 1,135—

(*a*) *Combatants*	625
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	24
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	486

Ganja—

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Muhammadans	16
Rajputs	2

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

None.

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Muhammadan	1

Charas-smokers—

Nil.

24. (*a*) Rajputs	2
(*b*) Rajputs	2

25. Decrease.

The practice is looked down on.

28. Three pies per diem.

32. Social custom—to offer a smoke to visitors. No religious custom.

33. The practice is discountenanced.

In opinion of native army, the practice is considered injurious, as it tends to stupefy the intellect.

None known in the regiment.

39. Smoking is considered more injurious.

41. Yes, to those accustomed to it.

42. The moderate use is harmful, I think, except in cases of confirmed smokers; the latter must have it.

43. Inoffensive.

44. Bliss.

Yes, refreshing.

Yes, intoxicating.

Does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

One hour, about.

Yes, bodily pains.

Yes. Great longing for more, and uneasiness.

45. I have carried out no experiments with Indian hemp, and have no knowledge or experience of what I suppose is meant here by the moderate use of it. Any use of it which would bring the individual under the observation of the Medical Officer must, I take it, be regarded as excessive. The latter does impair the constitution, injures the digestion, causes dysentery and asthma, directly or indirectly. I should also say that it impairs the moral sense and induces laziness. It produces insanity, and when it does so, is the exciting cause, in my opinion. The temporary form of insanity produced is violent and homicidal, *e.g.*, "running amuck"; the permanent, melancholic and suicidal. The latter in its earlier stages is probably recurrent with each excessive bout of indulgence. In my experience I have had no reason to think that the use of the drug has followed suffering from mental anxiety or disease or weak intellect. I do not know whether the insanes who have no recorded ganja history confess the use of the drug, but I cannot see what the judicial or scientific value of such confessions would be.

46. I do not remember any case in this regiment during my eight years' connection with it in which the mind has been permanently affected by ganja, although the drug has been in its various forms the cause of considerable inefficiency, sickness and, indirectly, one death at least.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. No.

51. Yes. Ganja-smokers.

No crime, but the military offence of slackness and inertia.

53. No

I know of no case.

54. No.

The fact of smoking would render a man inefficient.

55. Possibly.

Complete stupefaction, but not in the same way as chloroform.

Answer No. 221.

20. Total strength of the State Cavalries and Infantries is 5,457. The total strength of the Transport Corps is 644.

(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) As per annexed Statements A and B.

24. As per annexed Statements A and B.

25. The use of ganja, charas, and bhang is not on the increase; it appears to be rather on the decrease, as the habitual use of any of these drugs is prohibited in the regiments.

28. The average cost of bhang and ganja per diem is about ¼ of a pice, while that of charas is about ½ a pice a day.

32. There are no customs, social or religious, in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs in the regiments.

33. The use of each of these drugs is now-a-days generally regarded with contempt. There is no opinion in the native army here in regard to the use of either bhang, charas or ganja. There is no custom is this place of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Bhang is not smoked at all. Ganja and charas only are smoked, either with or without

tobacco, and there is no preparation by which the smoking of either charas or ganja can be less injurious

41. Even the moderate use of charas, ganja or bhang is not beneficial in its effects.

42. The moderate use of any of these drugs,

of these drugs.

43. Moderate consumers of these drugs are offensive to their neighbours, inasmuch as other men also imbibe the habit of using these drugs by the bad influence of their society.

44 The moderate use of any of these drugs produces intoxication. It refreshes its habitual consumer, revives at once his dormant life, and thereby enables him to attend to his personal requirements; but failing to get it at the proper time, he becomes quite uneasy, restless, and unable to take care of his person, and longs to have his usual dose. The effects of charas and ganja are instantaneous, and their intoxication lasts for an hour or two; while bhang is slow in its effects, and its intoxication also lasts for a longer time, according to the quantity taken.

45. The number of habitual consumers of these drugs is so small in the regiments here that the required information cannot be supplied from personal observation of cases suffering from the bad effects of these drugs. It may, however, from a medical point of view, be stated that the habitual moderate use of any of these drugs produces noxious effects. It impairs the constitution, injures the digestion and causes dysentery, bronchitis and asthma; but it does not necessarily induce habits of immorality or debauchery. It may also produce insanity.

46. The habitual excessive use of any of these drugs is still more injurious both to the mind and the body; but as cases suffering from an excessive use of any of these drugs have not been seen in the regiments here, the required information cannot be supplied.

49. These drugs are used both by men and women as an aphrodisiac.

51. Men of bad characters only are not necessarily the habitual consumers of these drugs, the use of which has no connection with crime in general or with crime of any special character.

53. Excessive indulgence in any of these drugs does not necessarily incite to unpremeditated crime, violent or otherwise, nor there has been any case in the regiments here in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy

54. These drugs are not used by persons to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated act of violence or other crime.

55. Complete stupefaction can be induced by the administration of these drugs in sufficient quantity without admixture. Criminals have sometimes been heard to stupefy their victims by the administration of these drugs, and then to accomplish their evil intent.

A

Answers to questions Nos. 20 and 24.

QUESTION No. 20.	Hindus. Rajputs.	Darrogas.	Khutries.	Gujurs.	Maleos.	Sarawgees.	Ahirs.	Goshanees.	Sikhs.	Raos.	Sonnars.	Meenas.	Charans.	Ranas.	Naccs.	Kanderas.	Kataryas.	Jats.	Punjabi muhyals.	Kahars.	Kabir bunsees.	Kalals.	Kayasths.	Brahmans.	Menial castes. Khutiks.	Nayaks.	Balaees.	Dhoondias.	Birgies.	Chamars.	Jhinwurs.	Moochies.	Dhobies.	Mehtars.	Musulmans.	Total	Question Nos. 20 and 24.
(a) Combatants	55	47	7	28	2	...	6	3	30	3	1	5	1	5	2	1	1	9	3	1	1	3	...	14	7	4	29	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	331	608	
(b) Non-combatants	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
(c) Authorised camp followers	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	4	29	
Total	55	47	8	28	11	2	6	3	31	3	1	5	1	5	5	1	1	9	3	2	1	3	1	14	7	4	29	1	4	1	2	1	6	8	335	644	
	232 (Hindus)																							14	63 (Menial castes)										335	644	

B.

Answers to questions

Question No. 20.		Brahman.	Rajput.	Kayesth.	Khathri.	Saraogi.	Dhoosar.	Mahajan.	Swami.	Jat.	Ahir.	Goojar.	Mina.	Mali.	Daroga.	Kunbi.	Hajjam.	Saikalgar.	Bhat.	Rana.	Kumbar.	Total.
		ANSWER TO QUESTION																				
		Hindus of high castes.																				
Force including Cavalry and Infantry.	Combatants	286	1,231	33	1	2	2	4	1	66	121	448	117	32	7	7	...	...	3	11	...	2,372
	Non-combatants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	11	23
	Authorised camp followers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	286	1,231	33	1	2	2	4	1	66	121	448	117	32	7	7	11	1	3	11	11	2,395
Answer to Question No. 20.	Number of men smoking ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of men smoking charas	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Answer to Question No. 21.	Number of men eating bhang	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Number of men drinking bhang	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
	Total																					

Nos. 20 and 21.

No. 20.															ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 21.												
HINDUS OF MENIAL CASTES.														Total of high and menial castes.	MUSULMANS OF HIGH CASTES.							MUSULMANS OF MENIAL CASTES.			Total of high and menial castes.	Christians.	GRAND TOTAL.
Dhanka.	Balahi.	Raigar.	Khatik.	Naik.	Dhobi.	Mochi.	Oria.	Bargi.	Chamar.	Bhaliya.	Keer.	Khakrob.	TOTAL.		Shaikh.	Sayid.	Moghal.	Pathan.	Rajput Musalman.	Naguri.	TOTAL.	Jalaha.	Nakka.	TOTAL.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,372	871	181	118	900	331	69	2,479	...	...		2,479	1	4,852
228	138	1	6	7	7	3	17	1	8	5	3	20	444	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	122	129	129	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	138	1	6	7	7	3	17	1	8	5	3	20	444	2,839	871	181	118	900	331	69	2,479	7	122	129	129	1	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	1	...	...	1		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	3	1	...			...	4	...	...	4	[illegible]	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	[illegible]	...	...

Answers to questions from No. 25 to 55 by—

[illegible]	Answers.
[illegible]	Any man accustomed to take any of the drugs is not enlisted here: hence the use of th drugs is not on the point of increase.
[illegible]	Not known, because there is no man here who uses any of the drugs.
[illegible]	I cannot give my opinion on the subject, because there is no such man in the corps t consult with.
,, 37	Not known.
,, 39	Ditto.
,, 41	Ditto.
,, 42	Ditto.
,, 43	Ditto.
,, 44	Ditto.
Nos. 45 and 46	These are to be answered by the Medical Officer as written in the instructions on the firs page.
No. 49	Not known.
,, 51	Ditto.
,, 53	Ditto.
Nos. 54 and 55	Ditto.

Answer No. 222.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans		243
Hindus		577
	TOTAL	820

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Hospital Assistants	3

(*c*) *Authorized camp followers*—

Public followers	16

(*a*) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans		14
Hindus		20
	TOTAL	34

(*b*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Public followers	4

24.	(*a*) Mussalmans	14
	Hindus	20
	(*c*) Public followers	4

25. The use of these drugs is on the decrease.

28. Two pies weight and worth per diem for habitual moderate consumers.

32. There are no social or religiou[illegible] ms compelling a man to use these drugs.

33. No men in Madras worship t[illegible] t on any occasion. The consumption [illegible] except medicinally, is not looked upon

39. The smoking of the preparation plant is more injurious than either eati[illegible] ing it.

41. There are no beneficial results fr[illegible] of these drugs, but sometimes, when sick, with some food, with beneficial results.

42. It is not beneficial, and even the use of these drugs is harmful and enervatin[illegible]

43. Moderate consumers are inoffensive t[illegible] neighbours.

44. There is no immediate effect from the moderate use of these drugs. It is not refreshing, bu[illegible] intoxicates. It does not allay hunger, but, on th[illegible] contrary, creates appetite; the effect depends o[illegible] the stamina of the person. Yes, it does produc[illegible] after-effect. The want of subsequent gratificatio[illegible] produces a great uneasiness to the habitual consumer.

45. (1) Yes, mental and moral.

(2) I have not noticed that these drugs cause physical impairment.

(3) and (4) I have not so observed.

(5) Yes, I think they do impair the moral sense.

(6) Yes, they do impair the intellect, and cause insanity, being the exciting cause producing permanent delusional insanity. Yes, the symptoms may be re-induced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint. No absolutely typical symptoms. Insanes do not confess to the use of the drug.

(7) I think that the hemp drugs are the cause of the insanity, and the insanity in no way the cause of the co[illegible] of the hemp drugs.

(8) T[illegible] a few lines [illegible]out one case in hospital [illegible] an hav[illegible] invalided.

46. H[illegible] use [illegible] gradually produc[illegible] a [illegible] eerer in his mann[illegible] or [illegible] ce of his duties [illegible] to be taken bef[illegible] isfy the craving [illegible] taken.

[Questio[illegible] fficer.]

[illegible]. It is [illegible]

[illegible] he

or special, fortifying himself by using these drugs only.

55. No, persons intending to commit crimes, in order to further their designs, are not known to induce their victims to partake of these drugs, and so stupefy themselves.

Answer No. 223.

20. The strength of battery is 75 native officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners.

(a) *Combatants*—

Panjabi Mussalmans	37
Jat Sikhs	37
Other Hindu	1
TOTAL	75

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Bhisti	1
Mehter	1
TOTAL	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—
None.

24. One man only eats bhang. He is a Panjabi Mussalman, caste Sikh.

No man drinks bhang.

25. Only one man eats bhang. No ganja is known in the battery. The same man eats charas.

28 About 1 anna per day, for bhang or charas.

32. I cannot ascertain any social or religious custom in this battery.

These drugs are universally considered to be injurious to health.

Sensible men understand that it can do them no good physically.

No worship or reverence exists

39 These habits are so little known to the men, that they cannot inform me at all in what form the drug is most injurious

41. It is not thought to be beneficial by any man.

42. It is harmful even in small quantities.

43. They are quite inoffensive

44 It has a stupefying effect on the intellect It perhaps slightly exhilarates.

It does not allay, but certainly aggravates hunger.

The bad effects are noticeable for a whole day.

The man who requires it from habit suffers in strength, through want of appetite probably. But of this I am uncertain.

45. Yes There is physical, mental and moral degeneration

Yes It renders the person more liable to disease, he has less recuperative power Causes loss of appetite.

Predisposes to diseases of the respiratory organs.

It impairs the moral sense and induces laziness

It deadens the intellect and it is said sometimes to produce insanity

Does not know of a case in which insanity was produced by the drug alone, but cases of insanity have sometimes a history of ganja or charas-smoking

It seems to be taken to produce intoxication, perhaps at first to allay mental anxiety, sometimes as an aphrodisiac; afterwards its use cannot be discontinued without great effort.

No information on this subject can be found on the medical history sheets

46. The excessive use of these drugs produces the same consequences as related on answer to question 45, only in a more marked degree.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer]

49 I know it is certainly not so used here

51. There are no bad characters

I know nothing of the connection with crime

53 I know of no case

I know of no case.

54 I cannot say

55 I cannot state

I have no means of ascertaining.

Answer No. 224.

20. (a) *Combatants*—

Hindus	396
Mussalmans	322
Christians	81
TOTAL	799

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindu	1
Mussalman	1
TOTAL	2

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus	11
Mussalmans	7
TOTAL	18

[illegible]

24. None.

25 On the decrease [illegible]

[illegible] severe punishment.

28. Ganja—Smoke about 2 tolas, value 3 pice, along with country tobacco

32 Not known.

33. It is generally regarded as disreputable

39, 41 and 42. Not known.

43. Yes, as far as is known.

44. Not known.

45. My experience of the habitual moderate use of any of these drugs is [illegible] limited to justify an [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Its use deadens the intellect, and may produce insanity. In cases known to me where it has produced insanity it appeared to be the exciting cause. The type of insanity was temporary violent mania.

(Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.)

50. Not known.

51. Not in this regiment.

Not known.

53. Not known.

54. No experience of such a fact in this regiment.

55. Not known.

It is believed [illegible]

Answer No. 2[illegible]3.

[illegible]

M[illegible]	. . .	314
H[illegible]	. . .	4?3
[illegible]	. . .	[illegible]
Total	.	[illegible]

[illegible]

M[illegible]	. . .	4
H[illegible]	. . .	2
[illegible]	. . .	3
Total	.	1?

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) It produces expectoration and loss of brain power.

(b) Yes, for a time, but this can be got over.

(c) No.

Not when used in very moderate quantities. It improves the appetite. On commencing the use of the drug bronchial irritation is caused.

Not when used in moderation.

Not when used in moderation.

I have no recollection of any cases of insanity caused by the use of the drug.

The moderate use of the drug in those accustomed to it has a beneficial effect: it improves the appetite, and [illegible]

The excessive and prolonged use of the drug causes insanity of the melancholic type, and is permanent in its effects as long as the use of the drug is continued.

Those who take it in excess find it impossible to give it up; abstinence from it causes disinclination for work, an abnormal craving for the drugs and irritability of temper.

There is nothing on record in the hospital of the regiment to prove that cases of insanity have been produced by its use.

46. The habitual excessive use of the drugs causes insanity of the melancholic type after long continuation; before this stage is arrived at, mental excitement is caused by excessive indulgence, which tends to insubordination and crime. Intellect and moral sense is impaired, and eventually the individual is scarcely able to distinguish between right and wrong.

49. Not as far as can be ascertained. The effect of the drug appearing to make a man impotent.

51. Yes; insubordination seems to be connected with the use of these drugs, as men who use them are inclined to answer when given an order, or even strike their superiors.

53. (i) Yes; ganja smoked in large quantities.

(ii) Not distinctly.

54. Cannot be ascertained.

55. It is not known, but considered probable.

Yes.

Answer No. 226.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* 794
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . *Nil.*
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers* 24

About 30 to 40 in the whole regiment smoke ganja; nearly all these are Hindus.

24. Not known. Very few.

25. The use of ganja is apparently somewhat on the increase in Southern India.

I can give no special reasons.

28. For ganja, which is practically the only drug used, at present prices about 3 pies worth per diem.

32. Not known.

33. Some consider it disreputable.

Not among any sepoys in the regiment.

39. Smoking is less injurious than eating or drinking for quantities being equal: in smoking, a man does not absorb the whole as he does in eating or drinking it.

41. It may be, if taken occasionally to relieve pain.

42. Not harmless, for the habit undoubtedly grows, and the effects of continued use of even moderate quantities show themselves.

43. Yes.

44. Refreshing and stimulating.

Reaction soon sets in, and produces depression and intoxication.

It allays hunger.

The effects last for about two or three hours.

The after-effects are laziness and languor. The want of subsequent gratification does produce longing and uneasiness.

[illegible]

immorality [illegible]

It does not seem to affect their digestion.

They suffer from bronchitis or asthma. I have not seen cases of dysentery.

It does deaden the intellect and produce insanity. In cases known to me it acted as the predisposing cause. The type of insanity generally is mania. Occasionally cases of melancholia also occur. They are generally temporary, and are reinduced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint.

In cases known to me the practice of smoking ganja was not taken to obtain relief from mental anxiety or brain disease. I have had no cases illustrating the last point, so cannot offer any opinion on it.

[illegible]

impotence, [illegible]

49. Yes.

53. Yes.

I do not know of any case in which it has led to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. Yes.

55. Yes.

Complete stupefaction can be induced without admixture if taken in large quantity.

Answer No. 227.

20. (*a*) *Combatants*—

Sikhs	71
Hindus	4
Mussalmans	74
TOTAL	149

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Sikhs	8
Hindus	4
Mussalmans	20
TOTAL	32

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

Sikhs	4
Hindus	3
Mussalmans	25
TOTAL	32

24. None.

25. I have no experience either way.

28. No consumers.

32. I believe on the fast of Janam Ashtami in August it is the custom for Hindus to drink bhang, because they cannot eat. They also drink it on the feast of Shivaratri, Shiva's marriage day.

33. It is generally disliked.

39, 41 and 42. I have no experience.

43. No consumers.

44. I can gather no information.

45. I have had no experience of the habitual [illegible] of these drugs.

I have no evidence that these drugs [illegible] any of the men of this battery while [illegible] (two years).

46. I have had no experience [illegible]

[Questions 45 and 46 answered [illegible] Officer.]

4[illegible]. I believe them to be [illegible]

5[illegible], 53, 54, and [illegible]

(a) *Combatants*—

Baluchis	
Pathans	About 20
Hazaras	About 30

(b) Non-combatants . . . . *Nil.*

(c) Authorised camp followers. } —Not ascertainable.

24. (a) The above 20 Baluchis also drink bhang at times; also about 15 of the above Pathans also at times drink bhang.

Hazaras—*Nil.*

25. Is not on the increase.

28. Charas—About 6 grains, cost 6 pies. Bhang—about 1 ounce, cost 3 pies.

32. The use of these drugs is forbidden by Mussalman laws.

33. The consumption is generally regarded as derogatory.

Not in this regiment.

39. Drinking bhang is the least injurious.

41. The moderate use is not beneficial.

42. The moderate use is not perfectly harmless.

43. No.

44. Refreshing.

Does not produce intoxication.

Charas allays hunger.

Drinking bhang creates appetite.

The want of subsequent gratification produces longing.

45. Have had practically no experience. One recruit came to hospital after a drinking bout in the bazar very apathetic, and another on the march was exceedingly quarrelsome a short time after drinking and remained so for a couple of days, but he was able to march and did not suffer from any bad effects afterwards, to the best of my knowledge.

46. See answers to question No. 45.

49. I should think not.

51. No.

Has no connection in a regiment, as men using the drug to excess would be cast.

53. No, I have no experience, for the reason given in 51.

54 and 55. As above.

Answer No. 229.

20. *Combatants*

Public followers	832
Hospital "	23
	10

Four Kahars smoke regularly; the remainder sometimes do so. None of the combatants or public followers smoke.

24 and 32. None.

33. I have no experience in this regiment.

39. Smoking the drug is said to have a more rapid effect than drinking or eating it.

41. May be used medicinally as a hypnotic. Sometimes by men as a sedative in cases of mania.

Also sometimes used as an antispasmodic during fits of asthma.

42. Medically beneficial; otherwise the habit grows on use and larger and larger doses are employed.

43. Yes.

44. When taken by a novice it increases the appetite. In the habitual consumer this is not the case.

45. In habitual consumers it causes dyspepsia, also bronchitis and asthma.

In tends to deaden the intellect.

46. In habitual consumers the dose has to be gradually increased to produce the gratifying effects.

49. Yes.

51. I cannot say.

53. Yes; I believe so, but I cannot cite a case.

54. I cannot say.

55. I believe this is done, and complete stupefaction can be induced.

Answer No. 250.

20.

Native officers	16
Havildars	40
Naiks	40
Buglers	16
Sepoys	800
Sikhs	882
Hindus of other classes	18
Muhammadans	8
Native Christians	4

Four Hindus smoke ganja and charas.

24. None.

There is a regimental canteen from which the men obtain rum in a small quantity.

25. The use of these drugs is practically unknown in this regiment, as there are at the most never more than 3 or 4 men who use them, the regiment being a Sikh regiment, and they do not smoke or use these drugs.

28. The 4 men who use these drugs do so only now and then, and in such small quantities that no average can be estimated.

32. None known.

33. I have never heard any opinion expressed, as these drugs are only used occasionally by a very few individuals.

39. The effect of smoking, drinking or eating these drugs has never come before me.

41. I cannot judge, as they are so little used: the 4 men who do so are all healthy men and capable of doing hard work.

42. From the amount used, I should say harmless.

43. The 4 men in the regiment who use these drugs are perfectly inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. There are none in the regiment, only 4 very moderate consumers.

45. During the period that I have been connected with this regiment no case of the use of any of the hemp drugs has come under my observation, I am therefore unable to state whether it produces any of the effects enumerated in the margin.

46. See answer to No 45.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. I have never heard of their being so.

51. On the contrary: one of the 4 men who use these drugs, is in possession of a long-service and good-conduct medal

No connection in the use of it with crime has come to my knowledge in the regiment.

53. No case has ever come to my knowledge in the regiment.

54. Have not so been used in this regiment

55. I have never heard of this being done by any one in the regiment.

Answer No. 231.

The officers of the army wrote that there was not a single person in the army who used either bhang or charas or ganja. Hence it was thought unnecessary on the part of the army to record answers to the questions of the Commission, for [illegible] stions [illegible] where [illegible] with the facts of the case.

The officers of the army have reported that ganja, charas, etc., are not consumed by any member of the force, hence it is unnecessary to record their answers.

Besides the questions to which the soldiers have been asked to give answers are almost the same whose answers have been recorded by the State officials and already forwarded.

It is therefore ordered that this Rubkar be forwarded for the information of the Secretary, Hemp Drugs Commission.

Answer No. 232.

20.

Sikhs	50
Rajputs	38
Dogras	46
Afghans	79
Purbias	23
Panjabi Muhammadans	240
" Hindus	30
Mussalmans of this State	49
Hindus " "	3
TOTAL	558

(a) *Combatants*	457
(b) *Non-combatants*	40
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	61

Sikhs	3
Afghans	2
Purbias	6
Panjabi Mussalmans	42
" Hindus	6
Mussalmans of this State	1
Hindus " "	1
TOTAL	61

There is only 1 charas-smoker, being a Mussalman of this State.

24. (a) None eats bhang.

(b) Numbers of those who drink bhang are as follows:—

Sikh	1
Dogra	1
Afghan	1
Panjabi Mussalmans	11
" Hindus	2
Mussalmans of this State	3

[illegible] perial Service army, parade duties have become heavier, and the men have generally given up the habit of bhang-drinking accordingly

28. The cost to each consumer of bhang is 3 pies, and of charas 6 pies per day

32. Some tribes drink a sweet beverage of bhang in token of merriment on occasions of marriages

33 There is no opinion in regard to the use of bhang in this army. Its use is not justified by the religion of any one Nor is there any custom of worship

39. The use of bhang and charas is injurious in every form.

The smoking of charas causes injury.

41 Moderate use, according to temperament keeps the constitution in order. (Or, in certain temperaments, moderate use does not impair the constitution.)

42. The moderate use of bhang is certainly harmless; but the use of charas is injurious to the brain.

43. Moderate consumers are inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. The immediate effect on the habitual consumers is refreshing. It creates appetite. If any food be taken, it would induce sleep and drowsiness.

Further intoxication would set imagination to work. The after-effect causes uneasiness. The system becomes arid.

45. Yes, it produces physical weakness and insanity.

Exc[illegible] umption of the drug injur[illegible] diges[illegible]

digestion to some extent during the early stages, yet loss of appetite and indigestion result in the later stages.

The habitual consumer loses his appetite.

Dysentery, bronchitis or asthma is not caused by the use of the drugs, but indolence increases by and by.

The consumer becomes timid.

Sexual appetite gradually disappears altogether.

The use of charas impairs the intellect, affects the brain, and even induces acute mania. The use of charas is the predisposing cause of insanity.

As a general rule, misars, pujaris, fakirs, sadhus and sanyasis are excessive consumers, and fall a prey to the above disease. Long excessive use would make insanity permanent. Moderate use for a limited period would be attended with temporary insanity. Restraint upon a patient suffering from insanity induced by the drug would effect improvement, but he would be disposed to again use the drug on liberation from restraint, and the symptoms would be re-induced.

People confess the drinking of bhang. In regiments, Pathans of Yusafzai tribe and Rajputs are generally habitual consumers of charas and ganja, and smoke them openly. They do not regard it a vice.

Some people think that the thought present (before the mind) at the time of drinking bhang remains there so long as the intoxication lasts. It is under this pretence that some fakirs and sadhus drink it, alleging that their thoughts would be concentrated upon God. But such is not the effect of bhang.

A consumer of charas does not retain control over his brain and intellect; and his temper becomes irritable.

The moderate use of bhang, however, is not so injurious.

46. I have not had occasion to come across such an excessive habitual consumer in this regiment as was reduced to insanity. I have, however, seen two excessive consumers of bhang and charas, who had become half crazy, but were cured subsequently.

49. It is practised as such by some. But the use has a contrary effect after a time.

51. The use of bhang has no connection with bad characters; nor is it the cause of crime.

Some miscreants do, indeed, deliberately cause physical and mental injury to others by making them smoke charas.

53. A consumer of charas may commit crime, but a bhang-consumer is timid, and dare not commit serious crime.

54. No: bhang and charas would not serve the purpose.

Liquor, indeed, does impart fortification for such a purpose.

55. A habitual consumer cannot be victimised by being induced to partake of the drug; but one unaccustomed to bhang-drinking would be stupefied by its use, and could be victimised thereafter. Dhatura is occasionally mixed with bhang to further such designs. Such admixture brings about complete stupefaction.

Answer No. 233.

20. Total strength—783

(a) *Combatants*—

Mussalmans	186
Tamils	209
Telugus	249
Brahmins	9
Mahrattas	3
Rajputs	22
Indo-Britons	17
Native Christians	54
Other castes	34
TOTAL	783

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	7
Tamils	3
Telugus	14
TOTAL	24

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	11
Tamils	10
Christians	10
Other castes	5
Kahars	12
Mehters	8
TOTAL	56

24. Mussalmans

Mussalmans	20
Telugus	12
Tamils	15
Mahrattas	2
Brahmins	7
Rajputs	18
Indo-Britons	None.
Native Christians	None.
Other castes	None.

25. All asked by me say that charas is never used in the Madras presidency.

That the use of ganja and bhang is on the decrease in the regiment, the reasons given are as follows.

(a) That the men on the whole are a younger set and 20 years ago and in those days it was mostly the older soldiers that consumed the drug.

(b) That there are fewer men from Bengal in the regiment than 20 years ago, most of whom consumed the drug.

(c) That in the years 1868 to 1874 and again 1878 to 1880 the regiment was stationed in the Bengal presidency, and many men learnt the use of the drug then; these men have mostly left the regiment now.

28. From information I have been able to gather I find that for a habitual moderate consumer of ganja or bhang the cost and allowance is as follows.

(a) To a smoker—about one tola a day, the rate being about 3 pies.

(b) To an eater of ganja or drinker of bhang—

about 1 tola is sufficient for two or three days, value in this case being about 1 pie

32. Among the Muhammadans or Hindus of Southern India I am told that there are no customs, social or religious, in regard to the consumption, the reason stated being that Madrasis in general view the consumption of Indian hemp in any form with disfavour

But among the few Bengal Hindustanis still in the regiment it appears to be the custom at all the big feasts, such as the Holi and Das- ... s of bhang ... f the men, ... being ad- ... r all repair to the temple of worship and before attempting to consume any of it to lay it as an offering to their god.

Also I understand that, even when making their daily portion for consumption, it is customary with the most strict to lay it before the image of the god in their own houses, as an offering, before appropriating it to their own use.

... to.

33. In the regiment it is regarded with disfavour, and I am informed by all I have asked that it is not only so in my regiment but that a similar opinion holds throughout the Madras army

...

I understand that a Madrasi, be he Mussalman or Hindu, invariably goes away to consume the drug in secret, either alone or with another consumer (this latter case very rare). That he will never openly use it before others.

This is not the case with the Hindustanis of Bengal in the regiment, who use it openly

As well as I can ascertain, the use of the narcotic is in disrepute, as it is not the custom in Madras and is looked on as a bad habit.

There seems to be no custom of worshipping the hemp plant as far as I can find out. Certainly none among the sects to be found in Southern India

39. Smoking, I am informed, is more injurious than eating or drinking the drug.

That the bad effects, causing in the end death, are more rapid in the case of a smoker than in the case of an eater or drinker.

That the habitual smoker after a time suffers from a species of wasting, is continually coughing and spitting up phlegm mixed with blood.

That, on the other hand, with the habitual eater or drinker the final stage, which in this case is imbecility, is not reached so rapidly, though the difference in time is not very great.

That taking two equally healthy subjects who consume equal amounts, the bad effects will be apparent on the smoker before the one who only eats or drinks the drug.

41. If used medicinally, I am told that the drug has a beneficial effect, and that the moderate

...

That, in fact, is a luxury that can easily be done without, but that, if used in moderation, and that moderation adhered to, it seems to do neither harm nor good.

... the ... to ... any

...

occasion arise when on active service that the consumer had run out of his stock, or was unable to get more, he becomes useless as a sepoy. It is true that it is obtainable in most places where sepoys are likely to serve, and I have seen it brought in by Chins for sale to my own camp, but at the same time the above contingency is quite possible. There seems to be no harm in the moderate consumption of it, the harm becoming apparent when the moderate consumer has to do without.

... ages.

44. To the habitual consumer the effect is refreshing and enervating.

It does not produce intoxication.

It does not allay hunger.

It does create appetite The effect lasts about three or four hours, when the consumer becomes languid and begins to again feel the want of it.

The subsequent non-gratification of the want makes the habitual consumer restless and uneasy; he cannot set himself to do any work he is required to do, and eventually from abstention from it he becomes ill, and I am told in cases of a large consumer abstention from it sometimes ends in madness.

45. During the two and half years of my Indian service I have never had an authentic case of disease in any form, mental or otherwise, due to the consumption of ganja, bhang and charas

The percentage of sepoys in Madras regiments who take it is said to be small

... work very well. The want of it to a habitual

... habitual consumer.

46. See question 45 for answer.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. My informants say, not in the regiment; that they have heard of it being so used and are aware that it is used to increase the sex... tite, but that they know of no ...

digestion to some extent during the early stages, yet loss of appetite and indigestion result in the later stages.

The habitual consumer loses his appetite.

Dysentery, bronchitis or asthma is not caused by the use of the drugs, but indolence increases by and by.

The consumer becomes timid.

Sexual appetite gradually disappears altogether.

The use of charas impairs the intellect, affects the brain, and even induces acute mania. The use of charas is the predisposing cause of insanity.

As a general rule, misars, pujaris, fakirs, sadhus and sanyasis are excessive consumers, and fall a prey to the above disease. Long excessive use would make insanity permanent. Moderate use for a limited period would be attended with temporary insanity. Restraint upon a patient suffering from insanity induced by the drug would effect improvement, but he would be disposed to again use the drug on liberation from restraint, and the symptoms would be re-induced.

People confess the drinking of bhang. In regiments, Pathans of Yusafzai tribe and Rajputs are generally habitual consumers of charas and ganja, and smoke them openly. They do not regard it a vice.

Some people think that the thought present (before the mind) at the time of drinking bhang remains there so long as the intoxication lasts. It is under this pretence that some fakirs and sadhus drink it, alleging that their thoughts would be concentrated upon God. But such is not the effect of bhang.

A consumer of charas does not retain control over his brain and intellect; and his temper becomes irritable.

The moderate use of bhang, however, is not so injurious.

46. I have not had occasion to come across such an excessive habitual consumer in this regiment ... was reduced to insanity. I have, however, ... two excessive consumers of bhang and charas, ... had become half crazy, but were cured ... quently.

49. It is practised as such by some. B... use has a contrary effect after a time.

51. The use of bhang has no connecti... bad characters; nor is it the cause of crim...

Some miscreants do, indeed, deliber... physical and mental injury to others ... them smoke charas.

53. A consumer of charas may ... but a bhang-consumer is timid, ... commit serious crime.

54. No: bhang and charas wo... purpose.

Liquor, indeed, does impart ... a purpose.

55. A habitual consum... by being induced to partak... unaccustomed to bhang-d... fied by its use, and coul... Dhatura is occasionally ... ther such designs. S... complete stupefaction...

53. Not at all.

54. None uses these drugs to fortify himself for crime.

55. Many people do so, for their use induces stupefaction. But those who are addicted to these drugs never become stupefied, but feel slight intoxication. These drugs, even if used without an admixture, induce stupefaction.

Answer No. 235.

20. One hundred and fifty-three.

(a) *Combatants*—

Hindus

Rajputs	14
Sahus	17
Thakurs	6
Brahmins	5
Mohal (Brahmin)	1
Jats	3
Barber	1

Muhammadans.

Sahus	15
Moghal	1
Afghans	2
Sayads	2
Jats	10
Mirasi	1
TOTAL	78

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Hindus.

Mohal	1
Blacksmiths	2
Carpenters	2
Jats	3
Jhavars	3

Muhammadans.

Sahu	1
Jats	2
Gujjris	23
Carpenter	1
Bhistis	2
TOTAL	40

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—35, exclusive of 3 shopkeepers and 2 private servants of the Commanding Officer.

Every employé is entitled to go into camp. Only one soldier of the Mirasi tribe uses bhang and ganja.

24. In this battery of artillery only 1 man uses these drugs.

25. In former times only the beggars (mendi-

drugs is on the increase.

28. Bhang—3 pies per diem.
Ganja—6 „ „

by the God Shiva. The Hindus are consequently accustomed to the use of bhang since a very long time.

33. What is peculiar in these drugs is that whoever uses them is so overpowered with sleep in an hour or two that he becomes altogether forgetful. Hence the use of such drugs by military men is to be strongly reprobated. Ganja is productive of the worst effects. The hands and clothes of one addicted to its use give a nasty smell, while one under its influence talks nonsense.

I have not heard of any custom of worshipping the hemp plant

39. Bhang cooked with meat is less injurious than if used otherwise. It is more injurious to smoke any preparation of bhang than drinking it, because the former, owing to its connection with fire, injures the heart, while the latter has an admixture of many ingredients, such as sugar, water milk and pepper.

41
weat
cial t
quan

42. If used moderately as a medicine, it is harmless.

43. Ganja-smokers always requiring fire for their habit, houses are sometimes destroyed by the fire falling from the chillums during their intoxication, and thus they cause injury to their neighbours They are, however, inoffensive if the drugs are used moderately.

44 The moderate use of these drugs is refreshing. It does not intoxicate, but is exhilarant It does not allay hunger. It creates appetite. How long the effect lasts depends on the quantity taken by the consumer. The after-effects are phlegm, laziness and cold. The want of gratification causes yawning, melancholy, laziness, weakness, loss of appetite and irritability.

49. All these drugs
are not beneficial at all.

51. Bhang has a co
than ganja, which
leads the consumer
excessive use

Ganja-consumers become insane in the end, and are teased by boys in the streets, whom they hit with stones, which may cause slight or serious injury.

53. It has been stated in the preceding answer that the man who uses these drugs turns insane in the end, and it is no wonder if he becomes guilty of any serious offence, because one under their influence would not understand what the results of his acts would be.

54. People do not consume these drugs to fortify themselves to commit premeditated acts of violence or other crime. They use the drugs solely to satisfy their cravings. It is not likely that one who has not used these drugs before would be guilty of any violence, as their use rather makes the consumer coward. Indeed, one who smokes charas does, until he is intoxicated, appear to be bent upon committing crime.

55. Since the stupefied man cannot discern friend from foe, how is it possible for him to further any design? One unaccustomed to the use of these drugs will become stupefied by an ordinary dose, and one accustomed to a small dose by an excessive one, and then the person intending to commit crime can easily prey upon the victim. Bhang with an admixture of dhatura is more stupefying than bhang alone, while ganja is more stupefying. Charas smoked soon after a drink of bhang induces complete stupefaction.

Answer No. [illegible]

2. Total strength—[illegible].

(a) Hindus and others—[illegible].

Dogras	38
Sayads	8
Chuhras	[illegible]
Mahajans	[illegible]
Brahmans	[illegible]
Thakur	[illegible]
Jogis	[illegible]
Mughals	[illegible]
Sikhs	[illegible]
Mirasi	[illegible]
Jhiwar	[illegible]
Sunar	[illegible]
Hajam	[illegible]
Chhimbas	[illegible]
Mahrals	[illegible]
Pathans	[illegible]
Jats	[illegible]
Khatris	[illegible]
Megh	[illegible]
Smiths	[illegible]
Lohars	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

(b) Musalmans—

Chauhan	[illegible]
Shaikh	[illegible]
Mughal	[illegible]
Gujars	[illegible]
Dooms	[illegible]
Kashmiris	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

(c) Unclassed and followers—Such as grooms, shopkeepers and servants.

None in this cavalry uses these intoxicating drugs.

24. None in the cavalry uses these drugs.

25. In former times sadhus (mendicants) and beggars generally used these intoxicating drugs, but now-a-days almost every layman, etc., appears to be addicted to them. Hence the habit may be said to be on the increase.

28. Bhang costs 1 pie, and charas and ganja cost each 3 pies daily per man.

32. I have to say nothing about this: some beggars (mendicants) use these drugs, and the Hindus call the bhang as Shiv's plant.

33. The use of these drugs should never be allowed among native forces, because the consumers become weak, inactive and inattentive to their duties.

The use of bhang is regarded with contempt, of ganja still more, and of charas the most. On the occasion of Shivratri, Hindus think it propitiatory to offer bhang to their God Shiv.

39. The drinking of bhang is less injurious than the smoking of ganja and charas.

Reasons are given under question 45.

42. It does no good at all.

45. Even the moderate use of these drugs is not harmless; for moderate use often leads to excess. The use of charas and ganja, whether moderate or excessive, will surely cause the rattling and weakness of brain, languor of body and weakness of eye-sight.

48. Consumers of ganja and charas are offensive to their neighbours, inasmuch as they make their nights restless with noise and nasty smell. Accidents of fire may also take place through their stupefaction.

44. The use of bhang, whether moderate or excessive, causes intoxication and also affects the brain. It is not refreshing.

It does not produce delirium, but a little intoxication and stupefaction. It does not allay hunger.

It does create appetite. But when the intoxication is over, it often causes dyspepsia. The intoxication of bhang often lasts for twelve hours, and that of charas and ganja each for an hour or two.

Causes a feeling of privation. The man who has become accustomed to the use of any of these drugs feels a longing and uneasiness if he does not get it.

49. It is not beneficial, but rather injurious.

51. People hear only abusive language from the consumers of these drugs.

53. No.

54. These drugs cannot fortify a consumer to commit violence or any other crime.

55. Yes.

Answer No. 237.

20. Five hundred and ninety.

(*a*) *Combatants* . . .	565
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . .	25

Two men of the Purbias only use charas, and none use ganja.

24. No one eats or drinks bhang.

Ganja, charas and bhang are now more largely used than they were in former times.

28. The average cost of charas is 9 pics, of bhang 1 anna, and of ganja 6 pics per head (consumer) per diem.

32. It is a social custom among mendicants and beggars (*sic*).

33. No opinion can be expressed, but still the use of these drugs is not considered good.

The brain is deranged and the redness of face utterly vanishes away by the use of these drugs.

So, on the whole, it makes the man contemptible.

It is the Shiva's hemp and is used in his worship.

39. To smoke the bhang is more injurious than to drink it

41. Its moderate use by the mendicants saves them from sins, concentrating their minds towards God, but it is of no good to a layman.

42. In my opinion none of these drugs is harmless.

43. They are not offensive to their neighbours, because the use of these drugs makes them coward.

44. These drugs are refreshing for the habitual consumer.

They do not produce senselessness. Does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

The intoxication of charas and ganja lasts for two hours, while that of bhang for about twelve hours. The consumer looks dull after the intoxication is over

The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

49 No.

51. It has no connection with crimes.

The habit is formed by associating with consumers, and the habit develops into excess.

53. It is not practicable.

54. I do not think so.

55. Yes, because there have been several instances by excessive use.

Answer No. 238.

20. Three hundred and seventy.

(*a*) *Combatants*	342
(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . .	28
Rajputs	36
Sans	4
Thakurs	18
Brahmins	9
Other Hindus	7
Jats	109
Mussalmans	8
Mashkis	8
Neghis	8

Nobody in this regiment uses ganja and charas.

24. No soldier of any caste or class in the regiment uses bhang. Of course out of the limits of cantonments some Nihang fakirs might be using the drugs, but this could not be ascertained.

25. The use of ganja and charas in the regiment is neither on increase nor decrease, but elsewhere it is on increase.

28. In the regiment none of the drugs is used. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs per diem cannot therefore be stated. Of course a consumer would spend 1 anna a day.

[illegible]

madans, however, became accustomed to it and the custom is a social one.

33. As one or two hours after taking the drug the consumer goes into a sound sleep and becomes quite senseless through its effects, it is not advisable to allow its use among the native army. The use of ganja is most degrading, because the consumer's clothes and hands remain dirty and give out very offensive smell There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of bhang in a hukka is more injurious than its drinking, but the effect of smoking lasts for a short time only.

41. No, on the contrary, it is injurious; as it emaciates the consumer, but cures the watery mouth.

42. The moderate use also is not harmless. It is more injurious to the health of the consumer as well as the comfort of his neighbours.

43. No, because sometimes they begin using abusive language to their neighbours, and their habit of consuming the drugs leads neighbours also to their use.

44. Is somewhat refreshing. Does not produce much intoxication. Does not allay hunger. Sharpens appetite The lasting of the effect depends [illegible] taken The after-effects are [illegible] of [illegible] effects upon [illegible]

(1) Yawning, (2) sadness, (3) laziness, (4) weakness, (5) loss of appetite, (6) anger.

49. The use of these drugs produces impotency.

51. The use of these drugs does n[illegible]

consumer of bad character, but [illegible]

military men from attending to [illegible]

perly. The use is also very [illegible]

The consumers are regarded [illegible]

of men, but they do not [illegible]

Answer No. 237.

20. Five hundred and ninety.

(a) *Combatants*	565
(b) *Non-combatants*	25

Two men of the Purbias *only* use charas, and none use ganja.

24 No one eats or drinks bhang.

Ganja, charas and bhang are now more largely used than they were in former times.

28. The average cost of charas is 9 pies, of bhang 1 anna, and of ganja 6 pies per head (consumer) per diem.

32. It is a social custom among mendicants and beggars (*sic*).

33. No opinion can be expressed, but still the use of these drugs is not considered good.

The brain is deranged and the redness of face utterly vanishes away by the use of these drugs.

So, on the whole, it makes the man contemptible.

It is the Shiva's lamp and is used in his worship.

39. To smoke the bhang is more injurious than to drink it.

41. Its moderate use by the mendicants saves them from sins, concentrating their minds towards God, but it is of no good to a layman.

42. In my opinion none of these drugs is harmless.

43. They are not offensive to their neighbours, because the use of these drugs makes them coward.

44. These drugs are refreshing for the habitual consumer.

They do not produce uneasiness. Does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

The intoxication of charas and ganja lasts for two hours, while that of bhang for about twelve hours. The consumer looks dull after the intoxication is over.

The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

49. No.

51. It has no connection with crimes.

The habit is formed by associating with con- [illegible] smokers, and the habit develops into excess.

53. It is not practicable.

54. I do not think so.

55. Yes, because there have been several instances by excessive use.

Answer No. 238.

20. Three hundred and seventy.

(a) *Combatants*	[illegible]
(b) *Non-combatants*	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Hindus	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Nobody in this regiment uses ganja and charas.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ganja-consumers become insane in the end, and are teased by boys in the streets, whom they hit with stones, which may cause slight or serious injury.

53. It has been stated in the preceding answer that the man who uses these drugs turns insane in the end, and it is no wonder if he becomes guilty of any serious offence, because one under their influence would not understand what the results of his acts would be.

54. People do not consume these drugs to fortify themselves to commit premeditated acts of violence or other crime. They use the drugs solely to satisfy their cravings. It is not likely that one who has not used these drugs before would be guilty of any violence, as their use rather makes the consumer coward. Indeed, one who smokes charas does, until he is intoxicated, appear to be bent upon committing crime.

55. Since the stupefied man cannot discern friend from foe, how is it possible for him to further any design? One unaccustomed to the use of these drugs will become stupefied by an ordinary dose and one accustomed to a small dose by an excessive one, and then the person intending to commit crime can easily prey upon the victim. Bhang with an admixture of dhatura is more stupefying than bhang alone, while ganja is more stupefying. Charas smoked soon after a drink of bhang induces complete stupefaction.

Answer No. 236.

20. Total strength—160.

(*a*) *Combatants*—150.

Dogras	83
Sayads	3
Charak	5
Manhans	7
Brahmins	6
Thakur	6
Jaggi	1
Mughals	2
Sikhs	5
Mirasi	1
Bhasu	1
Sulahrin	1
Bhutti	1
Chibmalkanas	12
Makrals	2
Purbias	3
Jats	3
Khattri	1
Megh	1
Shekhs	2
Beses	3
Total	150

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—

Chattri	1
Shekh	1
Mughal	1
Jhiwars	3
Dooms	2
Ironsmiths	2
Total	10

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—Such as grooms, shopkeepers and servants.

None in this cavalry uses these intoxicating drugs.

24. None in the cavalry uses these drugs.

25. In former times sadhus (mendicants) and beggars generally used these intoxicating drugs, but now-a-days almost every layman, etc., appears to be addicted to them. Hence the habit may be said to be on the increase.

28. Bhang costs 1 pie, and charas and ganja cost each 3 pies daily per man.

32. I have to say nothing about this; some beggars (mendicants) use these drugs, and the Hindus call the bhang as Shivji's plant.

33. The use of these drugs should never be allowed among native forces, because the consumers become weak, inactive and inattentive to their duties.

The use of bhang is regarded with contempt; of ganja still more; and of charas the most. On the occasion of Shivratri, Hindus think it propitiatory to offer bhang to their God Shivji.

39. The drinking of bhang is less injurious than the smoking of ganja and charas.

Reasons are given under question 42.

41. It does no good at all.

42. Even the moderate use of these drugs is not harmless; for moderate use often leads to excess. The use of charas and ganja, whether moderate or excessive, will surely cause the aridity and weakness of brain, languor of body and weakness of eye-sight.

43. Consumers of ganja and charas are offensive to their neighbours, inasmuch as they make their nights restless with noise and nasty smell. Accidents of fire may also take place through their stupefaction.

44. The use of bhang, whether moderate or excessive, causes intoxication and also affects the brain. It is not refreshing.

It does not produce delirium, but a little intoxication and stupefaction. It does not allay hunger.

It does create appetite. But when the intoxication is over, it often causes dyspepsia. The intoxication of bhang often lasts for twelve hours, and that of charas and ganja each for an hour or two.

Causes a feeling of privation. The man who has become accustomed to the use of any of these drugs feels a longing and uneasiness if he does not get it.

49. It is not beneficial, but rather injurious.

51. People hear only abusive language from the consumers of these drugs.

53. No.

54. These drugs cannot fortify a consumer to commit violence or any other crime.

55. Yes.

Answer No. 237.

20. Five hundred and ninety.

(a) *Combalants*	565
(b) *Non-combalants* . . .	25

Two men of the Purbias only use charas, and none use ganja.

21 No one eats or drinks bhang.

Ganja, charas and bhang are now more largely used than they were in former times.

28. The average cost of charas is 9 pies, of bhang 1 anna, and of ganja 6 pies per head (consumer) per diem

32. It is a social custom among mendicants and beggars (*sic*).

33. No opinion can be expressed, but still the use of these drugs is not considered good.

The brain is deranged and the redness of face utterly vanishes away by the use of these drugs.

So, on the whole, it makes the man contemptible.

It is the Shiva's hemp and is used in his worship.

39. To smoke the bhang is more injurious than to drink it.

41. Its moderate use by the mendicants saves them from sins, concentrating their minds towards God, but it is of no good to a layman.

42. In my opinion none of these drugs is harmless.

43. They are not offensive to their neighbours, because the use of these drugs makes them coward.

44. These drugs are refreshing for the habitual consumer.

They do not produce senselessness. Does not allay hunger.

It creates appetite.

The intoxication of charas and ganja lasts for two hours, while that of bhang for about twelve hours. The consumer looks dull after the intoxication is over.

The want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness.

49. No.

51. It has no connection with crimes.

The habit is formed by associating with consumers, and the habit develops into excess.

53. It is not practicable.

54 I do not think so.

55. Yes, because there have been several instances by excessive use.

Answer No. 238.

20. Three hundred and seventy.

(a) *Combalants*	342
(b) *Non-combalants* . . .	SS
Rajputs	171
Sais	36
Thakurs	4
Brahmins	18
Other Hindus . . .	9
Jats	7
Mussalmans . . .	109
Mashkis	8
Neghis	8

Nobody in this regiment uses ganja and charas.

21. No soldier of any caste or class in the regiment uses bhang. Of course out of the limits of cantonments some Nihang fakirs might be using the drugs, but this could not be ascertained.

25. The use of ganja and charas in the regiment is neither on increase nor decrease, but elsewhere it is on increase.

28. In the regiment none of the drugs is used. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs per diem cannot therefore be stated. Of course a consumer would spend 1 anna a day.

32. The Nihang Sikhs and fakirs generally use the drugs. According to Islam the the drugs is prohibited, but this is not the among Hindus. Most of the Hindus and madans, however, became accustomed to the custom is a social one.

33. As one or two hours after taking the consumer goes into a sound sleep a quite senseless through its effects, it value to allow its use among the

The use of ganja is most degrading, because the consumer's clothes and hands remain dirty and give out very offensive smell There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant.

41. No, on the contrary, it is injurious; as it emaciates the consumer, but cures the watery mouth.

42. The moderate use also is not harmless. It is more injurious to the health of the consumer as well as the comfort of his neighbours.

43. No, because sometimes they begin using abusive language to their neighbours, and their habit of consuming the drugs leads neighbours also to their use.

44. Is somewhat refreshing. Does not produce

(1) Yawning, (2) sadness, (3) laziness, (4) weak-

(5) loss of appetite, (6) anger.

impotency.

53. No, except that the consumer sometimes talks nonsense.

54. Yes.

55. Yes, because persons not accustomed to the use easily become victims to them, while habitual consumers cannot be stupified without some admixture such as dhatura, etc.

Answer No. 339.

20. The total number of men in the battery is [illegible].

(a) *Combatants*	[illegible]
(b) *Non-combatants*	40

All the above are authorised camp-followers.

No one in the battery uses any drug prepared from bhang.

23. No one in the battery uses bhang.

25. As no one uses these drugs in the battery, no increase or decrease can be stated, but in a general way it may be said that the use of these drugs is on the increase, because now-a-days vagabonds go into the company of such beggars who use these drugs, and thus become habitual consumers. It is evident that now-a-days it is very difficult to obtain employment, hence the people become idlers, who induce their friends to use the drugs.

28. The daily cost of the drugs for a poor man is 4 annas and for a rich man 8 annas to 1 rupee. The above expenses include the cost of diet also.

32. There is no religious custom in this part of the country in regard to the use of these drugs. Most of the sadhus use them. There is a sacred custom as stated in reply to question 33.

33. Evidently there is no benefit in using these drugs, and no opinion can be formed by the native army. As these drugs produce intoxication, hence the consumers often become degraded; for instance, one drinks bhang or any other intoxicant: he talks nonsense and appears to be a madman. These intoxicants make the consumer coward. The Hindus consider bhang the plant of Shiva, but it is difficult to decide whether the people worship it or not.

39. Bhang-smoking is more injurious than its drinking, because it weakens the chest. Other preparations of bhang are not harmful, because most of the sweetmeats in which the bhang is mixed contain such ingredients, which lessen its effect.

41. It does no good.

42. Even if it be used moderately (*sic*), still it is injurious. Some people who often fall ill, or whose health is impaired, use bhang to increase their appetite and it thus serves as an accessory to food.

43. Not at all.

44. The people who use these drugs moderately do not feel any instantaneous effect, but after half an hour they feel some intoxication. It is not refreshing but exhilarates those who are in the habit of using it. It gives no intoxication (Masti), but makes the man coward. It does not allay hunger. It increases appetite. It is often seen that a man eats double the quantity his usual meal. If moderately used, its effects would last for three hours, and if used in excess the effect lasts longer; when the intoxication is over the man becomes too weak. The want of subsequent gratification causes uneasiness to the habitual consumer.

49. It gives no benefit, but rather weakens the man.

51. Yes, most bad characters use these drugs; their use has no connection with crime. Of course, the consumer uses abusive language.

53. No.

54. No one uses them for this purpose because they do not produce boldness.

55. Yes. But the habitual consumers never become completely stupefied.

Answer No. 340.

20. Two hundred and three men—

Doms	100
Megris	89
Hindu Dogras	3
Hindus	2
Mussalman Dogras	3
Sweepers	2
Bhistis	4
(a) *Combatants* . . .	196
(b) *Non-combatants* . . .	7
(c) *Authorised camp followers* .	All

Only 1 man of the Dom tribe uses charas.

24. As already stated, only 1 man of the Dom tribe uses charas. He was dismissed from infantry on this account.

25. In former times the beggars (mendicants) only used to consume these intoxicating drugs, but now-a-days many Hindus and Muhammadans have become addicted to their use. It is therefore evident that the use of these drugs is on the increase.

28. Charas—4 pies per diem. Bhang is not consumed by any one (in this regiment).

32. On the Shivratri festival almost all the Hindus drink bhang, which, as described in shastras, is considered to be a favourite drink of the God Shiva.

33. What is most peculiar in these drugs is that whoever takes them falls so fast asleep in an hour or two that he becomes quite forgetful of every thing. Hence the use of such drugs in native forces is very objectionable.

Bhang-worshipping has neither been seen nor heard.

39. If bhang cooked with meat be taken it would produce a little intoxication, and would be less injurious to the consumer than if taken otherwise.

41. The moderate use of bhang during summer, *i.e.*, in the months of Jaith and Har, has a cooling and beneficial effect to some extent.

42. The medicinal use of these drugs is not harmful.

43. The ganja-smokers sometimes fall senseless with chillum in their hands, with the result that their clothes or houses catch fire, and thus their neighbours are put into danger. The complete stupefaction brings about death.

44. The use of these drugs is refreshing and not creative of laziness. *It does not allay hunger*, but sharpens the appetite

The lasting of effect depends upon the quantity consumed. The *after-effects* are phlegm and a sort of idleness.

The want of subsequent gratification brings about the *following* effects on the consumer:—

(1) Yawning, (2) sadness, (3) laziness, (4) weakness, (5) loss of appetite and (6) anger.

49. Each of these drugs destroys the sexual power, and is not beneficial at all

51. The bhang has a cooling effect, and is less expensive than ganja The use of ganja produces aridity in the brain and leads its consumer to commit thefts when he has no money to purchase the drug. If smoked excessively, the consumers may also be expected to commit disturbances.

It has often been seen that the consumers of ganja in the end become insane and wander about in the streets, followed by boys mocking and with crime.

53. It has already been stated that the use of intoxicants is injurious in the end, and *therefore* it is no wonder if the consumer is ever found guilty of any serious *offence* *How* can a man under the influence of these drugs think that his acts in the end would cause a man's death?

54. *No, these drugs are not used by* persons to fortify themselves to commit a premeditated crime. They consume them merely to satisfy their craving, because they are addicted to their use. The man who has never used these drugs can hardly *be compelled to take them*

55. A stupefied man cannot distinguish a *friend* from foe; it is therefore impossible for him to succeed in his design. Bhang mixed with a small quantity of ganja produces more stupefaction than bhang itself.

Answer No. 241.

20. Six hundred and forty-one—

(a) Combatants—596.

Rajputs	178
Sans	9
Thakurs	170
Jats	9
Brahmins	46
Other Hindus	76
Sikh	1
Gurkhas	6
Kamanwala	1
Pathans	10
Dogra Mussalmans	89
Panjabi "	1
TOTAL	596

(b) Non-combatants—

Khatris	2
Rajput	1
Brahmins	6
Jhewars	16
Mussalman Bhistis and Tailors	6
Thakur	1
Gurkha	1
Blacksmith	1
Sweepers	6
Dooms	5
TOTAL	45

(c) Authorised camp followers—

All the men detailed above as well as 3 private servants of officers are entitled to go into camp.

Only 4 men of the regiment use ganja, bhang, etc.

24. Only 4 men of the regiment used to smoke ganja, etc., but they have now given up the habit; no one now uses these drugs in the regiment.

25. In former times the beggars (mendicants) only used to take these drugs, but now many people have become addicted to their use. Hence it is evident that the use of these drugs is on the increase.

45. Bhang—3 pies per diem per consumer.

Charas—6 pies per diem per consumer.

32. Among Hindus the use of ganja and bhang *is generally regarded as a religious custom because* on *Shivaratri* festival almost all the Hindus drink *bhang* as a sacred draught after making libation of a few drops to the God Shiva.

33. As ganja and bhang are soporiferous drugs, and make the consumers lazy, it is unadvisable to allow the use of these drugs in the native regiments. It is a well-known fact that the use *of these drugs is degrading for the consumer*, therefore it is nothing but foolishness to form the habit of their use

There is no custom of worshiping the hemp plant on any occasions. The only custom that exists is the one that has been mentioned opposite question 32, but of these drugs ganja is the most degrading, because the hands and clothes of the *consumers give nasty smell.*

39. The smoking of a preparation of the hemp-plant is more injurious than drinking bhang, because the latter contains water and other ingredients of cooling effect, while the former has nothing but fire to smoke with, and therefore it affects the liver of the consumer.

41. During summer the moderate use of bhang containing milk, sugar, &c., has a cooling effect. It also sharpens the appetite of the consumer. The use of ganja in snowy countries protects the consumer from cold, otherwise its use is not beneficial.

42. The beneficial qualities of the drugs have been stated in the *preceding* answer. Regarding their bad results, I may say that the consumer of bhang can pull on without taking *the drug if he is* in poverty and has no money to purchase the bhang with, but the consumer of ganja feels serious privation if he cannot get the drug to satisfy his craving.

43 Yes, the moderate consumers are inoffensive to their neighbours

44 *The immediate* effect is refreshing, intoxicating and sharpening the [illegible]

The lasting of the effect depends up[illegible] consumed.

The after-effects are headache [illegible] pain in limbs. Want of subse[illegible]

produces great uneasiness, so much so that a habitual consumer is unable even to walk.

49. The use of all these drugs produces impotency.

51. The excessive use of ganja produces insanity, and its consumers are in the end sent to lunatic asylums. When a consumer has no money to purchase the drug, his desire to satisfy his craving sometimes leads him to commit thefts. Consequently the use of ganja leads its consumer to the commission of theft and makes him offensive to the public.

53. The use of ganja produces aridity in the brain. The consumer sometimes throws stones at these who annoy him. I have [illegible] any consumer of bhang or ganja [illegible].

54. The use of these drugs [illegible] boldness, but, on the contrary, makes [illegible].

55. As already stated, the use of any of these drugs does not encourage the consumers to further their designs; on the contrary, it [illegible] and makes them worthless.

The use of these drugs with an admixture of *dhatura* or *ak* leaves produces complete stupefaction. Persons intending to commit robbery or murder can succeed undoubtedly in their designs by inducing their victims to partake bhang or charas, provided the latter are not accustomed to their use.

Answer No. 212.

20. One hundred and thirty-one.

Rajput Mians	13
Sahads	8
Brahmins	27
Mussalmans	39
Thakurs	23
Other Dogras	4
Purbias	2
Hindu Jhiwars	2
Sweepers	2
Other Hindus	11
TOTAL	131

(*a*) *Combatants*	125
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	6
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*	*Nil*
TOTAL	131

Persons who smoke hukka—

Rajput Mian	1

Persons who do not smoke hukka—

Rajput Mians	12
Sadhs	8
Brahmins	2
Purbias	6
Thakurs	23
Other Dogras	4
Mussalmans	38
Other Hindus	11
TOTAL	124
Menials	6
TOTAL	130

24. No class of employés in the artillery eat or drink ganja, charas or bhang.

25. As nobody in the artillery uses any sort of intoxicants, I am therefore unable to give any information about the increase or decrease in consumption. Indeed, the general public say that the use of the above drugs is on the increase.

28. Owing to the non-use of the drugs and want of personal experience, I am unable to answer this question.

32. There is no religious custom in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs. Of course where these drugs are used the consumers form company.

33. The use of these drugs is generally regarded with disfavour. The soldiers commence the use of the drugs in order to become fearless, and it is necessary for them to be so in time of war, but in the end the consumers lose their lives and destroy their health. Nobody has been seen or heard as worshipping the hemp plant.

39. Charas and majun (a compound) and several other such preparations are made from bhang for eating and drinking, and short-sighted consumers use them, and destroy their health.

41. No.

42. Although the moderate use of the drugs is less injurious than its excessive use, yet it is not harmless.

43. In the beginning the moderate consumers are inoffensive to their neighbours, but when they become habitual consumers, they are not [illegible] to their neighbours only, but also to the members of their household.

44. Habitual habit of taking any of these drugs gradually leads the consumer to degradation. It produces instantaneous intoxication. It is not refreshing. Does not allay hunger. Of course, the use of bhang creates and sharpens the appetite, but over-feeding causes indigestion. If they take full dose in the beginning, the effect lasts for two or four *pahars* (one pahar—[illegible] hours), but when they become habitual consumers they do not become senseless but remain intoxicated. The want of subsequent gratification produces great [illegible]ness. To give up the habit [illegible] serious privation, and the consumer becomes bad-tempered and quarrelsome.

49. The use of bhang, charas, etc., [illegible] potency.

51. When the bad characters [illegible] consumers of these drugs, [illegible] special character. The bhang [illegible] sive, but ganja is, and the use of ganja [illegible] the brain and causes insanity.

53. The excessive use [illegible] the consumer to commit [illegible] crimes.

54. Yes, the habitual consumers [illegible] sometimes [illegible] these drugs.

55. Yes, because [illegible] use of these drugs [illegible]

Answer No. 243.

20 Six hundred and twenty-seven.

(a) *Combatants*	601
(b) *Non-combatants*	26
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	615

None of these persons uses ganja, charas or bhang Of course, they smoke *hukka*.

24. Nobody drinks bhang in this regiment.

25. Now-a-days the use of these drugs is on the increase among the ignorant masses

28. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs cannot be stated. Consumers spend according to their means and the number of the companions who indulge with them.

[illegible]

[illegible] injurious to military men, as it brings on bronchitis, cough and asthma while on drill.

39. People prepare majum with bhang, but it [illegible]

[illegible] rious. These admixtures are very injurious, because they affect the brain.

41. The moderate consumption of bhang is even not harmless. It creates laziness, aridity and emaciation in the body.

42. The moderate use of these drugs is not harmless, because it creates aridity.

[illegible]

44. The use of charas produces aridity, bronchitis, etc.; it sharpens the appetite, but affects the digestive power. It creates intoxication, which is injurious to the body. It also brings on timidity. It does not allay hunger, and over-feeding is followed by indigestion.

49. Nobody uses the drugs as an aphrodisiac. On the other hand, its use causes laziness, emaciation and sexual weakness.

51. The bad characters as well as other people use these drugs. The use has no connection with crimes of any special character.

53. The excessive consumer does not commit a heinous crime, such as "murder." Of course, it would not be strange if they commit trifling offences

[illegible] any of these drugs [illegible] or violence.

55 Yes.

Answer No. 244.

20. Five hundred and eighty-four.

(a) *Combatants*—558.

Panjabis	
Rajput Minas	32
Shahus	5
Shakkars	3
Brahmins	20
Other Hindu Dogras	29
Jats	7
Hindu Mughs	9
TOTAL	105

Hindustanis.	
Rajputs	13
Brahmins	3
Other Hindus	8
TOTAL	24

Gurkhas	201
Kanaharwala	51
Mussalmans	49
Pathans	45
Dogra Mussalmans	76 }
	7 }
TOTAL	429

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Pandit Brahmins	4
Jhiwars (water-bearers)	8
Lohar (blacksmiths)	2
Mussalmans	4
Shoe-makers	2
Sweepers	6
TOTAL	26

Persons who smoke ganja—

Thakkars	2
Thakurs	2
Mussalmans	3
Brahmins	2
Purbias	2
Thapas	5
Sheikhs	4
TOTAL	20

Persons who do not smoke hukka—

Shikhs and Jats	8

Persons who smoke hukka—422.

Gurkha Chattris	30
Thakurs	7
	10
Upadhas	2
Blacksmiths and Goldsmiths	50
Kormaks	7
Thapas	20
Kirthis	15
Tailors	10
Kasars	6
Jats	5
Dats	10
Chhibbar	8
Kamaharwala	40
Pathans and Mussalmans *	145

* Pathans	35
Mussalmans	40
Dogra Mussalmans	70
TOTAL	145

Thakkars	
Mahus	4
	3
Sihal	1
Thakurs	11
Kalorias	9
Jasrohas	6
Bandhals	4
Jaswals	2
Sonklas	2
Jamwal	2
Sarjahas	1
Thakalias	3
Dalambas	2
	2
	5

24. Nobody drinks bhang in this regiment.

25. Now-a-days the use of these drugs is on the increase among the ignorant masses.

28. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs cannot be stated. Consumers spend according to their means and the number of the companions who indulge with them.

32. There is no religious, but there is a social custom in regard to the consumption of these drugs. Indeed, Nihang Shikhs use bhang. Perhaps there may be any religious custom among them.

33. The use of these drugs by employés and laymen is degrading for them. It is, moreover, physically and socially injurious for them. It is equally injurious to military men, as it brings on bronchitis, cough and asthma while on drill.

39. People prepare *majum* with *bhang*, but it is not known whether or not the majum is injurious. Khatai, etc., which are also prepared from bhang and smoked in an hukka (*sic*) are more injurious. These admixtures are very injurious, because they affect the brain.

41. The moderate consumption of bhang is even not harmless. It creates laziness, aridity and emaciation in the body.

42. The moderate use of these drugs is not harmless, because it creates aridity.

43. The consumption of these drugs greatly affects the senses of the consumers; such consumers are very troublesome to their neighbours.

44. The use of charas produces aridity, bronchitis, etc.; it sharpens the appetite, but affects the digestive power. It creates intoxication, which is injurious to the body. It also brings on timidity. It does not allay hunger, and over-feeding is followed by indigestion.

49. Nobody uses the drug as an aphrodisiac. On the other hand, its use causes laziness, emaciation and sexual weakness.

51. The bad characters as well as other people use these drugs. The use has no connection with crimes of any special character.

53. The excessive consumer does not commit a heinous crime, such as murder. Of course, it would not be strange if they commit trifling offences.

54. Yes, the habitual consumers after taking their dose recover their senses and become fortified, while an abstainer becomes stupefied if he takes any of these drugs in order to commit any offence or violence.

55. Yes.

Answer No. 245(a).

20. Total strength—1,654.

Muhammadans	1,342
Hindus	289
Christians	5
Sikhs	18
(*a*) *Combatants*	1,521
(*b*) *Non-combatants*	*Nil.*
(*c*) *Camp followers*	133

No one in the army is addicted to ganja or charas-smoking. Cannot say if any one does so secretly.

24. No one eats or drinks bhang among Muhammadans.

Among Hindus the consumers of bhang are—

Sikhs	18
Others	16

Hindus, including followers.

25. Bhang is consumed in greater quantity than ganja or charas. Firstly, this is apparently due to habit. Secondly, charas is more costly.

28. One man spends ¼ to ½ an anna per day.

32. There are no fixed customs. All intoxicating drugs are forbidden among Muhammadans. As regards Hindus, in some castes the use is allowed, in others not. Some Muhammadans, having got addicted to the drug, use it secretly.

33. There is no fixed opinion about it. The Hindus generally neither like the use of the drug nor dislike it. No one worships the hemp plant.

39. The smoking of this drug is more injurious than its eating or drinking.

41. Moderate use produces no beneficial effects.

42. Probably even the moderate use is harmful and injurious.

The physicians can say what harm is done.

43. The moderate consumers trouble their neighbours and the members of their own family, as they become ill-tempered. While intoxicated they use disrespectful and obscene words.

44. Ganja and charas have instantaneous effect, whereas bhang acts slowly. The effect is not refreshing, for persons under their effects have been seen to lose their senses and commit foolish acts. Excessive use of bhang produces senselessness. Ganja and charas lessen the appetite, but bhang increases it. The effect lasts for 2½ or 3 hours. As soon as the effect abates, the man feels weak and languid. The habitual consumers become quite inactive, if they do not get it at the usual time. They feel quite uneasy.

45. The habitual moderate use certainly produces noxious effects, physical, mental and moral. It impairs the constitution and digestion, causes loss of appetite and asthma. Induces habits of indolence, and impairs the senses as well as intellect. Induces habits of immorality and debauchery. It produces temporary insanity, but if the habit is given up one gets cured. Symptoms can be re-induced by use of the drug after liberation from restraint. I have seen some cases. Some insanes confess to the use of the drug while others do not. The use of this drug does not relieve one from brain disease. Ignorant people while weak use it for obtaining vigour, and thus they become addict-

ed to it. As long as the effect lasts they are active, but they become quite weak and languid afterwards.

46 Excessive habitual use of all narcotics is injurious.

49 No one takes this drug as a medicine Medical men can say if any intoxicating drug is beneficial in any illness

51 The proportion of bhang-drinkers is given above. As regards crime in general, all regard the use of these drugs as criminal; the law can show the crime of the special character. It is also clear that the use is religiously criminal, for it is forbidden among Muhammadans and they may be taken to be a special crime.

53. When a man is over-intoxicated he loses his senses, and in such a state he involuntarily does to what his inclination may lead

54 No, because one is not master of his actions in a state of intoxication.

55 Complete stupefaction can be induced by this drug alone (without admixture) in those who are not addicted to it Excessive intoxication sometimes kills a man.

Answer No. 245(b).

20. Present strength 286 all ranks, including followers:—

Muhammadans	185
Sikhs	55
Hindus	6
Followers	40

None of these men is addicted to ganja or charas-smoking.

24. Muhammadans never eat nor drink bhang. Neither Sikhs nor other men are addicted to bhang. Only Sikhs take it on Guru Parab (festival), in their temples where it is offered as a sacrament.

25. As people do not eat or smoke the drug, there is no question of increase or decrease.

28. The drugs are not used in this regiment.

32. Can say nothing.

33. The use of this drug is generally in disrepute. It is also forbidden. No Hindu worships the hemp plant, only bhang is used by some Hindus in hot weather.

39. Bhang is only drunk. Smoking of bhang has never been heard of

41. No. It is injurious.

42. A moderate consumer feels pain on giving up the habit. No pain, if given up gradually.

43. Yes, they are offensive, as they cry and utter abuse while intoxicated. Moreover, their example produces an immoral effect on their neighbours' children.

44 It is not refreshing. The effect lasts for two and a half to three hours. Languor and indolence then follow Want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness

45. The habitual moderate use of the drug produces noxious effects, physical, mental and moral.

It injures digestion and causes loss of appetite. People become phlegmatic. Ganja produces inflammation of liver and asthma. It impairs the intellect, induces laziness, and lessens the manly vigour. Excessive use produces insanity. In cases of persons having strong brain, insanity is temporary, while in the cases of those who have weak [illegible] one, [illegible] is g[illegible] insanes confess to the use of the drug (ganja), while others do not confess it.

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53. Yes, such use leads to homicidal frenzy.

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55. There are people who, in order to further their designs, induce some one to partake of any of these drugs and thus *stupefy* him. Ganja and charas produce intoxication instantaneously.

Answer No. 246.

20. Total strength—751.

Combatants	709
Men of work	42
TOTAL	751

Brahmins	229
Thakurs	143
Woyshi	1
Goosais	2
Kayths	4
Marathas	25
Ahirs	69
Lodhis	20
Barbers	14
Darji	1
Labohs	4
Gadria	24
Bhujur	1
Kunbis	25
Sootor	3
Muhammadans	115
Bhois	12
Morais	13
Koomurs	3
Baris	3
Lodha	1
Kachis	4
Gujars	3
Baniyars	2
Butchers	2
Soonar	1
Looma	1
Mahs	2
Kalol	1
Teli	
Dhobis	
Kolis	
Bhangis	
Lohar	
Chamar	
Vacant places	

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54. No, because one is not master of his actions in a state of intoxication

55. Complete stupefaction can be induced by this drug alone (without admixture) in those who are not addicted to it. Excessive intoxication sometimes kills a man.

Answer No. 245(b).

20. Present strength 286 all ranks, including followers —

Muhammadans	185
Sikhs	55
Hindus	6
Followers	40

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Lodha	1
Kachis	4
Gujars	3
Banjyars	2
Butchers	2
Soonar	1
Looma	1
Malis	2
Kalol	1
Teli	1
Dholis	2
Kolis	[illegible]
Bhangis	
Lohar	
Chamar	
Vacant places	
TOTAL	

25. The use of ganja, bhang and charas is day by day decreasing, because they are growing dear.

28. For bhang $\frac{3}{8}$ of a seer in a month is used by one, *i.e.*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tola a day, costing every day $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pice.

A man requires ganja about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna a day.

Charas is not used in this regiment.

32. There is not any social or religious custom in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. When moderate it is regarded neither good nor bad. There is no settled opinion about the practice. The use of any form of the narcotic is in disrepute. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant on any occasion.

39 Ganja and charas are used as smoking only. Bhang is used both in eating and drinking; but the drinking of bhang is better than its eating; by eating the consumer suffers from choler.

41. The moderate use of these drugs is beneficial, because they keep up the faculties of the consumer fresh in working longer than usual. He feels no fatigue even though he works hard.

42. The moderate consumption is harmless, as no bad effect is seen over the consumer.

43. They are inoffensive to their neighbours.

44. The habitual consumer has the pleasing sensation as the immediate effect of the moderate use. It is not refreshing in general It produces no intoxication to the moderate habitual consumer. It rages hunger; creates appetite. The effect lasts to the time at which the habitual consumer uses to take daily. Uneasiness and weakness are its after-effects. The want of subsequent gratification produces uneasiness.

45. The habitual moderate use produces no apparent noxious effect, physical, mental or moral.

The use of bhang does good to the constitution, but that of ganja occasionally impairs it. It increases the digestion and appetite. The use of bhang does not cause dysentery, bronchitis or asthma; but that of ganja causes bronchitis and asthma when the consumer cannot get the nourishing substances as ghee, etc., to eat. The moderate use of bhang does not impair the moral sense nor render the consumer lazy; ganja, if smoked with force, occasionally maddens the consumer by entering the head. As for immorality and debauchery, in both the cases it depends upon the nature and company of the consumer.

46. The habitual excessive use of ganja makes great damage to the physical strength. The use of bhang does not make any harm to the physical constitution of the consumer; he loses his power over his senses and so is unable to perform any work well.

49. The use of any of these drugs are not practised as an aphrodisiac.

51. It cannot be affirmed that the greater number of vicious persons can be found among the consumers. The excessive use occasionally maddens the consumer. In this state, having no control over the mind, he may commit a crime, but what sort of crime he shall commit cannot be stated.

53. The excessive indulgence does not incite like liquor any premeditated crime. No case is known in which the consumer has been led to commit the homicidal frenzy.

54. No man is known to have taken these drugs with the intention of committing a crime, violent or otherwise.

55. Persons intending to commit crime do induce their victims to partake any of these drugs and stupefy themselves; but such case is not known to have occurred here. Without admixture complete stupefaction can not be induced.

Answer No. 249.

20. The present total of the regiment is 328 in number, and they belong to different castes, as shown under:—

Dhangar	77
Mahrattas	64
Sikhs	45
Mussalmans	64
Brahmans	16
Thakurs	19
Barbers	6
Dhobis	8
Chamars	2
Kolis	6
Dheds	15
Bhangis	8
Effectives	244
Non-effectives	84
TOTAL	. 28

Drink bhang—

Brahmins	2
Mussalmans	1
Dhangars	4
Thakurs	13
Mahrattas	10
Mussalmans	11

Use ganja.

24. As shown above.

25. The present use of bhang and ganja is less than before, on account of their dear charges.

28. The habitual moderate consumer requires $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna daily.

32. Religion does not encourage the use of any of these drugs, but on certain occasions the bhang is used in certain societies, and especially it is used in Holy, holidays, marriage ceremony, etc., and it is taken in hot days also owing to its coolness. Not acquainted with the accounts of these customs.

33. Some men regard bhang and ganja useful, and they are medically used for their good properties. It is also considered in the native army that the moderate practice of bhang and ganja is beneficial and encouraging.

39. The smoking of these drugs is not less injurious than drinking and eating.

41. The moderate use of bhang and ganja is beneficial in its effects.

42 The moderate use of bhang and ganja are by no means injurious, as, for example, a moderate consumer can do a tedious task very easily.

43. The moderate consumers are never offensive to their neighbours.

44. The moderate use of bhang and ganja stimulates the mind and produces a kind of pleasing intoxication. It produces hunger also, and is very useful for digestion and diarrhœa. The bhang is used even to give up the habit of drinking wine, which injures the health.

45. The moderate use of bhang and ganja is useful, and it is by no means injurious. It is not

seen even that it has produced any disease or caused insanity. It produces good appetite, and is very useful for digestion.

48 These drugs when used excessively are injurious by all means.

49. No experience.

51 The habitual moderate consumers are not of bad character generally, but they become hardy and laborious instead.

53. Not acquainted with the result produced from excessive use of these drugs.

54. Some men purposely take bhang to perform their premeditated cause.

55. Some persons try themselves to induce their victims to partake of these drugs, in order to stupefy them with a view of plundering them also.

A man cannot be stupefied by a simple dose of bhang without admixture.

Answer No. 250.

20. Present strength 605 all ranks, including followers.

(a) *Combatants*—	
Bhils	489
Naiks	64
Banjaras	6
Hindus	17
Muhammadans	2
Total	578
(b) *Non-combatants*—	
Hindus	2
Muhammadan	1
Total	3
(c) *Authorised camp followers*—	
Hindus	15
Muhammadans	9
Total	24

Charas is not smoked by any one in the corps.

Ganja only is smoked by the following:—

Bhils	17
Naiks	5
Hindus	6

No Mussalman or Banjaras now in corps smoke ganja

This regiment is mostly composed of Bhils, with a small proportion of Naiks (now 64 only) The Naik class much resembles the Bhil in manners and customs, and for the purpose of this inquiry may be classed with the Bhil. The corps is now recruited and worked as a military police. In the northern, southern and western parts of the Agency the mohwa tree grows freely, and the Bhil can from the berry distil a liquor for which he pays no tax. Even where he has to purchase from the various kalals, he can get the country liquor at so cheap a rate (from two to four annas per quart bottle) that there is little inducement to get other forms of intoxicants. The Bhil, in fact, prefers the mohwa liquor, and he can procure it very easily and cheaply.

24. No one in the corps eats or drinks bhang.

25. The use of ganja (charas and bhang not being taken) may be said to be rather on decrease than increase. The number of Bhils and Naiks who smoke ganja is very few (22 only), and they are all old soldiers, who have smoked for some time The enlistment of other classes and castes is now prohibited, and the few Pardesi ganja-smokers who remain (6) will ere long be retired on pension or gratuity (see answer to question No. 20).

[illegible] e

[illegible]

[illegible] n in regard to consumption of these drugs. But on the day of the Shivratri festival, the drinking of bhang is held to be sacred by some sects of Hindus.

In the Holi festival also, ganja and other kinds of intoxicating drugs are used among all classes of Hindus.

33. A man who consumes these drugs is generally regarded in the same light as a man who exceeds in drinking of alcohol without being an actual drunkard. The excessive use of any form of the narcotic is not regarded with favour, as it is considered to have a bad effect on a man's physical and mental powers. The witnesses do not think that a moderate use does much harm. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant known in these parts.

[illegible]

[illegible] form in which the witnesses use it. They are moderate consumers, and I do not notice that they are less efficient than other sepoys

41. The moderate use of ganja (witnesses are not charas or bhang-consumers) is to some extent beneficial. It pulls a man together after hard work, produces appetite and enables him to sleep well.

42 The moderate use of ganja is, as stated in previous answer 41, supposed to be beneficial to some extent The witnesses do not use any other preparation

43. Moderate consumers are considered inoffensive. The regimental consumers are well-behaved and efficient men

44. The moderate use—

(1) Refreshes.
(2) Exhilarates.
(3) Does allay hunger for a time.
(4) Creates appetite.
(5) Effects last about an hour or so.
(6) There are no unpleasant after-effects.
(7) The want of subsequent gratification does not produce longing or uneasiness.

45. My local enquiries show that moderate use is not considered to produce physical, mental or moral defects.

Digestion is considered to be improved by moderate use.

The staying power for exercise and physical exertion is said to be increased.

Excessive use is said to produce [illegible] use is not considered to lower the [illegible]

Its moderate use is held to [illegible] more clear. Insanity is said ne[illegible] in moderate habituals.

Occasional smokers may [illegible] on the same principle that [illegible]

25. The use of ganja, bhang and charas is day by day decreasing, because they are growing dear.

28. For bhang $\frac{3}{8}$ of a seer in a month is used by one, *i.e.*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tola a day, costing every day $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pice.

A man requires ganja about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna a day.

Charas is not used in this regiment.

32. There is not any social or religious custom in regard to the consumption of any of these drugs.

33. When moderate it is regarded neither good nor bad. There is no settled opinion about the practice. The use of any form of the narcotic is in disrepute. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant on any occasion.

39 Ganja and charas are used as smoking only. Bhang is used both in eating and drinking; but the drinking of bhang is better than its eating; by eating the consumer suffers from choler.

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46. The habitual excessive use of ganja makes great damage to the physical strength. The use of bhang does not make any harm to the physical constitution of the consumer; he loses his power over his senses and so is unable to perform any work well.

49. The use of any of these drugs are not practised as an aphrodisiac.

51. It cannot be affirmed that the greater number of vicious persons can be found among the consumers. The excessive use occasionally maddens the consumer. In this state, having no control over the mind, he may commit a crime, but what sort of crime he shall commit cannot be stated.

53. The excessive indulgence does not incite like liquor any premeditated crime. No case is known in which the consumer has been led to commit the homicidal frenzy.

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Use ganja.

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28. The habitual moderate consumer requires $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna daily.

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33. Some men regard bhang and ganja useful, and they are medically used for their good properties. It is also considered in the native army that the moderate practice of bhang and ganja is beneficial and encouraging.

39. The smoking of these drugs is not less injurious than drinking and eating.

41. The moderate use of bhang and ganja is beneficial in its effects.

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44. The moderate use of bhang and ganja stimulates the mind and produces a kind of pleasing intoxication. It produces hunger also, and is very useful for digestion and diarrhœa. The bhang is used even to give up the habit of drinking wine, which injures the health.

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seen even that it has produced any disease or caused insanity. It produces good appetite, and is very useful for digestion.

46. These drugs when used excessively are injurious by all means.

49. No experience.

51 The habitual moderate consumers are not of bad character generally, but they become hardy and laborious instead.

53. Not acquainted with the result produced from excessive use of these drugs.

54. Some men purposely take bhang to perform their premeditated cause.

55. Some persons try themselves to induce their victims to partake of these drugs, in order to stupefy them with a view of plundering them also.

A man cannot be stupefied by a simple dose of bhang without admixture.

Answer No. 250.

20. Present strength 605 all ranks, including followers.

(*a*) *Combatants*—	489
Bhils	64
Naiks	6
Banjaras	17
Hindus	2
Muhammadans	
TOTAL	578
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	2
Hindus	1
Muhammadan	
TOTAL	3
(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	15
Hindus	9
Muhammadans	
TOTAL	24

Charas is not smoked by any one in the corps.

Ganja only is smoked by the following:—

Bhils	17
Naiks	5
Hindus	6

No Mussalman or Banjaras now in corps smoke ganja.

[illegible]

In the northern, southern and western parts of the Agency the mohwa tree grows freely, and the Bhil can from the berry distil a liquor for which he pays no tax. Even where he has to purchase from the various kalals, he can get the country liquor at so cheap a rate (from two to four annas per quart bottle) that there is little inducement to get other forms of intoxicants. The Bhil, in fact, prefers the mohwa liquor, and he can procure it very easily and cheaply.

24. No one in the corps eats or drinks bhang.

25. The use of ganja (charas and bhang not [illegible] prohibited, and the few Pardesi ganja-smokers [illegible] remain (6) will ere long be retired on pension or gratuity (see answer to question No. 2[illegible]

28 Charas and bhang not consumed. [illegible] pies per diem suffices for a moderate ganja [illegible]

32. There is no special social or [illegible] in regard to consumption of these drugs. [illegible] the day of the Shivratri festival [illegible] bhang is held to be sacred by [illegible]

In the Holi festival also, ganja and other kinds of intoxicating drugs are used among all classes of Hindus.

33. A man who consumes these drugs is generally regarded in the same light as a man who [illegible] of alcohol without being [illegible] and mental powers. The witness [illegible] that a moderate use does much harm. [illegible] custom of worshipping the hemp plant [illegible] these parts.

39. The smoking of any preparation of the hemp plant is considered more injurious [illegible] drinking the same or any other preparation. [illegible] witnesses say that smoking affects a man [illegible] ing as he increases in years. The [illegible] ing is much slower in causing any bad effect [illegible] man's constitution. Smoking is [illegible] form in which the witnesses [illegible] moderate consumers, and I [illegible] are less efficient than other sepoys.

41. The moderate use of [illegible] not charas or bhang-consumers [illegible] beneficial. It pulls a man together [illegible] work, produces appetite and [illegible] well.

42 The moderate use of [illegible] previous answer 41, [illegible] extent The witness [illegible] paration.

43. Moderate [illegible] sive. The regiment [illegible] and efficient [illegible]

44. The [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a pipe is generally made sick by it, when [illegible] to smoke).

Regarding (d), I can offer no reliable evidence.

47. [illegible] is considered to induce bronchitis, general debility, and to take away all sexual desire, [illegible] be followed by insanity; but then [illegible] other poisons are mixed with it. [illegible] very thin.

[illegible] 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

[illegible] Not by regimental [illegible]. They [illegible] in this way.

52. The [illegible] number of men in the regiment who smoke ganja (charas and bhang not being consumed) are generally well-behaved and efficient men. What crime there is in the corps is caused by excess in drinking the country liquor.

53. Excessive indulgence would have this effect. The effect being what would be called in respect to a man greatly excited from alcohol a state of "mad drunkenness." The victim goes off his head, and for the time is practically insane.

54. No such use known in the corps.

55. Ganja taken alone does not stupefy, but would do so when mixed with dhatura. No case known to witness.

Answer No. 251.

(a) Combatants—

[illegible]	
[illegible]	185
Other Hindus	170
Sikhs	81
[illegible] Muhammadans	163
[illegible]	[illegible]
H[illegible]	30
[illegible]	93
[illegible]	5
P[illegible]	25
Total	[illegible]

(b) Non-combatants—

Nil.

(c) Authorised camp followers—

[illegible] Hindus	25
Sikhs	[illegible]
H[illegible] Muhammadans	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] N[illegible]

[illegible] Are [illegible] in the regiment. Cannot [illegible] any [illegible] on these points.

[illegible] the Hindus, on marriage [illegible] and sweetmeats mixed are [illegible].

On H[illegible] festival almost all Hindus consume ganja and bhang.

[illegible] As injurious.

Universally deemed a bad practice.

Do not know.

None that I know of.

39. All preparations are regarded as equally injurious.

41. Not so considered.

42. The moderate use of these drugs is harmful.

44. Considered offensive.

44. Intoxicating.

Temporary stimulant.

Produces intoxication.

Creates appetite for more.

Is followed by languor.

Yes, causes uneasiness.

45. Causes the lungs to become subject to bronchitis, asthma and similar complaints.

Injures digestion.

Does not cause dysentery.

Moderate use does not tend to cause immorality or laziness.

Know nothing regarding its effect in causing insanity in moderate doses.

46. Habitual excessive use causes laziness, immorality, liable to lung affections, loss of flesh from loss of appetite, impotence, and sudden large doses have been known to me to cause temporary insanity, though these cases have recovered under restraint and deprivation of the drug.

49. Not that I know of.

51. Not known.

53. Yes, it does occasionally.

Do not know of any case.

54. Not that I know of.

55. Not as far as I know.

I do not know.

Some say it cannot be induced without admixture.

Answer No. 252.

40 (a) Combatants—

Mussalmans	245
Christians	3
Hindus	145
Sikhs	232
Total	625

(b) Non-combatants—

Mussalmans	14
Hindus	23
Total	37

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Mussalmans	109
Hindus	180
TOTAL	289

The following are known to be regular consumers:—

Smoke ganja—

(a) *Combatants*—

Hindu 1

(c) *Authorised camp followers*—

Hindus 10

Charas is not used by any one in the regiment to my knowledge.

24. Drink bhang—

Combatants—

Hindus 2

Authorised camp followers—

Hindus 2

25. Not on the increase, judging from information gathered.

28. From 3 to 6 mashas is the usual allowance of bhang, which is taken once a day.

The same quantity of ganja is the usual allowance a day, divided into two or three portions and smoked at different times. Of these drugs 6 mashas cost 1 pice, 12 mashas make 1 tola in weight.

32. Some Hindus, generally Brahmins, are in the habit of taking bhang to create hunger, on occasions when they are invited to a big feast.

33. In the native army it is considered to be degrading to get intoxicated; and the use of hemp drugs as an intoxicant is looked on as that of the poor and lower orders.

[illegible]

ful. It acts about half hour after being drunk, and the intoxication lasts a couple of hours. The smoking of ganja and charas is considered more injurious, the latter particularly so, as it is weakening, emaciates the body, and destroys sexual desire, for this reason many of the mendicants take it.

41. Charas and ganja are mischievous in every way. The moderate use of bhang is believed to sharpen the eyesight, cure dysentery, and calm a hasty temper

42. There is supposed to be some good in bhang, as already stated.

[illegible] create mad- [illegible] id to have oc- [illegible]

Charas withers the body, and causes lung disease, even if taken in small quantities, so it is believed.

43. Consumers of these drugs are inoffensive.

44. Bhang is exhilarating at the time, intoxicates and increases hunger. Ganja and charas intoxicate the moment they are smoked, and the effect wears off under an hour. They redden the eyes and lessen hunger.

The want of subsequent gratification produces heaviness and dulness.

Bhang is believed to help digestion.

Ganja and charas are supposed to cause asthma and bronchitis.

45. I have never known of any such case.

I have no reason to think so.

It has never come under my notice.

It is commonly supposed to predispose to asthma after long continuance; but I have not seen it myself.

I do not think so.

I have never met with any case of insanity caused by ganja in the regiment, and, as far as I can remember, I have only seen one case of intoxication from ganja causing violence; it was in civil practice and occurred after an excessive dose, in a man unaccustomed to the drug.

I have had no experience in the matter, and am unable to gain any reliable information about it.

There is no such case in the medical history sheets of the regiment.

46. I have no knowledge of any such case.

[Questions 45 and 46 answered by Medical Officer.]

49. Bhang is said to be used for this effect sometimes.

51. Not supposed to be.

There appears to be no connection between crime and these drugs

53. No, so far as I am aware; but I have no information on this question.

54. No, not supposed to according to some opinions; but I have no reliable information on this point.

55. It is said some dhatura is usually added to these drugs so as to stupefy victims.

Answer No. 253.

20. Six hundred and twenty-five—

(a) *Combatants*	625
Muhammadans	262
Hindus	142
Sikhs	221
(b) *Non-combatants*	32
(c) *Authorised camp followers*	10

None.

24. Two or three Hindus drink it.

25. Not on the increase.

28. About 2 tolas, costs 1 anna.

32. None known.

33. As injurious.

In general disrepute.

It renders a man weak, and here is only used by men of a low caste.

No, none.

39. Smoking is more injurious, as it is said to injure the liver.

41. No.

42. No. The use makes a man lazy and indolent.

43. Yes.

44. It produces exhilaration.

It is refreshing for a short time.

Produces slight intoxication.

Does not allay hunger.

Creates appetite.

Effects last for an hour or so.

Yes, produces a feeling of [illegible]

45. None that I know of. [illegible]

Yes, in time.

No.

No.

Induces laziness.

Not that I am aware of.

Never known a case.

None.

None.

46. None ever in regiment.

49. Charas sometimes used, but not in regiment.

51. None in regiment.

53. No cases known.

No.

54. Report says yes.

55. No cases known of.

Yes.

Answer No. 254.

20. Total strength		632
(*a*) *Combatants*—		
	Dogra Mussalmans	269
	Panjabi „	15
	Pathans	16
	Mian Rajputs	82
	Sans	49
	Thakurs	84
	Brahmans	65
	Other Hindu	1
	Purbia	12
	TOTAL	593
(*b*) *Non-combatants*—		
	Dogra Mussalmans	16
	„ Hindus	7
	Panjabi Mussalmans	2
	Sikhs	2
	Brahmin	1
	Khattri	1
	Mochis	2
	Doom	1
	Sweepers	7
	TOTAL	39

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—

All the above and also 3 private servants of the officers of the regiment.

One Hindu and two Mussalmans smoke charas only.

24. Bhang is neither eaten nor drunk in this regiment.

25. The use of charas appears to be on the increase, because in former days it used to be smoked by the fakirs only, and now its use is founed in every society and *kafilas*.

The use of bhang is on the decrease.

28. The average cost of charas is 6 pies per diem and that of bhang 3 pies per diem.

32. The use of the narcotics is forbidden by every religion.

33. The use of bhang protects the consumers from the bad effects of unwholesome water, and that of charas is in winter beneficial to some extent; but their noxious effects surpass the benefits. The consumers of bhang become weak, emaciated and lazy, and the use of charas produces aridity which may develop into insanity, and also make the consumers destitute, consequently public opinion in the native army is against the practice, as the men in military service should always be bold and alert.

The clothes and hands of the smokers of charas give a nasty smell.

I have not heard of any custom of worshipping the hemp plant, but on the Shivratri festival the Hindus, indeed, shower the bhang leaves and flowers on Shiva.

39. The smoking of every preparation of hemp plant is more injurious than the drinking of bhang, which contains water, sugar and other cool ingredients, while in smoking it contains nothing but fire, which is injurious to the liver.

41. During summer the use of a small quantity of bhang mixed with milk, sugar and black-pepper is beneficial, as it creates appetite to some extent.

The moderate use of charas in cold countries is also beneficial. My object in saying the above is that there is nothing in the world without some sort of benefit; but, as far as my experience goes, the use of these drugs, even moderately, is not beneficial.

42. I have already stated the benefit of the drugs in the preceding answer, and now I am going to relate their evils.

The consumer of bhang can continue to satisfy his craving even if he becomes penniless, because it is not costly and can easily be procured; but if a smoker of charas has no money to buy the drug, it is probable that he would have recourse to unfair means for obtaining money.

43. No, they are not offensive to their neighbours.

44. It is refreshing.

Produces intoxication.

At first it creates appetite, but afterwards it allays hunger.

The duration of the effect depends upon the quantity taken.

The after-effects are headache, pain in limbs and thirst.

The want of subsequent gratification produces serious privation.

49. None of the drugs is aphrodisiac, nor is any used for the purpose.

51. The excessive use of these drugs causes insanity. Their use has connection with theft, because when a consumer has no money to purchase the drug he must commit theft.

53. The use of ganja heats the brain and produces aridity. The consumers when teased throw stones towards people, and may commit murder if bothered further.

54. No, the use of these drugs makes the consumrs coward.

55. Yes, they do, especially to those who are not addicted to the use of any of these drugs.

Answer No. 255.

20. Total strength . . 670

(*a*) *Combatants*—	458
Dogra Hindus . .	60
Gurkhas . . .	102
Mussalmans . .	
TOTAL .	620

(*b*) *Non-combatants*—	26
Dogra Hindus . .	6
Mussalmans . .	6
Sweepers . . .	2
Dogra Chamars . .	
TOTAL .	40

(*c*) *Authorised camp followers*—	5
Dogra Hindus . . .	2
Hindustanis . .	1
Mussalman . .	2
Dogra Dooms . .	
TOTAL .	10

Ganja and charas are used by 6 Gurkhas and 1 sweeper.

24. Bhang is not eaten or drunk by any one in this regiment.

25. In this regiment the use of ganja and charas is on the decrease.

Bhang is not consumed by any one at all.

28. The average cost of each of these drugs is 9 pies per diem. As the drugs are not supplied by the Commissariat, I have had to obtain this information from the consumers.

32. Fakirs or medicants use these drugs to protect themselves from cold, and to concentrate their mind towards God, and to subdue their animal passion. Among the Hindus the followers of the Shakat religion consider the use of bhang as compulsory (*vide* "*Bijya Kalp*" Shastra)

33 The use of these drugs is regarded with disfavour. There is no opinion in its favour in the native army. I am informed that long ago, when the army had to cross a mountain of a considerable height, the men used charas to protect themselves from severe cold The use of charas is generally in disrepute, because the beginners often lose their intelligence and become obstinate. According
charas
plant is
religior
Bijya ...

39. No. They are rather injurious. The consumers of bhang are generally found strong, but those of charas lean and sick.

41. The moderate use of bhang is beneficial.

It increases the digestive power and protects the consumer from the bad effect of unwholesome water

42. Even the moderate use of charas and ganja is not harmless. For reasons see answer to question 39

43. Certainly they are inoffensive to their neighbours But the charas-smokers being impudent men, often call names, thereby offending their neighbours.

44 Yes, it is refreshing to some extent. It gives intoxication but not animal passion

It allays hunger, but not to all consumers.

It does create appetite. The effect of bhang lasts for twelve hours and that of charas and ganja for two or three hours. The after-effects are laziness and pain in limbs

Yes, the want of subsequent gratification produces longing and uneasiness

49. Yes, bhang is aphrodisiac, but charas and ganja are the reverse

51. The consumers of these drugs are considered bad characters They insult people, and thus the use of the drugs has connection with crime

... use of these drugs makes the con-
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of bhang
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... life of charas and ganja-smokers is indeed in danger on account of immediate stupefaction. Some men have lost their lives in this way.

54. No.

55. Yes, it is true.

Complete stupefaction can be induced by the drugs, even without admixture.

on the decrease, but among the public in general it appears to be on the increase, seeing that the value of leases for the sale of these drugs increases every year.

28. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs per diem is—

Price of bhang 1½ pies; allowance to consumer 2 annas. Price of ganja and charas 2 annas; allowance to smokers 2 annas.

[NOTE.—Apparently the witness has not understood the question.]

32. I have seen the fakirs and sadhus using charas and ganja to protect their naked bodies from cold, to subdue their animal passions and to concentrate their minds towards God.

The religious custom in regard to the consumption of bhang prevails among the Sikhs and the Hindus, who consider the drug to be God Shiva's plant.

33. The use of these drugs is not regarded with favour, and in my opinion their use in the native army is anything but good. The use of the narcotics is generally in disrepute, for the following reasons:—

(1) The consumers of ganja and charas generally suffer from bronchitis, and dryness of blood. They become pale and unfit for work.

(2) The consumer of bhang cannot discharge his duty while under the influence of the drug.

Bhang is offered to God Shiva by the Hindus.

39. No. It is more injurious than bhang.

The consumers of bhang are found strong and stout, while those of charas and ganja lean and weak.

41. Out of these drugs the moderate use of bhang mixed with other cool ingredients is beneficial to some extent, as it creates appetite, regulates the digestive power and protects the consumer from the bad effect of unwholesome water.

42. The moderate use of bhang, as stated in the preceding answer, is harmless, but that of drugs is injurious. See answer No. 33.

43. No.

44. The immediate effect is inebriation. Yes, it is refreshing.

It does not induce (musti) debauchery. Does not allay hunger. Creates appetite. The effect of bhang lasts for twelve hours and that of ganja and charas for about two or three hours.

The after-effect is laziness.

The want of subsequent gratification undoubtedly produces longing and uneasiness.

49. No.

51. Yes, bad characters are also habitual consumers of these drugs. They induce their victims to partake of one of these drugs with a view to stupefy then and thus facilitate robbery.

53. No. I have not heard that it does incite to unpremeditated crime, violent or otherwise, but it is feared that the excessive use of these drugs may lead to temporary homicidal frenzy.

54. No.

55. Yes, they do.

Complete stupefaction can be induced by any of these drugs without admixture.

Answer No. 257.

20. (*a*) *Combatants* . . . 204

Rajputs	2
Mussalmans	28
Tehars	35
Meglis	85
Dooms	26
Chamars	10
Burwa'as	2
Butwals	4
Surbazas	8
Maretas	4
TOTAL	204

(*b*) *Non-combatants* . . . 7

Brahmin	1
Meglis	2
Tehar	1
Mussalman	1
Sweepers	2
TOTAL	7

None of the above smokes ganja or charas.

24 Bhang is not consumed by any one in this egiment.

25. Although none in this regiment consumes ny of these drugs so as to form any opinion bout increase or decrease in their use, yet it is elieved that the use of the drugs is on the crease.

28. As no one uses these drugs in this regiment, I am unable to give average allowance and cost of each of the drugs, per consumer, per diem.

32. There is no religious custom for the use of any of these drugs, but in a society if 6 out of 10 persons are addicted to the use of any of these drugs, they may induce their companions to partake of it.

33. The use of these drugs is considered to be harmful. Supposing a man addicted to the use of one of these drugs could not get his dose at the fixed hour, he would then surely feel serious privation and be unfit to attend to his duties (until he satisfies his craving). Military men dislike the use because the consumer looks like a madman, and quarrels under the influence of the drug taken by him. The use of the drugs is good for mendicants and beggars, who have no worldly affairs to look after.

39. No form of consumption is harmless.

41. No.

42. No. Please *see* answer 33.

43. Yes, they are offensive.

44. As no one consumes any of these drugs in this regiment, I am unable to give the required information

49. As above.

51. Bad characters addicted to the use of these drugs abuse people and quarrel with them.

The use has therefore some connection with crime of a general and special character.

53. Yes, but not to such an extent as in the case of a non-consumer, whom the drug, if taken, stupefies completely. It is well known among

people that the use of intoxicants is anything but beneficial

54. Yes.

55. Yes. If a man has vehement desire to take away a thing from the possession of another man who would not part with it, the former would induce the latter to partake of one of these drugs, in order to obtain his object by stupefying him.

Answer No. 258.

20. Total strength 654

(a) *Combatants*—

Sikh	1
Gurkhas	257
Dogras	356
Mussalman	1
	615

(b) *Non-combatants*—

Mussalmans	3
Sikhs	2
Mian'	1
Chamar	1
Meghs	3
Jat	1
Gurkha	1
Blacksmith	1
Brahmins	1
Kumhars	4
Jhewar	5
Sweepers	11
	6
	39

(c) All the above.

None of them smoke ganja or charas.

24. Bhang is not eaten or drunk by any one in this regiment.

25. Neither on the increase nor on the decrease, because no one uses these drugs in this regiment.

28. As the drugs are not used by any one in *this regiment, I am unable to answer this question.*

32 No, there is no religious custom; nor do I know about any social custom.

The fakirs generally use these drugs to concentrate their minds towards God.

33. None of these drugs is regarded with favour in the native army. In my opinion the use of these intoxicants is not in disrepute. The consumers may be worshipping the hemp plant, but the custom does not exist among us

39. As we do not use these drugs, I am unable to answer this question.

41, 42 and 43. As above

44. The immediate effects are delight and gladness. Is not refreshing, but productive of laziness It rather makes the consumer coward. Does not allay hunger. Creates appetite. Lasting of its effect depends upon the quantity taken. The after effect is languor. Want of subsequent gratification certainly produces longing.

49. No.

51. Bad characters may be using these drugs May be that the use has some connection with

personally ...

54 and 55 Do not know

Answer No. 259.

20. Total strength—663

(a) *Combatants* . 625 } ½ Hindu Dogras.
(b) *Non-combatants* 38 } ¼ Gurkhas. ¼ Mussalman Dogras.

(c) All.

No one consumes any of these drugs in this regiment.

24. Bhang is not eaten or drunk in this regiment.

25. None is used in this regiment.

... any of my

...

by any religion.

Debaucherers use these drugs as aphrodisiac and the fakirs to concentrate their attention towards God

not care even about their family or honour. As far as I know, the hemp plant is not worshipped by any sect of the people.

39 The smoking of every preparation of the hemp plant is more injurious than the drinking of bhang, because the preparations for smoking are the essence of the hemp plant and their smoke sometimes affects the brain of the consumer and causes insanity and even danger to his life.

41. No. On the contrary, it impairs the health of the consumer, as the moderate use often develops into excessive

42. As already stated, the use of these drugs does not remain stationary.

It gradually develops into excessive, and does harm to the consumer.

It has often been seen that the use of these drugs, whether moderately or excessively, sharpens the appetite, but does not enhance the digestive power. Hence the consumers generally suffer from dyspepsia, which is the master of the stomach diseases.

43. Yes, but it is feared that the neighbours may also get addicted to the use.

44. The immediate effects are red eyes and giddiness.

It is refreshing for the habitual consumers only. It certainly produces intoxication.

Does not allay hunger. It creates appetite but does not increase digestive power. The effects last for about twenty-four hours. The after-effects are yawning and pain in limbs.

It certainly causes uneasiness and longing.

49. Yes, doctors prescribe the drugs with some other medicine for the purpose.

But the drugs themselves decrease the sexual power of the consumer.

51. Bad characters or gamblers use these drugs, and when they have no money to provide themselves with the drug, they commit thefts.

53. Yes, it does; but I have never seen such an occurrence, though I have reasons to believe that such is the case. When one has lost self-control, it is not strange if he should commit crime.

54. When a person intends to commit a premeditated act, he takes a little quantity of these drugs to fortify himself.

55. Yes, they do, by giving him some sweetmeat mixed with one of these drugs. Complete stupefaction can be induced by the drugs without admixture.

Answer No. 260.

20. Total strength . . 7,412

(a) Combatants—	
Sikhs	3,000
Mussalmans	2,500
Hindus	1,500
TOTAL	6,655 (*sic*)
(b) Non-combatants—	
Sikhs	200
Mussalmans	257
Hindus	300
TOTAL	757 (*sic*)

Out of the above number:—	
Drink bhang	43
Smoke charas	57
24. Bhang is used by—	
Sikhs	16
Hindus	15
Mussalmans	12
Charas is used by—	
Hindu Purbias	39
Mussalmans	18

25. Ganja is not used by any one in this territory. The use of bhang is on the decrease, because the consumers now have recourse to alcoholic stimulants. The use of charas is, however, on the increase for the following reasons:—

(1) It inebriates the smoker instantaneously;

(2) Its dose being very small, can easily be carried; and

(3) Is cheap.

28. The average allowance and cost of each of the drugs per diem is:—

	Quantity.	Cost
Bhang—	3 to 6 mashas	3 pies worth for 10 to 20 days.
Charas—	1 to 6 mashas	1½ pies to 9 pies.

32. There is no religious custom in regard to the use of charas, but the Sikhs always keep a jar full of bhang in their gardwaras, which amounts to a religious custom to some extent.

On the Shivratri day the Hindus who worship Shiva offer bhang to the God, and also drink a little themselves.

33. The use of charas is generally regarded with disfavour, and it is smoked by menials only, *viz.*, syces, coolies, etc. Moderate [illegible] of bhang is not considered bad, as [illegible] a cooling beverage in the summer. The hemp plant is not worshipped here.

39. Charas prepared from the hemp plant is imported to Panjab from foreign countries, such as Ladakh, etc., and its use is more injurious than that of bhang.

The reasons for this answer can be given by the hakims and doctors. I have only stated what I have seen.

41. The use of charas alleviates fatigue caused by hard work or journey. The moderate consumption of bhang creates appetite and exhilaration.

Excessive use of both the drugs is harmful.

42. See the preceding answer.

43. They are inoffensive.

44. The moderate use of bh[illegible] [illegible]hilarating to some extent for the habitual consumers. It also creates appetite.

Charas when smoked also rem[illegible]es laziness. But when the intoxication is over, the consumer of charas feels more uneasiness than that of bhang.

It is said that the effect of bhang lasts for six hours, and that of charas for an hour or t[illegible]

45. The moderate use of bhang or [illegible] not appear to produce any noxious e[illegible] the excessive use of the drugs, and [illegible] charas, deadens the intellect of the co[illegible] makes them unfit for work.

The charas-smokers become emaciated [illegible] times quite insane. They also suffer from [illegible]chitis and asthma. The strong smoke [illegible] endangers the life of the smoker.

Other effects can be stated by doctors only.

The last of this question can be answered by military surgeons.

46. See preceding answer.

49. No, the drugs are not used for that purpose.

51. A sharper or a pilferer addicted to the [illegible] charas, etc., may commit such an act for want of money, as such men never do any work to earn their livelihood. Bhang and charas are not used for [illegible] purposes.

53. As far as I know, such is not the case.

54. No.

55. Some bad characters intending to commit theft, etc., mix [illegible] arsenic, with bhang [illegible] which they [illegible] victims to partake.